

I'm not a robot



Use a piece of lined paper. Lined paper is especially useful when learning how to write cursive letters in cursive, as the loops and dashes of cursive can be difficult to complete without the use of lines as a guide.[4]When learning how to write 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 letters.2Draw the 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 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 b4Practice the letter c. Start with a curve in the center of the page. Slope downward in a circle and then end the slope with a long slope towards the right side of the paper. The slope can move upward at the end of the letter. This is c5Try the letter d. Make a round, lowercase O shape. Then, draw a vertical line from the top of the page down to the middle of the page. The O curve the slope out at the bottom towards the right side of the paper. This is d6Make 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 downward to the right side of the page. This is e7Practice the letter f. Make an upward slope and then curve back upward. This is f8Practice the letter g. Start with a round O shape. At the bottom 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 g9Do 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 vertical line, add an upside-down lowercase u shape. This is h10Try 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 point, where the two lines meet. This is i11Make 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. Loop the bottom of the slope and then bring the slope downward. At the end of the downward vertical line, slope back up to form a lowercase O shape. Draw a line from the bottom of the O shape downward to the right of the paper. This is k13Draw 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 l14Do the letter m. Make a small, narrow, upside-down lowercase u. At the end of the upside down u, slope back up to create another upside down u. End with one more upside-down u. This is m15Practice 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. This is n16Make the letter o. Make a round, sloped circle. At the top of the circle, draw a curve upward to the right of the paper. This is o17Try the letter p. Start from the bottom line of the page. Make a small slope upward and then slope downward to make a loop underneath the bottom line of the page. Draw a slope upward to form a lowercase O shape. This is p18Practice the letter q. Make a round, sloped circle. At the top of the circle, draw a curve upward to the right of the paper. This is q19Make 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 r20Try the letter s. Make a curved line 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 s21Do 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. This is t22Practice the letter u. Start with an upward slope from the bottom line to the middle line. Make a curve downward and then make another curve upward. This is u23Make 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 right of the page. This is v24Try 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 w25Do the letter x. Create a loose, sideways z then draw a straight line angled from the bottom left to the top right through the z. This is z26Make 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 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 y27Practice 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.

Today's most recent coverage: Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage: Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' Favorites34,569 views1Use 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 can be difficult to complete without the use of lines as a guide.[4]When learning how to write 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 letters.2Draw the 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 and curving out at the end. This is a3Make 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 b4Practice the letter c. Start with a curve in the center of the page. Slope downward in a circle and then end the slope with a long slope towards the right side of the paper. The slope can move upward at the end of the letter. This is c5Try the letter d. Make a round, lowercase O shape. Then, draw a vertical line from the top of the page down to the middle of the page. The O curve the slope out at the bottom towards the right side of the page. This is d6Make 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 downward to the right side of the page. This is e7Practice the letter f. Make an upward slope and then curve back upward. This is f8Practice the letter g. Start with a round O shape. At the bottom 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 g9Do 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 vertical line, add an upside-down lowercase u shape. This is h10Try 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 point, where the two lines meet. This is i11Make 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. Loop the bottom of the slope and then bring the slope downward. At the end of the downward vertical line, slope back up to form a lowercase O shape. Draw a line from the bottom of the O shape downward to the right of the paper. This is k13Draw 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 l14Do the letter m. Make a small, narrow, upside-down lowercase u. At the end of the upside down u, slope back up to create another upside down u. End with one more upside-down u. This is m15Practice 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. This is n16Make the letter o. Make a round, sloped circle. At the top of the circle, draw a curve upward to the right of the paper. This is o17Try the letter p. Start from the bottom line of the page. Make a small slope upward and then slope downward to make a loop underneath the bottom line of the page. Draw a slope upward to form a lowercase O shape. This is p18Practice the letter q. Make a round, sloped circle. At the top of the circle, draw a curve upward to the right of the paper. This is q19Make 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 r20Try the letter s. Make a curved line 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 s21Do 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. This is t22Practice the letter u. Start with an upward slope from the bottom line to the middle line. Make a curve downward and then make another curve upward. This is u23Make 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 right of the page. This is v24Try 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 w25Do the letter x. Create a loose, sideways z then draw a straight line angled from the bottom left to the top right through the z. This is z26Make 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 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 y27Practice 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.

Today's most recent coverage: Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage: Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' Favorites34,569 views1Use 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 can be difficult to complete without the use of lines as a guide.[4]When learning how to write 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 letters.2Draw the 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 and curving out at the end. This is a3Make 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 b4Practice the letter c. Start with a curve in the center of the page. Slope downward in a circle and then end the slope with a long slope towards the right side of the paper. The slope can move upward at the end of the letter. This is c5Try the letter d. Make a round, lowercase O shape. Then, draw a vertical line from the top of the page down to the middle of the page. The O curve the slope out at the bottom towards the right side of the page. This is d6Make 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 downward to the right side of the page. This is e7Practice the letter f. Make an upward slope and then curve back upward. This is f8Practice the letter g. Start with a round O shape. At the bottom 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 g9Do 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 vertical line, add an upside-down lowercase u shape. This is h10Try 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 point, where the two lines meet. This is i11Make 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. Loop the bottom of the slope and then bring the slope downward. At the end of the downward vertical line, slope back up to form a lowercase O shape. Draw a line from the bottom of the O shape downward to the right of the paper. This is k13Draw 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 l14Do the letter m. Make a small, narrow, upside-down lowercase u. At the end of the upside down u, slope back up to create another upside down u. End with one more upside-down u. This is m15Practice 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. This is n16Make the letter o. Make a round, sloped circle. At the top of the circle, draw a curve upward to the right of the paper. This is o17Try the letter p. Start from the bottom line of the page. Make a small slope upward and then slope downward to make a loop underneath the bottom line of the page. Draw a slope upward to form a lowercase O shape. This is p18Practice the letter q. Make a round, sloped circle. At the top of the circle, draw a curve upward to the right of the paper. This is q19Make 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 r20Try the letter s. Make a curved line 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 s21Do 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. This is t22Practice the letter u. Start with an upward slope from the bottom line to the middle line. Make a curve downward and then make another curve upward. This is u23Make 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 right of the page. This is v24Try 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 w25Do the letter x. Create a loose, sideways z then draw a straight line angled from the bottom left to the top right through the z. This is z26Make 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 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 y27Practice 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

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 Lusians of Lus Vaz de Cames, drawn after the author 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.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.1575: Following a five-year war, the Tarnateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese.1576: Tahmassp 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 establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12]1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15]1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands 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 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 under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640.15801587: 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 Linschoten1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America.15851604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic.1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I.1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty.1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya 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 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.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: 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 of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period.1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Htuese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hifu. (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 Ivarez de Toledo (15071582)Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (15201566)Jan IV the Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Aberico 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 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 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 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles.^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710733. CiteSeerX10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR40929823. S2CID219969360. SSRN1635517.^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol.7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p.137. ISBN978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010.^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p.vii. ISBN978-0-14-400149-1.^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009.^ "History of Smallpox Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services.^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 13481665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25.^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03.^ Sandra Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Magnificent 14941566". Personal.umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05.^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25^ "La Terra De Hochelaga Jacques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescartier.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008.^ "The Lusians". World Digital Library. 18001882. Retrieved 2013-08-31.^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN9780231538602. OCLC905914446.^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp.xv. ISBN967-65-3099-9.^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN2-7605-1588-5^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979.Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia CommonsTimelines of 16th century events, science, culture and personsRetrieved from "4The following pages link to 16th century External tools(link countrtransclusion 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)History of Mauritius (links | edit)Post office (links | edit)Snare drum (links | edit)Republican Party (United States) (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)1624 (links | edit)1626 (links | edit)1642 (links | edit)1661 (links | edit)1608 (links | edit)1492 (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)1564 (links | edit)1572 (links | edit)1648 (links | edit)1662 (links | edit)1490s (links | edit)1640s (links | edit)1597 (links | edit)1690 (links | edit)1688 (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)1573 (links | edit)1570s (links | edit)1574 (links | edit)1436 (links | edit)1476 (links | edit)1542 (links | edit)1540s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th_century"

What is english alphabet letters. How to write english small letters in four lines. English alphabets small letters.