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Blood tests and their costs. How much does it cost to run a blood test in Nigeria? Just read: Though the medical doctor is trained to make clinical diagnosis by requesting for some investigations of which the most common are blood tests. Other tests are urine test, stool test, sputum test,
and radiological investigations like X-rays, CT scan, ultrasound scan, PET scan, MRI, mammography and doppler ultrasound scan. Below are a list of the common blood tests and their cost.1. Genotype—#2,000 to #3,000.2. Liver function test(LFT)-#4,500.3. Kidney function test (Electrolyte Urea and Creatinine)-#4,000 naira4. Prostate Specific
Antigen(PSA) — #10,000 naira.5. Thyroid Function Test- #15,000 to #25,000 naira.6. Blood culture— #5,500 to #7,500 naira.7. Hormone Profile- #18,000 naira.10. Hepatitis B surface antigen- #1,000 to #2,000 naira.11. Hepatitis B viral load — #8,000 to #10,000
 naira.Blood sample taken for some blood test...CREDIT; Everyday Health12. Hepatitis C — #2,000 naira.13. HIV — Free in public hospitals. About #1,500 naira.16. Malaria Parasite — #1,000 naira.17. Blood group and Rhesus factor—- #2,000 naira.18.
Random Blood Sugar/Fasting Blood sugar—#1,000.19. Venereal Disease Research Laboratory(VDRL)-for syphilis—#2,000.20. Blood Pregnancy test/hcg test: #1,500 to #2,000 naira.21. Fasting Serum Lipid Profile (FSLP)/cholesterol and lipid tests-#4,000.22. Clotting Profile-#6,000 naira.23. Cardiac Enzyme studies: over #25,000 naira.24.
DNA/paternity test—over #100,000 naira.25. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR): #2,000 naira.26. Glycated hemoglobin (HBA1C)- #3,000 naira.27. Serum testosterone—#5,000 naira.28. Iron studies—#0,000 naira.29. Toxicology (drugs) studies—#20,000 naira.29. Toxicology (drugs) studies—#1,50031. Serum protein - #1,50031. Serum calcium and phosphate: #4,200 naira.29.
 Rheumatoid factor - #15,000 naira. According to Wikipedia, a blood test is a lab analysis performed on a blood tests? Please leave a comment. Specimen: 2 mL (1 mL min.) Serum from 1 SST. Ship refrigerated or frozen. Stability (Room): 2
hrs Stability (Refrigerated): 1 week Stability (Frozen): 2 weeks Method: Erythrocyte Magnetised Technology Comment: Price: Contact Medilab Turnaround time (TAT): 6 hrs Usage: Indirect Coombs Test is used to identify red blood cell IgG antibodies that can cross the placenta and cause Hemolytic disease of the newborn. Specialty: Gynecologist,
Hematologist Disease: Disorders of Hematopoiesis Components: Courier Charges: Home Collection: Available Department: IMMUNOPATHOLOGY Pre-test Information: No special preparation required MeSH Heading Coombs Test Tree Number(s) E01.370.225.812.735.050.375.150 E05.200.812.735.050.375.150 E05.478.594.760.050.375.150 Unique
IDD003298 RDF Unique Identifier Annotation for erythrocytes only: for lymphocytes consider HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING or CYTOTOXICITY TESTS, IMMUNOLOGIC Scope NoteA test to detect non-agglutinating ANTIBODIES against ERYTHROCYTES by use of anti-antibodies (the Coombs' reagent.) The direct test is applied to freshly drawn blood to
detect antibody bound to circulating red cells. The indirect test is applied to serum to detect the presence of antibodies that can bind to red blood cells. Entry Term(s) Anti-Human Globulin Consumption Test Antiglobulin Test An
 Indirect Antiglobulin Test Indirect Coombs Test Public MeSH Note2013; see COOMBS' TEST 1966-2012 History Note2013 (1966) Date Established 2013/01/01 Date of Entry 1999/01/01 Revision Date 2012/07/03 Coombs Test Preferred Concept UIM0005148 Scope NoteA test to detect non-agglutinating ANTIBODIES against ERYTHROCYTES by use of
anti-antibodies (the Coombs' reagent.) The direct test is applied to freshly drawn blood to detect antibody bound to circulating red cells. The indirect test is applied to serum to detect the presence of antibodies that can bind to red blood cells. Terms Coombs Test Preferred Term Term UI T821564 Date04/30/2012 LexicalTag EPO ThesaurusID NLM (2013)
Antiglobulin Test Term UI T009654 Date03/29/1974 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009655 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009655 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009656 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009657 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009658 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID UNK (19XX) Antihuman Globulin Consumption Test Term UI T009659 Date10/15/1990 Da
Date 01/01/1999 Lexical Tag EPO Thesaurus ID NLM (1966) The Indirect Coombs Test (also known as the Indirect Antiglobulin Test) is a blood test used to detect antibodies in a person's blood transfusions, pregnancy, and autoimmune hemolytic anemia. In this test,
blood serum is incubated with red blood cells from a donor or known source. If the patient has antibodies that bind to the red cells, they will cause agglutination (clumping). Why consider this test? Blood transfusion compatibility: To ensure the patient's blood does not react with transfused blood. It is done prior to blood transfusions to avoid hemolytic
reactions. Pregnancy-related testing: Used in cases where a pregnant person may be at risk for Rh incompatibility with their fetus, which can lead to hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN). Detecting autoimmune hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN).
done? Pregnant individuals at risk for Rh incompatibility or HDN. Patients requiring a blood transfusion, to ensure compatibility. Individuals with autoimmune hemolytic anemia or unexplained hemolysis. More Information The Indirect Coombs Test is important in blood banking, ensuring the safety of blood transfusions. It helps identify any unexpected
antibodies that could cause transfusion reactions. What is Coombs Test - Indirect Test Procedure for Coombs Test -
TypeBloodReport Delivery Reports available within 36 hours Price/Cost760Number of Tests Included2Overview of the Coombs Test (Indirect), also called the Indirect Antiglobulin Test (IAT), is a blood test used to detect antibodies in the serum that may react with red blood cells. These antibodies are typically produced by the
 immune system in response to foreign red blood cells, such as those from a different blood transfusions and monitor maternal-foetal compatibility. It plays a critical role in ensuring the safety of blood transfusions and
in managing pregnancies to protect the foetus from harmful maternal antibodies. Coombs Test (Indirect Coombs T
can vary depending on several factors such as the consulting doctor, the city where the test is conducted, and the specific diagnostic laboratory. Other elements that may influence the Coombs test cost include the location and reputation of the facility, the quality and type of equipment used, and the expertise of the medical staff. Overall, the Coombs test
price can differ significantly based on these variables, and it's advisable to compare prices across providers for the best value. On average, the Coombs test (Indirect) is a single test rather than a package of multiple tests, but it can be part of a broader set of tests used in immunohematology. Coombs Test (Indirect): The test involves isolating the serum from a blood sample and incubating it with non-patient RBCs of known antigenicity. Anti-human globulin (Coombs reagent) is then added to the mixture. If agglutination (clumping of RBCs) occurs, the test is positive, indicating the presence of antibodies
 against the RBCs. The optional test includes: Titre: Based on the results, further testing may be required to identify the specific antibody and assess its clinical significance. These tests can include antibody identification, RBC phenotyping, and titration studies to determine the concentration of antibodies. What Conditions Can Be Diagnosed with the Coombs
Test (Indirect)? The Coombs test (indirect) is used to diagnose and manage various conditions related to antibodies against red blood cells. The most common conditions that can be diagnosed with this test include: Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn (HDN): This condition occurs when maternal antibodies cross the placenta and attack the foetus's red blood
cells. The test helps identify if the mother has harmful antibodies. Incompatible Blood Match: Before a blood transfusion, the test ensures that the recipient's blood does not contain antibodies that would react against the donated blood, preventing a transfusion reaction. Autoimmune Haemolytic Anaemia: While primarily diagnosed with the direct Coombs
test, the indirect test can sometimes detect antibodies contributing to autoimmune haemolytic anaemia. Prenatal Antibody Screening: The test screens pregnant women for antibodies that could pose a risk to the foetus, allowing for early intervention and management. Who Should Get the Coombs Test (Indirect) Done? The indirect Coombs test is typically
performed on specific populations and under certain circumstances. Here are the key groups and situations where this test is recommended: Pregnant Women; especially those with Rh-negative blood type, are screened during the first prenatal visit and again in the third trimester to check for antibodies that could affect the fetus (e.g., in
cases of Rh incompatibility). Blood Donors: Blood donors may undergo the indirect Coombs test to identify any antibodies that could react with donor red blood transfusion. Patients Preparing for Blood donors may undergo the indirect Coombs test to identify any antibodies that could react with the donated
blood, preventing hemolytic transfusion reactions. Individuals with Autoimmune Disorders: Patients with Autoimmune Disorders: Patients with Hemolytic anaemia, the indirect Coombs test may
be part of the workup to identify underlying antibodies contributing to the condition. Neonates: Newborns with signs of hemolytic disease may be tested to determine if maternal antibodies are involved. Coombs Test (Indirect) Requirements To undergo the indirect Coombs test, there are a few requirements to keep in mind: There are no dietary restrictions or
special preparations needed before the test. A phlebotomist will draw a blood sample from a vein in your arm or hand using a needle. You may feel a small prick, and there might be minor bleeding or bruising at the insertion site. After the blood is collected, the sample is sent to a laboratory for analysis. What Treatments/Procedures Can Require the Coombs
Test (Indirect)?The indirect Coombs test is used in several medical contexts to guide treatment and management. Here are some medical treatments and procedures that may require this test:Blood Transfusions: Before a blood transfusion, the indirect Coombs test is performed to check for any antibodies in the recipient's blood that could react with the
donor's blood. This helps prevent hemolytic transfusion reactions. Management of Hemolytic Disease of the Newborn (HDN): In pregnant women, especially those who are Rh-negative, the test is done to assess the risk of HDN due to maternal antibodies are detected, closer monitoring and potential interventions (like intrauterine transfusions
or early delivery) may be needed. Treatment of Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia: While the direct Coombs test is more commonly used for diagnosing autoimmune hemolytic anaemia, the indirect test can help in identifying the specific antibodies involved, guiding treatment decisions like corticosteroids or immunosuppressive therapies. Evaluation for Organ
Transplantation: Before organ transplantation, the indirect Coombs test can be part of the compatibility testing to ensure that the recipient does not have antibodies that could attack the donor organ. Fertility Treatments: In cases of assisted reproductive technologies (ART), the indirect Coombs test may be performed to check for Rh incompatibility
between the mother and potential donor sperm, particularly if the mother is Rh-negative. Preoperative Assessment: In patients with known hemolytic anaemia or those at risk of hemolysis, the test may be conducted before surgery to evaluate potential transfusion needs and avoid complications.
report typically presents the results as either positive or negative:ResultInterpretationNegativeNo antibodies detected in the serum PositiveAntibodies detected in the serum that could react with red blood cellsNote: The interpretation of these results can vary depending on the laboratory, age, sex, and underlying conditions. Lifestyle Changes to Reach a
Normal Range on the Coombs Test (Indirect) While lifestyle changes alone cannot directly impact the results of the Coombs test (indirect), as it primarily detects pre-existing antibodies, there are a few general considerations: Leading a healthy lifestyle can support the immune system and may help reduce the unnecessary production of antibodies. For
individuals who have undergone multiple transfusions and developed antibodies, reducing the number of transfusions when possible can simplify finding compatible blood for future needs. For pregnant women, regular prenatal care and monitoring are essential for managing potential risks related to maternal antibodies and ensuring both maternal and
fetal well-being. Book a Coombs Test (Indirect) Online Booking a Coombs test (Indirect) Online Booking a Coombs test near me, Apollo 24|7 offers an easy way to locate and book the test at your preferred location. Here's a step-by-step guide: Visit the Apollo 24|7 offers an easy way to locate and book the test at your preferred location. Here's a step-by-step guide: Visit the Apollo 24|7 offers an easy way to locate and book the test at your preferred location.
website or download the app on your smartphone. Use the search function to find "Coombs Test (Indirect)", "ICT test", or any related Coombs test synonyms. Select a suitable time slot and location for your blood sample collection. Complete the booking process by providing the necessary details and making the payment. Wait for a confirmation message from
Apollo 24|7 regarding your indirect Coombs test. Apollo 24|7 ensures a competitive Coombs test price and transparent Coombs test cost, making it easier for patients to access this essential diagnostic test without hassle. Summer Drinks for Liver Health: Natural Drinks Over Sugary Juices World Health Day - Healthy Beginnings, Hopeful Futures Ramadan
 Fasting Guide: Benefits, Tips, and Healthy Practices The Complete Guide on Pigmentation in Indian skin: Causes, Diagnosis, Treatment, and more! Read a complete guide on pigmentation in Indian skin. Know all about hyperpigmentation, hypopigmentation, causes, diagnosis, treatment & more Shocking Truth Revealed: Learn the Difference Between Acne
and Pimples! Were you also under the impression that both acne and pimples are the same? Well, you are not alone. Many feel that acne and pimples are the same. In this guide, we will see the common types of skin
problems in Indian women with pictures, their symptoms, causes, risk factors, treatment and prevention. Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as
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 Pergamon The Orphic Hymns are a collection of 87 hymns in ancient Greek, addressed to various deities. Attributed in antiquity to the mythical poet Orpheus, they were composed in Asia Minor (in modern-day Turkey), most likely around the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD, and seem to have belonged to a cult community which used them in ritual. The collection
 is preceded by a proem (or prologue) in which Orpheus addresses the legendary poet Musaeus. The hymns in the collection, all of which are brief, typically call for the attention of the deity they address, describing them and their divinity, and appealing to them with a request. The first codex containing the Orphic Hymns to reach Western Europe arrived in
Italy in the first half of the 15th century, and in 1500 the first printed edition of the Hymns was published in Florence. During the Renaissance, some scholarship argued for a dating in late antiquity. (Full article...) Recently featured: HMS Neptune (1909)
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functioned as storage rooms, were likely a revival of centuries-old military architecture? ... that despite never having visited China, cyclist Howard Wing competed for it at the 1936 Summer Olympics? ... that a leader of a terrorist group in the Russian Empire was revealed in 1908 to have been a police agent for 15 years? ... that Ben Lashes is a talent
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church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Ongoing: Gaza war Iran-Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Arnaldo Pomodoro
Mikayla Raines John R. Casani Richard Gerald Jordan Franco Testa Raymond Laflamme Nominate an article June 29: Feast of Saints Peter and Paul (Western Christianity) Jayne Mansfield 1613 - The original Globe Theatre in London burned to the ground after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed for special effects misfired and ignited after a cannon employed 
 the roof. 1764 - One of the strongest tornadoes in history struck Woldegk in present-day northeastern Germany, killing one person. 1950 - The United States defeated England during the FIFA World Cup in one of the greatest upsets in the competition's history. 1967 - Actress Jayne Mansfield (pictured), her boyfriend Sam Brody, and their driver were
killed in a car accident outside of New Orleans, while her children Miklós, Zoltán, and Mariska Hargitay escaped with only minor injuries. 2020 - Reddit banned r/The Donald, a pro-Trump subreddit, for rule violations and antagonizing the company. Ernest Fanelli (b. 1860)Ludwig Beck (b. 1880)Paul Klee (d. 1940)Nestor Binabo (d. 2023) More
anniversaries: June 28 June 29 June 30 Archive By email List of days of the year About The thousand-yard stare) is the blank, unfocused gaze of people experiencing dissociation due to acute stress or traumatic stress or trauma
they exhibited but is now also used to refer to an unfocused gaze observed in people under any stressful situation, or in people with certain mental health conditions. The thousand-yard stare is sometimes described as an effect of shell shock or combat stress reaction, along with other mental health conditions. However, it is not a formal medical term. This
painting by the war artist Thomas C. Lea III, titled Marines Call It That 2,000 Yard Stare, popularized the term after it was published in Life in 1945. It depicts an unnamed US Marine at the Battle of Peleliu, which took place in 1944. Painting credit: Thomas C. Lea III Recently featured: Myosotis scorpioides Whitehead's trogon Atacamite Archive More
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starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1613th year of the 2nd millennium, the 13th year of the 2nd millennium, the 13th year of the 1613, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days
ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 11 - Workers in a sandpit in the Dauphiné region of France discover the skeleton of what is alleged to be a 30-foot tall man (the remains, it is supposed, of the giant Teutobochus, a legendary Gallic king who fought the Romans).[1] January 20 - King James I of
(February 21 O.S.) - An assembly of the Russian Empire elects Mikhail Romanov Tsar of Russia, ending the Time of Troubles. The House of Romanov will remain a ruling dynasty until 1917. March 27 - The first English child is born in Canada at Cuper's Cove, Newfoundland to Nicholas Guy. March 29 Explorer Samuel de Champlain becomes the first
unofficial Governor of New France in Canada. Burmese soldiers, tunneling under the walls of the Portuguese Governor Filipe de Brito e Nicote and rebel Burmese General Natshinnaung are captured, and executed by impalement on April 9. April 13
 Samuel Argall captures Algonquian princess Pocahontas in Passapatanzy, Virginia, to ransom her for some English prisoners held by her father, Chief Powhatan. She is brought to Henricus as a hostage.[4] May 12 - Mikhail Romanov arrives in Moscow to begin his reign as Tsar of Russia, after having been elected on March 3. May 14 The city of
Hanthawaddy (now Bago) is restored as the capital of Burma by King Anaukpetlun, who relocates the government from Ava (now Inwa). The ruler of the Montferrat Succession: The defenders of the Italian city of Nizza Monferrato
makes the first shipment to England of tobacco grown in Virginia, dispatching it on the ship The Elizabeth. [5] The tobacco arrives in England after a voyage of three weeks. June 29 - Fire destroys London's famed Globe Theatre, during a performance of Shakespeare's Henry VIII.[6] July 20 (July 30 N.S.) - The first American-grown tobacco, produced in the
 British colony of Virginia, arrives in England after being dispatched 22 days earlier by John Rolfe. [5] July 26 - Diego Marín de Negron, the Spanish Governor of the governors of the Argentine provinces from 1810 to the present (Editoriales
 Huemul, 1941) p.105 July 28 - Gregor Richter, the chief pastor of Görlitz, denounces Jacob Boehme as a heretic, in his Sunday sermon. August 29 - The New River is opened, to supply London with drinking water from
 Hertfordshire. October 21 - Gabriel Bathory, ruler of the Principality of Transylvania, is removed from office by vote of the nobles meeting at Gyulafehérvár (now Oradea in Romania), and is murdered on October 27.[7] October 23 - Gabriel
 English merchants to live and trade in Japan. November 3 - English royal favourite Robert Carr is created 1st Earl of Somerset. November 30 - King Anaukpetlun of Burma sends an army of 4,000 troops to drive the Siamese occupiers from the Tenasserim coast. December 26 - The Date Maru, carrying the Japanese diplomatic mission commanded
 Army at Tavoy. The city is now part of Myanmar as Dawei. December 27 - Mateo Leal de Ayala becomes the new Governor of Rio de la Plata y Paraguay, covering what will become the nations of Argentina, Chile and Paraguay. He succeeds Diego Marín de Negron, who was poisoned on July 26. A locust swarm destroys La Camarque, France. Kuwait City is now part of Myanmar as Dawei. December 27 - Mateo Leal de Ayala becomes the new Governor of Rio de la Plata y Paraguay, covering what will become the nations of Argentina, Chile and Paraguay.
founded. Sultan Agung of Mataram takes the throne of the kingdom of Mataram in Java. Near Jamestown, Virginia, Sir Thomas Dale starts a settlement called Bermuda City, which later becomes part of Hopewell, Virginia. Mattia Preti Stjepan Gradić André Le Nôtre Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang Claude Perrault January 14 - Pier Martire Armani, Italian
painter (d. 1699) January 15 - Giovanni Pietro Bellori, Italian art historian (d. 1649) William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (d. 1689) February 7 - Johannes Musaeus, German theologian (d. 1681) February 21 - George Gillespie, Scottish theologian (d. 1648) February 21 - George Gillespie, Scottish theologian (d. 1648) February 21 - George Gillespie, Scottish theologian (d. 1649) William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (d. 1689) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1649) William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (d. 1689) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1649) William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (d. 1689) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1649) William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (d. 1689) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1649) William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (d. 1689) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1649) William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (d. 1689) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1689) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1689) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1689) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1689) February 3 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1689) February 3 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1689) February 3 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1689) February 3 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1689) February 3 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1689) February 3 Noël Chabanel among the Hurons (d. 1689) February 
 February 24 - Mattia Preti, Italian painter (d. 1699) February 28 - John Pearson, English theologian and scholar (d. 1683) March 11 - Francesco Caetani, 8th Duke of Sermoneta, Governor of the Duchy of Milan (d. 1683) March 12 - André Le
Nôtre, French landscape and garden designer (d. 1700)[11] March 19 - John Swinfen, English politician (d. 1694) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1688)[12] March 29 - Louis-Isaac Lemaistre de
 Sacy, French Bible translator (d. 1684) April 1 Giulio Bartolocci, Italian Biblical scholar (d. 1687) Charles de Saint-Évremond, French soldier and writer (d. 1696) April 21 - Franciscus Plante, Dutch painter, chaplain (d. 1690) April 29 -
Christoph Bach, German musician (d. 1661) May 9 - Mattias de' Medici, Italian noble (d. 1667) May 10 - François Chauveau, French painter (d. 1668) June 1 - William Wirich, Count of Daun-Falkenstein, German nobleman (d. 1667) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1667) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1667) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1668) May 31 - John George Seton, Scottish no
1682) June 13 - Johann Ernst, Count of Hanau-Münzenberg (1641-1642) (d. 1682) July 16 - Alderano Cybo, Catholic cardinal (d. 1700) August 7 - William Frederick, Prince of Nassau-Dietz, Dutch stadtholder (d. 1664) August 15 - Gilles
Ménage, French scholar (d. 1692) August 18 - Sir Thomas Peyton, 2nd Baronet, English politician (d. 1684) August 20 - Duchess elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German priest, founder of a religious community, visionary, writer of
prophecies (d. 1658) August 29 - John Jolliffe, English politician and businessman (d. 1680) September 15 - François de La Rochefoucauld, French writer (d. 1680)[13] September 19 - Sir John Norwich, 1st Baronet, English Member of Parliament (d. 1661) September 25 -
 Claude Perrault, French architect (d. 1688) October 3 - Marion Delorme, French courtesan known for her relationships with the important men of her time (d. 1650) October 12 - Jacques d'Arthois, Flemish painter (d. 1686) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutch philosopher (d. 1686) October 13 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1666) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutch philosopher (d. 1686) October 13 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1666) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutch philosopher (d. 1686) October 13 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1666) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutch philosopher (d. 1686) October 13 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1686) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutch philosopher (d. 1686) October 13 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1686) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutch philosopher (d. 1686) October 13 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1686) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutch philosopher (d. 1688) October 13 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1688) October 14 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1686) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1688) October 13 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1688) October 14 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1688) October 15 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1688) October 18 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1688) October 18 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1688) October 18 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1688) October 18 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1688) October (d.
 1661) October 19 - Charles of Sezze, Italian Franciscan friar and saint (d. 1670) October 28 - Edmund Bowyer, English politician (d. 1681) November 5 - Isaac de Benserade, French poet (d. 1696) November 16 - Frederick, Prince of Anhalt-Harzgerode (1635)
 1670) (d. 1670) November 20 - Tyman Oosdorp, Dutch Golden Age brewer and magistrate of Haarlem (d. 1680) December 24 - John Knight, Member of the Parliament of England (d. 1683) November 25 - Philip VII, Count of Waldeck-Wildungen (1638-1645) (d. 1645) December 4 (bapt.) - Samuel Butler, English satirist (d. 1680) December 10 - Izaak van
Oosten, Flemish painter (d. 1661) December 11 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (d. 1672) Henry Vane, English politician (d. 1672) Henry Vane, English politician (d. 1662) Khushal Khan
 Khattak, Afghan poet (d. 1690) Richard Crashaw, English poet (d. 1649) Juan García López-Rico Ikeda Terumasa Sigismund Báthory January 2 - Salima Sultan Begum, Empress of the Mughal Empire (b. 1539) January 12 - George Blackwell, English Catholic archpriest (b. 1545) January 18 - Antoon Claeissens, Flemish Baroque painter (b. 1536) January 27
 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (b. 1567) January 28 - Thomas Bodley, English diplomat and library founded the Order of Discalced Carmelites (b. 1561) February 16 - Johannes Letzner, German Protestant priest and historian (b. 1531)
 February 27 - Pietro Facchetti, Italian painter (b. 1539) March 2 - Rudolph Snellius, Dutch linguist and mathematician (b. 1546) March 13 - Giovanni Battista Caccini, Italian artist (b. 1556) March 23 - Jerónimo de Ayanz y Beaumont, Spanish inventor (b. 1553) Ikeda Terumasa, Japanese daimyō (b. 1565) March 23 - Jerónimo de Ayanz y Beaumont, Spanish inventor (b. 1553)
March 27 - Sigismund Báthory, Prince of Transylvania (b. 1572) April 27 - Robert Abercromby, Scottish Jesuit missionary (b. 1532) June 3 - Allahverdi Khan, Georgian-born Iranian general (b. 1590) June 8 - Cigoli, Italian painter (b. 1532) June 3 - Allahverdi Khan, Georgian-born Iranian general (b. 1541) July 2 - Bartholomaeus Pitiscus, German astronomer and
mathematician (b. 1561) July 19 - Nicolaus van Aelst, Flemish engraver (b. 1526) July 20 - Sebastian Lubomirski, Polish-Lithuanian nobleman (szlachcic) (b. c. 1543) Thomas Twyne, English actor (b. 1543) August 7 - Thomas Fleming
 British goldsmith (b. 1550) September 14 - Thomas Overbury, English poet and essayist (murdered) (b. 1581) October 29 - Henry Constable, English poet (b. 1562) October 11 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1573) October 26 - Johann Bauhin, Swiss botanist (b. 1541) October 27 - Mathurin Régnier, French satirist (b. 1573) October 11 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 12 - Mathurin Régnier, French satirist (b. 1573) October 13 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 14 - Thomas Overbury, English poet (b. 1581) October 15 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 16 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 17 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 18 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 18 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English poet (b. 1581) October 19 - John Petre, English p
Gabriel Báthory, Prince of Transylvania (b. 1589) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1526) November 23 - Charles Philippe de Croÿ, Marquis d'Havré, Belgian noble and politician (b. 1549) November 20 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1526) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1547) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1548) November 23 - Charles Philippe de Croÿ, Marquis d'Havré, Belgian noble and politician (b. 1549) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1547) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1547) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1548) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1548) November 22 - Charles Philippe de Croÿ, Marquis d'Havré, Belgian noble and politician (b. 1549) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 22 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 23 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 24 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 25 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 26 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 27 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 28 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 29 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 29 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 29 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 29 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 29 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 29 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 29 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 29 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 29 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) Nov
26 - Henry Berkeley, 7th Baron Berkeley, English politician (b. 1534) December 6 - Anton Praetorius, Germany since 1563 (b. 1554) date unknown Phùng Khắc Khoan, Vietnamese military strategist, politician, diplomat and poet (b. 1528)
Beatrice Michiel, Venetian spy (b. 1553) ^ W.A. Seaver, "Giants and Dwarfs", Harper's New Monthly Magazine, 39:202-210, 1869. ^ Franklin Daniel Scott (1988). Sweden, the Nation's History. SIU Press. p. 168. ISBN 978-0-8093-1489-8. ^ The Marriage of prince Fredericke, and the King's daughter the Lady Elizabeth... London: Thomas Creede. 1613
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 Rochefoucauld (1939). The Maxims of François, Duc de La Rochefoucauld. H. Milford. p. xi. ^ Charles Intervale Silin (1940). The Johns Hopkins Press. p. 25. ISBN 978-0-404-60195-9. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) ^ Church Monuments: Journal of the Church
 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) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th cen
State leaders 15th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 17th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 17th century 18th century 18th
continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian
year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists.
 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
 astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England invested the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe.
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 or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided
 secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and
Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher
Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under
 Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for 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. Main article: 1500s Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: 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 João 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 New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the
Golden 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: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 21, 1504: A period of drought, with
famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 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; Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity, 1506; Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa, 1506; Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity, 1506; Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa, 1506; Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity, 1506; Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa, 1506; Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity, 1506; Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa, 1506; Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity, 1506; Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa, 1506; Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity, 1506; Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa, 1506; Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity, 1506; Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa, 1506; Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity, 1506; Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa, 1506; Leonardo
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 Taino 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 War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of
Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, 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. Main article: 1510s Afonso de Albuguerque of Portugal conquers Goa in
India. 1511: 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 capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacc
dynasty, founded 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 Serrão. Serrão 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 philosophy 1513: 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 Núñez 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 Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion
(peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of France as King of France as K
Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: 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: Mir
Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 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 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 1519 1519: 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 Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy
Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Main article: 1520s Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in
1519-1522. 1520-1566: 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 Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of
Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand
Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the
invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. 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 Hernán Cortés
1524-1525: 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 Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint
John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the
Battle of Mohács. 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 Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the Antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the Antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the Antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines attributing the Moluccas to Portugal attribution attri
War. Main article: 1530s Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: 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 Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads th
Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese
Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon. [12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery
and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the
King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Main article: 1540s Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with
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: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 15
Russia, 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the French, 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Raiput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López 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 at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at t
revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship;
reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: 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 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 Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud
who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé 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 Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). Main article: 1550s The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar
1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: 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
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England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt

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rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation in Venice of 
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 Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Russia conquers the 
subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: 1556: 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 
1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in
his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. Main article: 1560s The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 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, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 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. 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 in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born
on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565:
Miguel López 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 1567 1566-1648: 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 Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the
founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in Japan. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoya
Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Recator 1569: Mercator 1569: Nercator 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of
Portugal. Main article: 1570s 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: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is
killed by the Portuguese [12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of
Cyprus to the Ottomans, 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto, 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin, 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia, 1571: Spanish conguistador Miguel López de
Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: 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 Luís Vaz de Camões, three
years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yjjun 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: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland,
 Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of
Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: 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. The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later of the Spanish
Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: 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] Main article: 1580s The fall of Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish possessions influences Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese
 Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjurat
Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 is first day of the Julian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Julian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Julian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 is first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday of the Gregorian calendar c
theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times
more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan
Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the
eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69.
Main articles: 1590s and 1600s 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. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1594: St. Paul's and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's and the Ottoman Tu
 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 René 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. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable
[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599:
The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit. [18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku. [18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at
the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in
return for which 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 Selimbăr 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 (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don
 Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1598) and II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1598) and II of Spain (1556-1598) and II of Spain (1556-1598) are spain (1556-1598).
1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. 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 León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of
Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around
the Sun 1545: 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. 1559-1562: 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.
colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory
XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the
design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity;
thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The
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century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from 4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) List
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it to the lab for analysis. The time it takes for test results to be available depends on various factors, such as the type of test, the method used, and where the particular test was performed. Depending on the test that was carried out you can get your results between 24 - 72 hours. Your results will be sent to you via email and a phone call would be made to
you to notify you of your test result, this is usually within 24-72 hours of your specimen collection. Depending on the test that was done. Definitely, we respect your privacy and maintain confidentiality at all times. You are the only one who receives the results unless you provide written consent reguesting the release to a third party. It depends on the type
of test you selected and what medication you take. Please check with your pharmacist or doctor. You should never stop taking prescribed medication without first checking with a healthcare professional. No, some tets require a stool sample, while some require a stool sample some require some require a stool sample some require som
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Elsevier; 2023:chap 29.Schafer AI. Approach to the patient with bleeding and thrombosis. In: Goldman L, Schafer AI, eds. Goldman-Cecil Medicine. 26th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2020:chap 162.Page 4HOW CHEMOTHERAPY IS GIVENDepending on the type of cancer and where it is found, chemotherapy medicines may be given different ways,
including:Injections or shots into the musclesInjections or shots into the fluid around the spinal cord or brain When chemotherapy is given over a longer period, a thin catheter can be placed into a large vein near the heart. This is called a central line. The catheter is
placed during a minor surgery. There are many types of catheters, including: A central line can stay in the body over a long period of time. It will need to be flushed on a periodic basis to prevent blood clots from forming inside the central line. Different chemotherapy medicines may be given at the same time or after each other. Radiation therapy may be
received before, after, or during chemotherapy. Chemotherapy is most often given in cycles. These cycles may last 1 day, several days, or a few weeks or more. There will usually be a rest period when no chemotherapy is given between each cycle. A rest period may last for days, weeks, or months. This allows the body and blood counts to recover before
 the next dose. Often, chemotherapy is given at a special clinic or at the hospital. DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHEMOTHERAPYThe different types of chemotherapy, which targets a specific part of cancer cells. Immunotherapy, which uses the immune
system to attack cancer cells. SIDE EFFECTS OF CHEMOTHERAPYBecause these medicines travel through the blood to the entire body, chemotherapy may damage or kill some normal cells. These include bone marrow cells, hair follicles, and cells in the lining of the mouth and the digestive
tract. When this damage occurs, there can be side effects. Some people who receive chemotherapy: Are more likely to have infections Become tired more easily Feel pain or numbness from nerve damage Have a dry mouth, mouth sores, or swelling in the mouth Have a poor appetite or lose weight Have an upset stomach, vomiting, or diarrhea Lose their
hairHave problems with thinking and memory ("chemo brain") Side effects of chemotherapy depend on many things, including the type of cancer and which drugs are being used. Each person reacts different side effects. Your health care provides
will explain what you can do at home to prevent or treat side effects. These measures include: Being careful with pets and other animals to avoid catching infections from themEating enough calories and protein to keep your weight upPreventing bleeding, and what to do if bleeding occurs Eating and drinking safely Washing your hands often with soap and
water You will need to have follow-up visits with your provider during and after chemotherapy. Blood tests and imaging tests, such as x-rays, MRI, CT, or PET scans will be done to: Monitor how well the chemotherapy is working Watch for damage to the heart, lungs, kidneys, blood, and other parts of the body
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