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Capitulo de enfermeras 23 de julio

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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,998,095 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs used to write the Chinese languages and others from regions influenced by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000-3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. inscribing stone, bone, or bronze; brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper; and printing with woodblocks or moveable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Marcy Rheintgen ... that Marcy Rheintgen (pictured), a transgender woman, was arrested and detained overnight for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that some people ski every month of the year? ... that Tarmidi Suhardjo was fired from his party's leadership roles because he ran for governor? ... that after Slovak actress Hana Meličková moved to Prague to study piano, she secretly enrolled in acting classes? ... that the riverine rabbit was thought to be extinct for more than 30 years? ... that Australian NFL player Laki Tasi got into American football at the suggestion of a burger shop owner? ... that guests at the launch of the bonkbuster Mount! were given polo mints to feed to a white stallion? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden 1567 - The mentally ill King Erik XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudius Drusus and Antonia father in honor of his victories in Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, ten year which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Augustus. collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiguoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning tools WikispeciesDirectory of species Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available, some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español العربية Deutsch Español العربية Deutsch Español العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Vкраїнська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca []]]] Bosanski المردو Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Jomorsk []]]] Bosanski كوردي Eλληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Jomorsk []]]]] Bosanski Sige Galego Hrvatski Jomorsk []]] 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 16th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 vte November 10: Battle of Saint-Denis. 1567 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments and disestablishments - Disestab 974Berber calendar2517English Regnal year9 Eliz. 1 - 10 calendars - Vikram Samvat1623-1624 - Shaka
Samvat1488-1489 - Kali Yuga4667-4668Holocene calendar345 before ROC民前345年 Nanakshahi calendar99Thai solar calendar2109-2110Tibetan calendar1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January - A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor.[1] February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 - Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 - At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 29 - The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translations into Welsh: The New Testament is first published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Todai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler. [7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 - François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 – Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) – Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 – Akizuki Tanenagara (d. 1640) March 17 – Akizuki Tanenagara (d. 1640) March 17 – Akizuki Tanenagara (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) – Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 – Akizuki Tanenagara (d. 1640) March 18 (bapt.) Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 – John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1596) April 26 – Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 – John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603–1618) (d. 1618) May 1 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch Captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 – John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603–1618) (d. 1618) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 – John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603–1618) (d. 1618) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 – John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603–1618) (d. 1618) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 – John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603–1618) (d. 1618) May 1 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 2 – Sebald de We 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 - Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1620) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1620) August 21 - Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September - Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó,
Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 7 - Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 - Maurice of Nassau Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 16 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 - Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 - Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 - Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 - Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 - Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 18 - Wilhelm von Grumbach, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 - Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 - Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 - Richard Rich Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 - Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1507) August 3 - Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 1 - Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random House. p. 255. ISBN 978-0-09-952707-7. ^ Julian Goodare, 'The Ainslie Bond', Kings, Lords and Men in Scotland and Britain, 1300-1625 (Edinburgh, 2014), pp. 15, 301-319. ^ William Simpson (2001). The Reign of Elizabeth. Heinemann. p. 64. ISBN 978-0-435-32735-4. ^ Jeremy Black (2002). European Warfare, 1494-1660. Psychology Press. p. 100. ISBN 978-0-415-27532-3. Antonio Jose Saraiva, The Marrano Factory: The Portuguese Inquisition and Its New Christians, 1536-1765 (Brill, 2001), pp. 345-347 The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 2007, ed. by K.M. Brown, et al. (St Andrews University, 2007) Clark, Roger H.; Pause, Michael (2012). Precedents in architecture : analytic diagrams, formative ideas, and partis (4th ed.). Hoboken: Wiley. ISBN 9780470946749. Bertrand, Romain (2011). 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Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th 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 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 Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of 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 Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise 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 rules. 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 Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found 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, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization 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 Canary Islands signals the beginning 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 Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty 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: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 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 Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pa 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: 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 begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of 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. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande 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, the Khanate, the Khanate, the Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to 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 of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 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 under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at 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 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 as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor 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 and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen 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: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 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: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Verkist troops led 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. 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 capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, 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-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana 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: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 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 Kingdom of Champa suffers a massive 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 Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 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 standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the
Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy 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. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 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: 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: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 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, 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 Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire 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 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. 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 Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". August 2009. 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