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Types of lines math

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You can observe lines all around you: from the ruler in your pencil box to train tracks, from the buildings in the city to the walls in your home. Lines are a rich and fascinating concept in mathematics, and there is a lot to learn about them. Mathematically, a line is a collection of infinite points. In addition, a line extends endlessly in both directions. It is
a one-dimensional figure with no end, both to the left and to the right. It does not have any endpoint. The two arrows at each end signify that the line extends endlessly and is unending in both directions. The length of a line cannot be measured. All geometric shapes, such as angles, line segments, polygons, etc., are made up of lines. With the help of
lines, points and angles, you can determine figures and shapes. More Worksheets There are various types of lines used in everyday life. A line
that is not straight is a curved line. If a point does not move in one direction, we get a curve. The shortest line joining any 2 points is a straight line. A horizontal line is a line that runs from left to right in a straight line. Horizontal lines are parallel to the x-axis and perpendicular to the y-
axis. Vertical lines run straight up and down from top to bottom or bottom to up. Vertical lines are parallel lines can be defined as two lines in the x-axis. In geometry, parallel lines can be defined as two lines in the x-axis. In geometry, parallel lines can be defined as two lines in the x-axis. In geometry, parallel lines can be defined as two lines in the x-axis.
intersecting lines. The intersecting lines at different points is called a transversal line. Example 1: Match the figures with the
types of lines. Solution: The types of lines for the figures are as follows: Parallel lines for the figures are as follows: Parallel lines are parallel to y-axis. A ray
extends in one direction only. Solution: $XY^\leftrightarrow, $\overline {UV}$ $\overline {UV}$ $\overline {UV}$ $\overline {UV}}$ $\overline {UV}$$. Solution: $XY^\leftrightarrow, YX^\leftrightarrow, YX^\l
$\overrightarrow{DC}$ $AB^\leftrightarrow$ $\overline{EF}$ Attend this quiz & Test your knowledge.Correct answer is: UVUV
intersects RS and PQ at different points. So, UV is a transversal line. What are concurrent lines? Lines are said to be concurrent lines? Lines are said to be concurrent lines that lie on the same straight line. What is the difference between line and line segment? A line extends in both directions infinitely.
Lines do not have a starting point or an endpoint. A line segment is a part of a line. It has fixed length. What is the difference between intersecting lines and perpendicular lines? When two or more lines cross each other in a plane, they are called intersecting lines. The intersecting lines share a common point, which lie on all the intersecting lines.
Perpendicular lines are defined as two lines that meet or intersect each other at a right angle, you can determine figures and shapes. And to learn about the figure and lines, you have to understand the various
types of lines. Lines are the foundation of any figure or polygon. Learn other interesting math topics through fun games, worksheets, and lessons on SplashLearn. You can observe lines all around you: from the buildings in the city to the walls in your home. Lines are a rich and fascinating concept in
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us to develop a sound understanding of the figures and shapes in math. Let's look at the geometry line names and the examples of types of lines in everyday life. A line that is not straight line. If a point moves in only one
direction, we get a straight line. A horizontal line is a line that runs from left to right in a straight line. Horizontal lines are parallel to the y-axis and perpendicular to the y-axis. In geometry, parallel lines
can be defined as two lines in the same plane that are at equal distance from each other and never meet. When two or more lines cross each other in a plane, they are called intersecting lines. The intersecting lines are defined as two lines that meet or
intersect each other at a right angle (90°). A line that intersects two or more given lines at different points is called a transversal line. Example 1: Match the figures with the types of lines Curved line Example 2: State whether the following is true or
false. A line is a set of points in a straight path that extends in opposite directions without ending. A line has a fixed length. Horizontal lines are parallel to y-axis. A ray extends in one direction only. Solution: $XY^\leftrightarrow, $XY^\leftrightarrow$ $\overline{UV}$$
$\overrightarrow{AB}$ Example 4: Observe the given questions. Name the line segment. Solution: $\overrightarrow{DC}$ $AB^\leftrightarrow$ $\overrightarrow$ $AB^\leftrightarrow$ $\overrightarrow$ $\overrightarro
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 Solution: Example 3: Write the name of a given line, ray, or line segment. Solution: $XY^\leftrightarrow, YX^\leftrightarrow$ $\overline{UV}$ $\overline{UV}$ $\overline{UV}$$ $\overline{UV}$$. Name the line segment. Solution: $\overline{UV}$$ $AB^\leftrightarrow$
$\overline{EF}$ Attend this quiz & Test your knowledge.Correct answer is: Left to right. Correct answer is: LineA line extends in both directions infinitely. Correct answer is: UVUV intersects RS and PQ at different points. So, UV is a
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and answer the given questions. Name the line. Name the line segment. Solution: $\overline{EF}$ Attend this quiz & Test your knowledge.Correct answer is: one endpointA ray can be defined as a line with one endpoint. Correct answer is: Left to rightA horizontal line goes from left to
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Habitable zones of TRAPPIST-1 and the Solar System TRAPPIST-1 is a cool red dwarf star with seven known exoplanets. It lies in the constellation Aquarius about 40.66 light-years away from Earth. It has a mass of about 9% of the Sun and is estimated to be 7.6 billion years old, making it older than the Solar System. The discovery of the star was first
published in 2000. Observations in 2016 from the Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope (TRAPPIST) led to the discovery of two orbit around the star. They are likely tidally locked to TRAPPIST-1, leading to
permanent day on one side and night on the other. Their masses are comparable to that of Earth. Up to four of the planets orbit at distances where temperatures are suitable for the existence of liquid water (diagram pictured), and are thus potentially hospitable to life. This has drawn interest from both researchers and popular culture. (Full article...)
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in the Doctor Who episode "The Robot Revolution" were 3D printed in thirty-four different pieces before being assembled? ... that Google searches for the word "fortnight" by Taylor Swift? ... that the Green Bay Packers signed Tom Birney as their new kicker in 1979, even though
he had not kicked a field goal in more than five years? ... that a 2015 issue of the Strawberry Newspaper features Hello Kitty discussing military conflicts in Afghanistan, Somalia, and Ukraine? Archive Start a new article José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers'
Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker
Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon Nominate an article May 17: International Day
Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia Anne of Denmark 1590 - Anne of Denmark (pictured) was crowned the queen consort of Scotland in a ceremony at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. 1863 - American Civil War: At the Battle of Big Black River Bridge in Mississippi, Union forces under John A. McClernand defeated a Confederate rearguard
and captured around 1,700 men. 1900 - The first copies of the children's novel The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum were printed. 1954 - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" and
therefore unconstitutional. 1987 - An Iragi jet fired two Exocet missiles at the American frigate USS Stark, killing 37 personnel and injuring 21 others. Caroline of Brunswick (b. 1768)Erik Satie (b. 1866)Little Gerhard (b. 1973) More anniversaries: May 16 May 17 May 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About The
short-beaked echidna (Tachyglossus aculeatus) is one of four living species of echidna. It is covered in fur and spines, has a distinctive snout to help detect its surroundings, and uses a specialized tongue to catch insects. Its extremely strong front limbs and claws allow it to burrow quickly. It repels predators by curling into a ball and deters them with
its spines. During the Australian winter, it goes into deep torpor and hibernation. As the temperature increases, it emerges to mate. Female echidnas lay one egg a year and the mother's burrow when it grows too large
for the pouch. It leaves the burrow when it is around six months old. The species is found throughout Australia and in coastal and highland regions of eastern New Guinea. It is not threatened with extinction, but human activities have reduced its distribution in Australia. This photograph shows a Tasmanian short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a
subspecies of the short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmania. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured: Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Lysander Spooner Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about
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before ROC民前322年Nanakshahi calendar122Thai solar calendar2132-2133Tibetan calendar9150 or 564 1590 (MDXC) was a common year starting on Monday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1590th
year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 590th year of the 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 1590, the Gregorian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year May 17: Anne of Denmark
 is crowned queen consort of Scotland. January 6 - García Hurtado de Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of South America except for Brazil). He will serve until 1596.[1] January 10 - Construction of the Fortezza Nuova around the city of Livorno begins in Italy in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany on the orders of
Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany and continues for more than 14 years. January 25 - Luis de Velasco y Castilla, Marquess of Salinas, becomes the new Viceroy of New Spain, a colony comprising most of Central America, Mexico and what is now a large part of the southwestern United States. Velasco will govern until 1595, and then
again from 1607 to 1611.[2] February 3 - Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort, the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German fortress of Rheinberg after a four-year long siege during the Eighty Years' War.[3] March 4 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, takes Breda, by concealing 68 of his best men in a peat-
boat, to get through the impregnable defenses. March 14 - Battle of Ivry: Henry IV of France again defeats the forces of the Catholic League, under Charles, Duke of Mayenne.[4] March 21 - The Treaty of Constantinople is signed between the Ottoman Empire (in modern-day Turkey) and the Safavid Empire (modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war
between the two nations.[5] April 4 - The Cortes of Castile approves a new subsidy, the millones.[6] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company's Benedict
Barnham, on the flagship Salomon, leads the corporate fleet in a six-hour battle and heavily damages the Spanish ships, clearing the way for the company ships to return home. May 7 - King Henry of Navarre, claimant to the throne of France, begins an unsuccessful attempt to besiege Paris, at the time controlled by the Catholic League. By August 30,
Henry is forced to raise the siege, when Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma comes to its rescue with a Spanish army. May 17 - Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland, at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh.[8] June 23 - The Japanese samurai Toyotomi Hideyoshi sends an army of 15,000 men, led by generals Maeda Toshiie and Uesugi
 Kagekatsu, in an attack on the Hachiōji Castle in what is now Tokyo. The castle is lightly defended, by only 1,300 men, because the samurai Hōjō Ujiteru has most of his troops engaged in defending Hideyohsi's siege of Odawara. The castle is captured after one day, and later destroyed on orders of the shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu. July 1 (13th waning of
1st Ashadha, 952 CS) - Naresuan Maharat becomes the new ruler of Thailand as Sanphet II of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, upon the death of his father, Sanphet I. July 19 - The day after his 12th birthday, Ferdinand of Habsburg becomes the new Archduke of Inner Austria (Innerösterreich) upon the death, in Graz, of his father Charles II. A regency
council rules in the place of Ferdinand until 1596.[9] July 21 - Japan's first diplomatic representatives to Europe, Itō Mancio, Michele Chijiwa, Giuliano Nakaura and Martino Hara, return to Japan after eight years, having departed on February 20, 1582. [10] August 4 - In Japan, the siege of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to
eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi's unification of the country. August 18 - John White, governor of the Colony of Roanoke, returns to Roanoke after having left the North American colony in 1587 to get supplies. Upon arrival at, the crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonligh
find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues to where the colonists formerly lived).[12] August 27 - Pope Sixtus V dies after serving for five years, and a new papal conclave is organized, to start
on September 7 at the Apostolic Palace in Rome. September 5 - Alexander Farnese's army forces Henry IV of France to lift the siege of Paris. September 15 After the eight day conclave, Giovanni Battista Castagna, the Cardinal Marco Antonio
Colonna.[13] Castagna takes becomes Pope Urban VII but contracts malaria and dies 12 days later.[14] The estimated 6.0 magnitude Neulengbach earthquake causes significant damage and some loss of life, in Lower Austria and Vienna; the effects are felt as far as Bohemia and Silesia.[15] October 6 - Two days before the scheduled papal conclave
begins, Enrique de Guzmán, 2nd Count of Olivares, Spain's ambassador to the Papal States, presents the cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals will support, and 30 whom they are instructed not to vote for [16] October 8 - The second papal conclave in less four weeks two
months opens at the Apostolic Palace in Rome, 23 days after the previous conclave had been concluded, and 53 cardinals arrive. [16] October 13 (5th waxing of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - In what is now Myanmar, King Nanda Bayin of Burma sends a 10,000-man army, led by the Viceroy Thado Dhamma Yaza III of Prome, and General Natshinnaung to
suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung.[17] German astronomer Michael Maestlin becomes the first person to record an observation of the Songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadian invasion of the Songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadian invasion of the Songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadian invasion of the songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadian invasion of the songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadian invasion of the songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadian invasion of the songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadian invasion of the songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadian invasion of the songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadian invasion of the songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadian invasion of the songhai Empire in the Saadian invasion of the songhai Empire in the Saadian invasion of t
Sultanate (now Morocco), on orders of Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. The Saadi Army's objective is to conquer the Songhai Empire, led by the Emperor Askia Ishaq II, in North Africa, corresponding to what is now the Republic of Mali.[19] October 24 - After an unsuccessful search of the "lost colony" of Roanoke, English officer John White and the
surviving crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight return to England on October 24.[12] November 22 (12th waning of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - Burmese King Nanda Bayin sends a his son, the Crown Prince Mingyi Swa and 20,000 troops to what is now Thailand.[17] November 29 - A truce is signed between representatives of the Holy Roman
Empire (ruled by Emperor Rudolf II) and the Ottoman Empire (ruled by Sultan Murad III.[20] December 5 - Niccolò Sfondrato, Cardinal-priest of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, is elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as a compromise candidate after Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being elected
[16] December 7 - North Berwick witch trials: Agnes Sampson is questioned by King James VI of Scotland, and confesses to practising witchcraft. She will be executed on January 28. [22] Orthodox Patriarch Meletius I of Alexandria succeeds Silvester. The Spanish are pushed out of southern Gelderland by the Dutch forces. Emperor Ahmed I January
9 - Simon Vouet, French painter (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 27 - Charles Caesar, English politician and judge (d. 1642) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (d. 1676)[24]
February 7 - Barthold Nihus, Roman Catholic priest (d. 1657) March - Roger Ludlow, one of the founders of the colony (later the state) of Connecticut (d. 1664) March 10 - Dietrich Reinkingk, German lawyer and politician (d. 1664) March 18 - Manuel de Faria e
Sousa, Spanish and Portuguese historian and poet (d. 1649) March 29 - Michael Reyniersz Pauw, Dutch businessman (d. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1617) May - William Cecil, 17th Baron de Ros (d. 1618) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch
logician (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1640) June 9 - Caspar Sibelius, Dutch
Protestant minister (d. 1658) June 19 - Philip Bell, British colonial governor (d. 1678) June 24 - Samuel Ampzing, Dutch linguist and historian (d. 1632) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1663) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) July 13 - Pope Clement X (d. 1676)[26] July 26 - Johannes (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1668) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1668) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1668) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1668) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1668) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1668) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1668) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1668) July 14 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1668) July 14 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1668) July 14 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Pope Cleme
Crellius, Polish-German theologian (d. 1633) August 6 - Count John Louis of Nassau-Hadamar (d. 1653) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1649) August 19 - Henry Rich, 1st Earl of Holland, English soldier (d. 1649) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci,
Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 30 - Anthony Stapley, English politician (d. 1667) October 11 - William Pynchon, English colonist and fur
trader in North America (d. 1662) November 25 - Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera (d. 1661) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-
Saarbrücken (d. 1640) Angelica Veronica Airola, Italian painter (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1662) William Bradford, English leader of Plymouth Colony (d. 1657) William Browne, English
poet (d. 1645) Theophilus Eaton, Puritan colonial merchant (d. 1650) Kösem Sultan (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, I
 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1681) Saint Catherine de Ricci Pope Sixtus V Pope Urban VII January 7 - Jakob Andreae, German theologian (b. 1530) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b.
1527) February 2 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1522) February 4 - Gioseffo Zarlino, Italian music theorist and composer (b. 1517) February 12 François Hotman, French Protestant lawyer and writer (b. 1524) Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508) February 18 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady,
Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1543) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1514) February 21 - Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warrtemberg, by marriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of
Simmern (b. 1552) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1553) June 30 
of Württemberg, German noble (b. 1563) August 10 Hōjō Ujimasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1538) Hōjō Ujiteru, Japanese warlord (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 13
- Pedro Téllez-Girón, 1st Duke of Osuna, Spanish duke (b. 1537) September 20 - Lodovico Agostini, Italian composer (b. 1534) September 27 - Pope Urban VII (b. 1521)[14] October 4 - Jacques Cujas, French legal expert (b. 1534) September 27 - Pope Urban VII (b. 1521)[14] October 16 - Archduchess Anna of Austria, Duchess of
Bavaria (b. 1528) October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1570) October 23 - Bernardino de Sahagún, Franciscan missionary (b. 1522) November 18 - George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, English statesman (b. 1528) November 19 - Girolamo Zanchi
Italian theologian (b. 1516) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 20 - Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1510) December 27 - Emanuel Philibert de Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits (b. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian
Renaissance painter (b. 1555 or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1535) Sorley Boy MacDonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1546) Palissy (d. 
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adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th cen
16th century State leaders 14th century 15th century 15th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians
describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented
by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The
architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the
throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously
influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in
two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed
by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which
introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan
Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century,
leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in
the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of
Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara. [6] 1402: The settlement of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing
to Beijing.[7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405-1433: During the Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to
and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan,
takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill
mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king
of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction
of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of
Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah
Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan
of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned
King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into
the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth
tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of
Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected
leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446:
Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu
Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi
dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of
Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English
civil war between the House of York and the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457:
Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates.
defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV
of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of
England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462:
Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the
Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Hagg II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana,
succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Has
mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec
capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya
becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Muscovy con
Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river,
Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled
from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1485: Henry VII
defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the
Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali
Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia
Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from
Spain, 1493; Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico, 1493; Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter, 1494; Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves, 1494–1559; The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states, 1495;
Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam
becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was
composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500:
Spanish navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for
to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press
Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of
historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of
the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal
movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople: The Last
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