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This morning, Tern Bicycles unveiled the third generation of their iconic GSD cargo bike. At first glance, the Gen 3 doesnt look wildly different from the Gen 2, and thats not a bad thing! The GSD has earned its place as one of the most beloved and family-tested cargo bikes on the market. So grab your coffee, and lets dive into what makes this bike a
fan favorite, whats changed (and what hasnt), the new models with a surprise twist, and who this latest GSD is built for. Full photo gallery can be found here. MSRP: $4,999 - $9,499 USD / $8,249 - 15,075 CADThe GSD is a midtail cargo bike that can carry up to 2 kids or 1 adult and is the premium model from Tern, sitting at the top of the cargo bike
lineup above Quick Haul Long midtail and HSD short tail.Rider Height: 150 to 200 cm / 49 - 65Rider Weight: 130 kg / 287 lbseBike System: Bosch eBike System: Bosch eBi
463 lbMax Cargo Area Weight: 100 kg / 220 lbWeight of Base Model: 34 kg / 76 lbsTesting: eBike System & bike tested to DIN 79010 Cargo Bike Standard The bike's 20 front and back wheels keep it compact, and the wheelbase is 1350 or 1360mm, depending on the model (more on that in a second!). This all means for
the rider a low center of gravity, very stable handling, and one of the easiest two-kid-carrying cargo bikes. Before we discuss what's new for Gen 3, I want to highlight some of my favorite GSD features: There is a wide size range of 49 to 65, and the bike rides well at all sizes. This is thanks to the adjustable Andros stem and two-stage telescopic
seatpost. The Andros stem provides a tool-free way to adjust the front handlebar quickly. What is unique about the Tern design is that it doesnt feel adjustable. Most competitors are noodly and flex when under max load and steering down here or into tight turns. Tern has a premium reputation, and that comes from its commitment to safety: UL 2849
Certification: Ensures the electrical components meet strict safety standards. DIN 79010 Cargo Bike Standards. The entire bike, not just the frame, is tested for a 463-lb weight capacity. Lockstand: A sturdy double kickstand locks in place, preventing tip-overs while loading passengers or cargo. Wheel Lock: A built-in anti-theft lock that is keyed to match
the battery. Max Gross Vehicle Weight 463 lbs (200 kg)Rear Rack 220 lbs (100 kg)Front Rack 44 lbs (20 kg)Rider Limit 287 lbs (130 kg) When I built this bike, the first things that stuck out to me were the move to a bolt-on rear rack instead of an integrated frame and the HUGE increase in the tube sizing. For example, check out the new seatpost size
compared to the old Gen 2. The frame design no longer has the built-in footstep we saw on the Gen 2. Instead, youll need the Stow Decks. These decks fold down in increments with the pull of a knob at the back. This allows them to fold up when not in use and fold down for footrests, support heavy bags, or lash cargo down. They changed the angle at
which the kickstand sits, so it is a bit harder to roll the bike off, but now it doesnt rely on a latch to keep the bike in place. It has more extended feet, so you dont have to buy extensions, and a built-in cover to keep out grit and grime. Other Random Notes There are also some minor things here and there. The Bosch charging port is moved to the
toptube like initially found on the HSD Gen 2. The fit also feels different to memaybe a change in the seat tube? The handlebar strap now having a place to stay when not in use, the saddle grooves, and the new seatpost quick release
levers are so nice (please bring to other bikes in the lineup!) There are 4 models in North America with an interesting twist. 2 premium models, the R14 and S10, with Bosch's eBike System 3 Smart System with
ABS brakes, upgraded front fork, USB-C charging port, Kiox 300 display, Bosch Connect Module preinstalled, and more. $9,499 USDBosch eBike System 3 smart system800Wh battery with 2nd battery harness preinstalled fork for that
ABSBosch connect module comes preinstalled for the eBike GPS and Alarm subscriptionSuspension seatpostA brighter headlight with up to 700 lumensUSB-C 10W charging port to charge devices, add fairy lights, or I'll run a camera off the back of my bike$6,699 USDBosch eBike System 3 smart system545Wh battery with 2nd battery harness
preinstalledShimano Deore 10 Speed Kiox 300 displayMagura ABSHeavier-duty Mobie 34 fork for that ABSBosch connect module comes preinstalled for the eBike GPS and Alarm subscriptionSuspension seatpostA brighter headlight with up to 700 lumensUSB-C 10W charging portThe P00 & P10 models receive all the updates I mentioned earlier
frame, Lockstand, etc but use Boschs eBike System 2 with 500Wh powerpack, and Purion display. Its headlight is downgraded to only 450 Lumens, and with that brightness, I recommend adding a light to your helmet for dark rides. The fork is
needed when you are running ABS - which isnt available for the older Bosch eBike system 2. The P10 has a Shimano Deore derailleur with chain and is $4,999 The P00 has an enviolo internally geared hub with Gates Belt and is $5,999 If you want ABS brakes, USB-C charging port, or the Bosch GPS and Alarm - youll need to get one of the premium
models. Higher Cargo & Passenger Rating Feels sturdier, especially when my bigger kids are onboardRefined LockstandThe Loc
a USB-C port are fantastic additions and really positions the bike well to compete against the Riese & Mller Multitinker. Kiox 300 - There have been many questions about sharing a Bosch Smart System bike and unlock those
features. It is one of the major reasons I prefer the HSD Gen 2 S11 and S00 for sharing between people. The eBike Lock and GPS alarm are the best in North America that run off the battery and an affordable subscription. Evolved and Improved Accessories - The Stow Decks are much better IMO. They can fold out a bit wider than the "Wide Deck" and
fold out of the way for transportation, storage, or locking in tight racks. The rear rack can accommodate both the Yepp Easy Fit and 2 rack style mounts without the Clubhouse Gen 3. This is where we get personal for a moment. Ive tested a lot of cargo bikes over the last 10 months since stepping away from Tern and launching Cargo Bike Life. Ive also
realized that as a mom, I am very cautious when it comes to product testing with my kids on board. Ive had several bike motors fail mid-ride, kickstands break, and maybe even more concerning because it's like the unknown is hiding under memany cargo bike brands are not testing their entire bikes to the standards of cargo bike use. Many arent
even testing the whole bike to eBike safety standards because it isnt required here in the US. These experiences led me to pause testing cargo bikes over the last few months. My kids arent crash-test dummies, and I was tired of being tech support trying to replace kickstands and motors or test out new software. Thats why I felt relieved when the
GSD Gen 3 media preview landed in my inbox. Terns focus on safety and testing to those standards mattersespecially when Im putting my own kids on a bike, around traffic, loaded with gear. This also led me back to working for Tern since trying out this bike and being reminded how much this company cares among a sea of brands pushing out cargo
bikes to check category boxes. It feels good to support a brand that prioritizes safety and design integrity and also not question what I may be putting my family. I originally thought I needed to hype the whole cargo bike movement and all the brands or cargo bikes available. For now, Im going to amplify the cargo bike movement here on Cargo Bike
Life safely on the saddle of a Tern. It provides much-needed shade to our young passengers and folds quickly for storage. Snaps onto the Sun Shield for quick rain protection and requires the Sun Shield. The latest generation of the Sun Shield for quick rain protection and requires the Sun Shield for quick rain protection and requires the Sun Shield. The latest generation of the Sun Shield for quick rain protection and requires the Sun Shield.
smallest details, like the updated Lockstand, a hidden charging port well placed towards the rear of the bike, and a charging port on the top tube, only come from a design team that uses the bike day to day, not just filling in a category for a large bike line up. Tern knows cargo and the GSD will continue to push this segment. If youre looking to
replace car trips with a cargo bike thats comfortable, reliable, and tested for heavy-duty use, the Tern GSD is the best midtail option on the market. It also has the most accessory options available. If you have a Gen 2 - the main reason you should look at upgrading is for the Bosch Smart System features like the eBike Alarm and GPS. If you are trying
to choose between GSD models, Ill have a different video out soon, so let me know in the comments below. If you dont need as much cargo capacity or tech features, Terns Quick Haul Long. Thats my take on the new Tern GSD! Did I cover everything? What are
your thoughts on the updates? Drop a comment below if youd like a more in-depth breakdown of the models or a comparison of different Tern eBikes. Reactions:iepstein, Timberdoodle, Barb Schwendtner and 9 others Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you
agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see
our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. If you are on your cargo bike journey and looking for a midtail cargo bike, you have probably encountered the Tern GSD Cargo Bike. This is your buyers guide to help you understand between models, key accessories, and how the GSD stacks up against other cargo bikes. When it launched in 2017, the Tern
GSD cargo bike changed many peoples ideas of what a bike is capable of. It is the same length as a normal bike but can carry two kids or an adult on the back, two batteries, and one size fits most to share it. Fast forward to the summer of 2020 when the GSD Gen 2 felt familiar but like a supercharged version of
the original GSD Gen 1 with a suspension fork, a more relaxed bike fit, a stronger Bosch Cargo Line motor with more assistance, and multiple models to offer more options to people. With multiple models of the GSD Gen 2, it may be unclear which model is right for you. Lets dive in to see if I can help! There are 4 different Tern GSD Gen 2 models in
North America. The bones of the bike across the models are all the same a strong frame supporting up to 440 lbs of max gross vehicle weight, the Bosch Cargo Line e-bike motor with 400% Assistance and 85 Nm Torque to help you get up those hills with 2 kids on board, space for 2 batteries, and more. The key differences between the models will be
what type of drivetrain shifts the gears and the type of Bosch controller used. There is also an LX package that adds a brighter front headlight, a Cane Creek suspension seat post, and a larger 1st battery from 400Wh to 500Wh to give you a longer range. The best cargo bike available for the price, in my opinion! This bike doesn't have the bells and
whistles of the LX version, but for many people, it is more than enough. All the important parts of the Tern GSD DNA are part of this bike, and it will be the easiest for any bike shop to service. If I were to buy this S10 model, I would add a headlight to my helmet for a brighter light option and watch for a suspension seatpost to go on sale if the roads
near me were super bumpy. If you are shorter, also look at this model, as the suspension seatpost on the more expensive models limits how low the seat can go down. Highlights: 1x10 Derailleur Drivetrain Bosch Purion Controller Optional 2nd 500Wh battery from your local bike shopBuy Now The LX model takes the GSD S10 and adds the LX package
of a brighter headlight (700 vs. 500 lumens), the first battery is a 500Wh battery vs. the 400Wh on the non-LX version, and you get a Cane Creek suspension Seatpost to help take the edge off the bumps in the road. Highlights: Upgraded 1st battery to 500Wh Brighter front headlight Cane Creek suspension seatpost Buy Now There are two big upgrades
on this model:1. Enviolo Internally Geared Hub2. Gates Belt Drive The Enviolo Internally Geared Hub means the gears are inside the rear wheel. This allows you to shift when you are stopped at a stop light, and you also get 380% shifting range and are not limited to the limited number of gears. For example, the GSD S10 has 10 speeds on the rear
cassette so you are limited to those gears when trying to find the right gear for your legs and terrain. This may not seem like a big deal, but when you are stopped. Gates
drive, it will require much less maintenance. Buy Now The crown jewel of the GSD Gen 2 models. This bike has all the bells and whistles of Rohloff red. This bike is for someone who is not interested in dealing with maintenance problems since there are no
cables or chains to deal with and/or likes high-end technology. The cream of the crop and a bike nerd's dream cargo bike! Rohloff e14 Electronic Speedhub system Bosch Intuvia Controller Limited Edition anodized hubsBuy NowWhat passenger setup should I use? Check out our in-depth GSD passenger carrying guideWhat is Max Gross Vehicle
Weight?The Maximum Gross Vehicle Weight (MGVW) is the maximum weight your bike can safely carry, including the bikes weight. Tern has tested to this limit with an EFBE third-party testing lab. The Tern GSD Gen 2 is tested to this limit with an EFBE third-party testing lab. The maximum weight your bike can safely carry, including the bikes weight. Tern has tested to this limit with an EFBE third-party testing lab. The maximum weight your bike can safely carry, including the bikes weight.
the trailer, etc. The only exception is if you are using a trailer with brakes. Include everything when figuring out how much you can carry on your Tern GSD. Is the LX GSD model worth it? The more common question I receive is if the S10 LX is worth the upgrade over the S10 base model. The S10 LX, S00 LX, and R14 all have an upgraded package
with a larger first battery (500Wh instead of 400Wh), a brighter 700-lumen headlight, and a Cane Creek suspension seat post. It is very difficult to upgrade the headlight may be important. The larger battery is important because I always go until my bike runs on fumes. 20%
more distance could be important! The Cane Creek suspension seatpost adds a lot of comfort to the bike, but it can also be added afterward. If you are shorter, this upgrade may not benefit you as the seatpost cant go as low as the non-suspension version. What is an Internally Geared Hub? The Tern GSD S00 and R14 cargo bike models have internally
geared hubs, where the gears for your bike are inside the middle of your rear wheel. The benefits are that you can shift when you are stopped, and there is a lot less maintenance since the Enviolo, and you dont have as much of a
gear range. This only comes into play with extremely hilly areas, but if you are in that situation, I highly recommend finding a bike with an internally geared hub to test ride. Why does REI have different GSD Cargo Bikes? REI has unique bikes for their stores, this includes the type of drivetrain and the colors. Both GSD models for REI are the LR
version without the upgraded battery, headlight, and suspension seatpost. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,185 active editors 7,002,038 articles in EnglishThe EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia that anyone can edit.117,185 active editors 7,002,038 articles in EnglishThe EnglishT
of Namco LimitedNamco LimitedNamco 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, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It
entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and
Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 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 Namco Holdings. (Fullarticle...)Recently
featured: The Boat Race 2018Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutSylvilagus aguaticus... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that the Lady Carbisdale led an
unsuccessful takeover bid for Sheffield United F.C. and, after a gender transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive?... that the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction?... that medicine dean Sjahriar Rasad was accused of being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate
Indonesian President Sukarno?... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government?... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cimigiu demanded the elimination of a pension gap between Olympic and non-Olympic champions, such as himself?... that the novel
Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNominate and articleNominate articleNominate and articleNominate articleNominate articleNominate articleNominate articleNominate articleNominate articleNominate articleNominate articleNom
promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff. 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.1879)Tom Holland (b.1879)Tom Holland
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 provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the leaves are covered in stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest
arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D.capensis leaf curling up around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D.capensis leaf curling up around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey.
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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 31 Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of higher education in Central America, is founded.
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 Mohawk nation with the Moha
Christian Indians they had exiled to Deer Island on October 13, 1675, a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston. March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Native Americans. April 2 Chief Canonchet of the Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the
Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 21 Sudbury Fight: The village of Sudbury,
Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the last major battles of King Phillip's War. Captain Samuel Wadworth and 28 of his men are killed in the defense of the town. April 22 The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean Sea off of the coast of Sicily during the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the
combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men. May 2 Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston. May 19 Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls Captain William Turner leads a raid at first light on an encampment consisting mainly of women and
children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill, Massachusetts. May 26 A fire destroys the town hall
and 624 houses in Southwark, London. [2] May 31 The Massachusetts (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 the People of Virginia. July 2 Major
John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves. July 4 Captain Benjamin Church and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony, for any remaining Wampanoag tribesmen. July 11 The Wampanoags
attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for 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 colonist 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 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 Walpole March 17 Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 Francis II Rkczi,
Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735)April 23 King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751)May 26 Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1707)May 28 Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1754)June 17 Louise de Maisonblanche, illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV of France (d. 1718)June 21 Anthony Collins
English philosopher (d. 1729)July 3 Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Prussian field marshal (d. 1747)July 14 Caspar Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d. 1743)August 26 Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1745)[6]September 13 lisabeth Charlotte d'Orlans, duchess and regent of Lorraine (d. 1744)September 18
Eberhard Louis, Duke of Wrttemberg (d. 1733)October 8 Benito Jernimo Feijo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (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 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602)January 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602)January 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602)January 15 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621)January 17 Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1602)January 18 Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1621)January 19 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621)January 19 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621)January 19 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621)January 19 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621)January 19 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621)January 19 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621)January 19 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621)January 19 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621)January 19 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621)January 19 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621)January 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1622)January 3 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b
Franois Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613)February 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. 1606)April 8 Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653)April 20
John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609)April 29 Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b. 1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1622)May 26 Thomas Rouse, English politician (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. 1614)July Jesse Wharton colonial governor of MarylandJuly 5 Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish
soldier (b. 1613)July 8 Francis I Rkczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645)July 12 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. 1617) August 21 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 14 Nicol Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1617) August 21 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 14 Nicol Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1617) August 21 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 14 Nicol Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1617) August 21 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 14 Nicol Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1621) August 17 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 18 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 19 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, 
John Ogilby, Scottish-born impresario and cartographer active in Dublin and London (b. 1600)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 12 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 12 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 12 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1600)September 12 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1600)September 12 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600)September 13 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600)September 14 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600)September 15 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600)September 16 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600)September 17 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600)September 18 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600)September 18 Gerrard Winstanley, English reformer (b. 1600)September 19 Gerrard Wi
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 28 Jean Desmarets, French writer (b. 1595)November 1 Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b.
1589)November 9 Allart Pieter van Jongestall, Dutch jurist, politician, and diplomat (b. 1603)December 12 Shang Kexi, Chinese general (b. 1604)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.^ Walford, Cornelius,
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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)Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies15thcentury16thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thc
Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the 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 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 Humay
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 Indian Ocean.1502: First reported African slaves in the Rolden Horde, ending its existence.1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms.1503: Leonardo da
Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dungas, in what is modern
Sudan1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty.1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation.1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in
other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity.1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa.1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of
Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain 1506: 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 Segueira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Segueira, 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: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey).1513: Vasco Nez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which
he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so.1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains
decisive victory against Safavid dynasty.1515: Ascension 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 plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month.1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the
accession of Charles V in 15191519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling
position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor (ruled until 1556). 15191522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the
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 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 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.1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at
the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate, 1525; German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is Captured, 1526; The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohcs, 1526; Mughal Empire, founded by Babur, 1527; Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards
defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome 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: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna.1529: Treaty of Zaragoza
defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain.1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the 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 1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon
[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan.1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: 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 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani1545: The Council
of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy).1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica.1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547)1547: Henry VIII dies in the 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 and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9.1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mhlberg.1547: 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: The Ming
dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tom de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of
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Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and

besiege Beijing.15501551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas.1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease.1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya.1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies.1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority.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: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica.1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat.1556: Russia conquers the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 15561556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun.1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition.1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596.1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong).1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world.1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: Th 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 Djerba.1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre.1560: Lazarus Church, Macau1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London.1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place.1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith.1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste.15621598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12]1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people 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, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang.1569: Rising of the North in England.1569: 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 and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united 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 missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Manila Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Manila Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Manila Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Manila Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Manila Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Manila Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Manila Indians kill Spanish missionaries in white would be a s Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War.1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco.1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre.1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside.1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Lus Vaz de Cames, three years after the author returned from the East.[14]1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor.1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French 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: 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 southern 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 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 Portuga 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: 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 English Armada.1589: Spain repulses the English 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: 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 United States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the United States of New Mexico Territory in the United States of New Mexico Territory in the United States of 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 Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu. [19]1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia.1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of elimbr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20]Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (14851547) Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando lvarez de Toledo (15071582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottomar Empire (15201566)Ivan IV the Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15521608) the Father of international lawPhilip II of Spain, King of Spain (15361598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (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: 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 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: 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: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements and local native warring tribes.1565: Span wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812.1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map.1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed 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 Sm PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 13481665". Archived 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03. Sandra Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Magnificent 14941566". Personal.umich.edu. 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Tern bike weight. Tern folding bike weight limit. Tern weight limit. Typical bike weight limit. Tern hsd weight limit. Tern bike max weight.