## I'm not a robot



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1Use a piece of lined paper. Lined paper is especially useful when learning how to write the alphabet in cursive, as the loops and dashes of cursive letters, start with lowercase letters first, followed by uppercase letters. Lowercase letters are more
accessible and will give you a beginners sense of how to write cursive letter a. Start with a downward slope, making a lowercase O shape. At the top left side of the O, draw a line sloping downward slope, making a lowercase O shape. At the top left side of the O, draw a line sloping downward slope, making a lowercase O shape. At the top left side of the O, draw a line sloping downward slope, making a lowercase O shape. At the top left side of the O, draw a line sloping downward slope.
Continue the downward slope to make a lowercase U shape. End the U with a small curve to the right side. This is b.4Practice the letter c. Start with a curve in the center of the paper. The slope downward in a circle and then end the letter. This is
c.5Try the letter d. Make a round, lowercase O shape. Then, draw a vertical line from the top of the paper. This is d.6Make the letter e. Start with a slope upward to the middle line of the paper. Make a loop and then end the letter with a long
slope towards the right of the paper. This is e.7Do the letter f. This is one of the more challenging letters, so dont be afraid to practice it several times. Start with a long slope upward, forming the beginning of a lowercase b. Bring the bottom of the loop
towards the right side of the paper in an upward curve. This is f.8Practice the letter g. Start with a round O shape. At the bottom right side of the paper and then curves back upward. This is g.9Do the letter h. Make an upward slope to form the beginning of a lowercase b, with a long
slope that loops and then draws downward. At the end of the downward slope to the middle line in the paper. Place a dot over the middle point, where the two lines meet.
This is i.11Make the letter j. Draw an upward slope to the middle line of the paper. Then, bring the slope downward, past the last line of the paper. Thos is j.12Do the letter k. Do an upward slope to form the beginning of a lowercase b, with a long slope that loops and
then draws downward. At the end of the downward to the paper. This is k.13Draw the letter l. Draw a slanted upward line that curves to the right of the paper. This is l.14Do the
letter m. Make a small, narrow, upside-down u, slope back up to create another upside down u. End with one more upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside down u. This is m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small upside dow
n.16Make the letter o. Make a round, sloped circle. At the top of the page. Draw a slope upward to form a lowercase O shape
End with a slope from the bottom of the O shape, similar to how you drew the lowercase letter "a" in cursive. On the right side of the O shape, similar to how you drew the lowercase letter "a" in cursive. On the right side of the O shape, similar to how you drew the lowercase letter "a" in cursive. On the right side of the O shape, similar to how you drew the lowercase letter "a" in cursive.
the loop to the middle line of the page. This is q.19Make the letter r. Start with an upward slope to the middle line of the page. Make a small vertical line to the right from the top of the upwards to the middle of the page. At the top
of the curved line, make a rounded line downwards until it meets the bottom of the first line. End with a curved line upwards. This is s.21Do the letter t. Make a vertical line by curving upward to the right of the page. Draw a small horizontal line in the
middle of the vertical line. This is t.22Practice the letter u. Start with an upward slope from the bottom line to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape.
Finish with a small curve to the right of the page. This is v.24Try the letter w. Create two us, joined together. Make an upward slope from the bottom line to the middle line. Then, make a curve downward and then another curve upward. Repeat this again and end with a vertical curve to the right of the page. This is w.25Do the letter x. Create a loose,
sideways z then draw a straight line angled from the bottom left to the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward and loops underneath the bottom line of the
page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the loop upward to the right of the page. This is y.27Practice the letter z. A cursive z does not look like a printed z. Start with a slope from the bottom line to the middle line that forms a curve that is leaning to the right. At the end of the curve, make a curve that rises up and then slants downward,
underneath the bottom line of the page. Make a loop underneath the bottom line and then finish with a curve upward towards the right of the page. This is z. Advertisement How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow. Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to
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recentcoverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors Picks. Browse Editors Picks. Brows
use of lines as a guide.[4]When learning how to write cursive letters, start with a downward slope, making a lowercase O shape. At the top left side of the O, draw
a line sloping downward and curving out at the end. This is a.3Make the letter b. Make an upward slope and then loop it around as you make a downward slope. Continue the downward slope to make a lowercase U shape. End the U with a small curve to the right side. This is b.4Practice the letter c. Start with a curve in the center of the page. Slope
downward in a circle and then end the slope can move upward at the end of the letter. This is c.5Try the letter d. Make a round, lowercase O shape. Then, draw a vertical line from the top of the page down the meet the right ride of the O. Curve the slope out at the bottom towards the
right side of the paper. This is d.6Make the letter e. Start with a slope upward to the middle line of the paper. This is one of the more challenging letters, so dont be afraid to practice it several times. Start with a long slope upward, forming
the beginning of a lowercase b. Bring the bottom of the loop downward to form another loop underneath the lowest line on the paper. Draw the end of the loop towards the right side of the O, add a slope that moves downward,
underneath the last line of the paper and then curves back upward. This is g.9Do the letter h. Make an upward slope to form the beginning of a lowercase b, with a long slope that loops and then curves back upward. This is g.9Do the letter i. Make an upward slope to the
middle line in the paper, then bring the slope downward from the center to the bottom right of the paper. Place a dot over the middle line of the paper. Then, bring the slope downward, past the last line of the paper. Loop the bottom of the slope and
bring it upwards, towards the right of the paper. This is j.12Do the letter k. Do an upward slope to form the bottom of the O shape downward to the right of the
paper. This is k.13Draw the letter l. Draw a slanted upward line and then loop down to create a downward line that curves to the right of the paper. This is l.14Do the letter m. Make a small, narrow, upside-down u. This is
m.15Practice the letter n. Create a small, narrow upside-down lowercase u. At the end of the upside down u, slope back up to create another upside down u, slope back up to create another upside down u. This is n.16Make the letter p. Start from the bottom line of the
page. Make a small slope upward to from a lowercase O shape. End with a slope from the bottom of the page. Draw a slope upward to form a lowercase O shape, similar to how you drew the
lowercase letter "a" in cursive. On the right side of the O shape, draw a line downward and form a loop underneath the last line on the page. This is q.19Make the letter r. Start with an upward slope to the middle line of the page. Make a small vertical line to the right from the
top of the upward slope. Curve down from the end of the slope to the bottom line. This is r.20Try the letter s. Make a curved line upwards to the middle of the paper. At the top of the curved line upwards to the middle of the paper. At the top of the curved line upwards. This is s.21Do the letter t. Make a vertical line
upward and then draw downward over the same vertical line. End the downward vertical line by curving upward to the right of the page. Draw a small horizontal line in the middle of the vertical line. Make a curve downward and then make another
curve upward. This is u.23Make the letter v. Start with a slope upward from the bottom line to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and then make a curve downward to form a pointed u shape. Finish with a small curve to the middle line and the middle line
make a curve downward and then another curve upward. Repeat this again and end with a vertical curve to the right of the page. This is x.26Make the letter y. Start with a slope upward from the bottom line to the
middle line. Then, curve back downward to create a loose u shape. At the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward and loops underneath the bottom line of the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward and loops underneath the bottom line of the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the slope at the end of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the unit of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the page. Finish by drawing the unit of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the unit of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the unit of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the unit of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the unit of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the unit of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the unit of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the unit of the u, make a slope that curves downward to the unit of the u, make a slope that cur
from the bottom line to the middle line that forms a curve that is leaning to the right. At the end of the curve, make a curve that rises up and then finish with a curve upward towards the right of the page. This is z. Advertisement, the free
encyclopedia that anyone can edit.116,704 active editors 7,002,227 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 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s game electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s game electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1960s game electro-mechanical arcade games are the 1960s game electro-mechanical
1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1980 with conversions of its
arcade 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 t
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whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government?... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of
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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 and Eastern 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
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Gregorian calendarand a leap year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar, the 1676th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 76th year of the 17thcentury, 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 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 Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 While the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 While the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 While the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 While the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 While the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 While the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 While the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 While the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston.
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 Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston. March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston. March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston. March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston. March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston.
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 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 13 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England Raynsford Barbard 
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 Council finally
decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to 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 Colony. On July 30, Nathaniel Bacon and his followers issue the Declaration of the People of Virginia. July 2 Major John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing
large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves. July 1 The Wampanoags attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 In France,
Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisoning her father and brothers. The case also scares King Louis XIV into starting a series of investigations about possible poisonings and witchcraft (later called the Affair of the Poisons). July 27 Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 30 Virginia colonists Nathaniel Bacon
and his makeshift army issue a Declaration of the People of Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William Berkeley. August 12 King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his
name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church. August 17 Battle of Halmstad (fought at 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 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 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 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. 1743)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)January 15 Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1621)January 14 Abraham Bosse, French
engraver and artist (b. c. 1604)February 20 Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1610)March 2 Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop of Lima (16731676) and Bishop of Arequipa (16591673) (b. 1605)March 21 Henri Sauval, French historian (b. 1623)March 22 Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (b. 1590)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. 1609)April 29 Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b.
1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1608)May 7 Henri Valois, French historian (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606)June 13 Princess
Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1636)June 16 Nathaniel Dickinson, American settler (b. 1601)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 writer (b. 1604)July 17 Madame de Brinvilliers, 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. 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 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (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. 1615)October 10 Sebastian Knpfer, German composer (b. 1633)October 13 Juan de Arellano, Spanish artist (b.
1614)October 15 Simon de Vos, Flemish painter (b. 1603)October 26 Nathaniel Bacon, Virginian colonist and instigator of Bacon's Rebellion (b. 1595)November 1 Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b. 1589)November 9 Allart Pieter van Jongestall, Dutch jurist, politician, and diplomat (b.
 1612)November 12 Shang Kexi, Chinese general (b. 1604)December 11 Roland Frart de Chambray, French writer (b. 1603)December 12 William Morice, English politician (b. 1602)December 18 Edward Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603)December 19 Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg and Count of Nassau-Schaumburg (16531676) (b.
1629)December 25Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609)William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592) Procedure 373 of the Guatemalan Real Audiencia in the General Archive of Indias.
 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 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.^ "Robert Walpole, 1st earl of Orford | prime minister of Great Britain". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved September 1, 2021.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" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this
message)Millennia2ndmillennia2ndmillenniumCentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thce
Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century
began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1]The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and
scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events
directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in the fields of physics and astronomy, 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, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles.
Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-
sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the
authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of
the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni
Muslim world.[2]In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar,
enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as
Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c.15031506, one 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 conflicts in the Golden Horde, ending its existence.1503: First reported African slaves in the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms.1503: Leonardo da
Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern 21.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern 21.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern 21.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of
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 kingdoms were established in
other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity.1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa.1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of
Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of 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 at the Uttoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The
Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends
the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes
Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System.1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules 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: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming
dynasty.1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces.1513: 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 Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains
decisive victory against Safavid dynasty.1515: Ascension of France as King of France as King of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII.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 Levant.1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.[10]1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony.1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy.
France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian
Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dellAfrica (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X.1518: The dancing plaque 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
   osition 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 Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire A Charles V, 
first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by
the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October.1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under the Adil Shahi und
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 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 was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother,
sultan Trenggana.1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach)1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9]1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between
Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa.1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union.1523: 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. Gun-wielding Ottoman manuscript. Similar of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript.
the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France 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 considered the end of the Italian Renaissance.1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden.1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans,
priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah.1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa
Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary.1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: Treaty of Zaragoza
defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain.1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats 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: Foundation of So Vicente,
the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas.1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England.1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born.1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French
Protestants 1535: The Mnster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed for the Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.
[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan.1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason.1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal.1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day
Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza.1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil.1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated by the
Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540).1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile.1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg)
is unsuccessful.1541: 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 Charles V. This time Henry
VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French.1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot 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: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan.1544: 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 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 Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the
age of 55.1547: Francis I 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 at the Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is
crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo.1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali).1548: The Ming
dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast: these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates, 1549: Tom de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil, 1549: Arva Penangsang with the support of his teacher. Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of
Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin 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: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island
Gozo, between 5.000 and 6.000, sending them to Libva.1552; Russia conguers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1552; Russia conguers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1553; Mary Tudor becomes the first gueen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority.1553; The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau.1554;
Missionaries Jos de Anchieta and Manuel da Nbrega establishes So Paulo, southeast Brazil.1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned 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: 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 bankruptcy being 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 
the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of 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 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.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 151564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April1565: 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 settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish
colonization that would last over three hundred years.1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje.1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham.1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7,
during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 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 ascended the throne of
Ming dynasty, 1567: Mary, Oueen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I, 1568: The Transvlyanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching of Hungary, inspired by the teaching
and of conscience in the World.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.1568: Hadiwijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang.1569: Rising of the North in England.1569: Mercator 1569 world
map published by Gerardus Mercator.1569: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795.1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of
Novgorod.1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her.1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred
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and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman String Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto.1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies.1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War.1572: 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 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 Protestants.1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory.1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress.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 Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12]1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15]1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese 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 Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal ends the Portugal ends the 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. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of 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 as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market).1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America.15851604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic.1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty.1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived.1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life.1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada.1589: Spain repulses the English Armada.1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions.15931606: 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: 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 Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United 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 of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the bay of A [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 lyarez 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, (15561608) 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 Portugal 1513: 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: Francisco Vsquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon.154142: 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 used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy.15591562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: 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 G 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 is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." 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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 counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Bagpipes (links | edit)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Fashion (links | edit)Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit)History of Mali (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)1626 (links | edit)1626 (links | edit)1626 (links | edit)1642  $(links \mid edit)1661 \ (links \mid edit)1608 \ (links$ edit)1690 (links | edit)1570 (li (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th century"

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