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[illegible]

Portugal. The Spanis 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 conquistador 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 Lusiams of Luis Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 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 Portugul is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, 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] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 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 1537, 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."[117] 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: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal 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. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of 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: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of 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 Selmăbir 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 (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany.The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: 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 (√) 1540: Francisco Vázquez 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 settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gessner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ~ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ~ de Vries, Jan [14 September 2009]. "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. SZCID 21969360. SSRN 1635517. ~ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ~ Babur (2006). Babur NAMA. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ~ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmtha.com. 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OCLC 905914446. ~ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. ~ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ~ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ~ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ~ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia 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 of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mauritius (links | edit) Post office (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1688 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1436 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50) | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/16th century" A tape measure, also called a measuring tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring the length of objects or spaces. The tape is often yellow and rolled in a plastic case. Tape measures are commonly used in construction, architecture, building, home projects, crafts, and woodworking. They usually come in lengths from 6 feet to 35 feet long. Tape measures may have measurements in imperial and metric, imperial-only, or metric-only. How to Read an Imperial Tape Measure On an imperial tape measure, the markings represent lengths in inches and fractions of an inch. The largest ticks each represent one inch (1") increments, and the smaller ticks between them represent the following fractions: 1⁄16", 1⁄8", 3⁄16", 1⁄4", 5⁄16", 3⁄8", 7⁄16", 1⁄2", 9⁄16", 5⁄8", 11⁄16", 3⁄4", 13⁄16", 7⁄8", and 15⁄16". Therefore, the large ticks denote inches, and the smaller ticks denote fractions of an inch. To read a tape measure, find the number next to the large tick, and then find how many small ticks past it the measurement is. Add the number next to the large tick with the fractional tick to get the measurement. For instance, if the length of an object measures five small ticks past the number 4 inches, then the measurement is 4 5⁄16". Reading a tape measure is the same as reading a ruler. What Do All the Markings Mean? To read a measuring tape, you need to understand what all the markings mean. The large ticks are spaced 1" apart, and the small ticks are all spaced fractions of an inch apart. The numbers next to the large ticks indicate the number of inches from the end of the tape measure. The second largest ticks halfway between the inch markings are the half-inch markings. There is 1⁄2" between each inch marking and half-inch marking. The next largest ticks that are halfway between the inch markings and half-inch markings are the quarter-inch markings. There is 1⁄4" between the one-inch marking and the quarter-inch marking, as well as between each quarter-inch marking and the subsequent half-inch marking. The second smallest ticks are the eighth-inch markings, and there is 1⁄8" between each eighth-inch marking and the adjacent quarter-inch, half-inch, and one-inch markings. The smallest ticks on a tape measure are the sixteenth-inch markings. There is 1⁄16" between each adjacent marking on the tape measure. Inch Fractions for Each Mark See the table below for the decimal equivalents of all the fractions on a tape measure. You might also like our inch fraction calculator for converting between decimal and inch fractions as well as getting decimal equivalents for fractions. Inch Fraction, Decimal, and Millimeter Equivalents Chart showing equivalent fraction, decimal, and millimeter measurements Fraction Decimal Millimeters 1⁄16" 0.0625 1.5875 1⁄8" 0.125 3.175 3⁄16" 0.1875 4.7625 1⁄4" 0.25 6.35 5⁄16" 0.3125 7.9375 3⁄8" 0.375 9.525 7⁄16" 0.4375 11.1125 1⁄2" 0.5 12.7 9⁄16" 0.5625 14.2875 5⁄8" 0.625 15.875 11⁄16" 0.6875 17.4625 3⁄4" 0.75 19.05 13⁄16" 0.8125 20.6375 7⁄8" 0.875 22.225 15⁄16" 0.9375 23.8125 1" 1 25.4 How to Read a Metric Tape Measure Metric tape measures have similar markings to imperial models, but the markings represent centimeters and millimeters instead of inches and fractions of an inch. The larger markings on a metric tape that are labeled with numbers are the centimeters, and the smaller marks are millimeters. Because there are 10 millimeters in a centimeter, there are 9 millimeter tick marks between each centimeter on the tape. On a metric tape measure, there is 1 cm between each large numbered tick mark, and there is 1 mm between each smaller, non-numbered tick. How to Use a Tape Measure Get the most out of your measuring tape with the following tips for using it. How to Use the Tape Lock Almost all tape measures have a lock that will hold the tape measure in place and prevent it from recoiling. This is useful if you need to take tension off of the tape measure or if you need to set the tape measure aside while it is extended. On this Stanley FatMax model, the slide lock is the large black button on the top. Sliding this down will lock the tape in place to prevent recoil. As an Amazon Associate, we may earn commissions from qualifying purchases from Amazon. Learn more How to Use the Sliding Hook A signature feature of a tape measure is the hook on the end of the tape. This serves a dual purpose to: prevent the tape from rolling into the case allow the tape to be hooked onto the end of items for convenient measuring You might notice that the end hook slides or moves just a bit. This is by design to account for the thickness of the hook, so when hooking to an object to be measured, the hook slides outward so that the end of the tape can sit flush with the end of the object. When butting up against a surface instead, the hook slides slightly inward, so, once again, the end of the tape can sit flush with the surface. Both setups allow for better accuracy when performing various measurements. Be mindful of tape measures that do not have a sliding hook, as they will not be as accurate. How to Use the Framing Stud Hints Most tape measures have red markings at certain intervals: 16", 32", 48", 64", and so on. These numbers are significant in that they indicate the placement of studs, which are usually spaced at 16 inches on center intervals, a property useful for framing. Some tape measures also feature a black diamond symbol at intervals that are 19.2" apart. These diamonds are also used to indicate joist spacing or framing intervals for a wider stud. How to Use the Nail Grab The hook on a tape measure often has a small hole or groove in it. This is actually used to allow attaching the hook on a nail or screw so it doesn't slide off when making longer measurements. This is especially useful for longer measurements, such as measuring across the length of a room or patio. On the hook in the image above, the oval cutout is used to hook onto a nail or screw. Some tape measures, especially framing tapes, have large hooks that can be used to grip surfaces on the side of the hook. Using these can improve the hook's gripping ability, attach to a wider range of surfaces or edges, and improve the accuracy of measurements since the tape measure will not need to be twisted to read the markings. How to Choose the Right Tape Measure There are many tape measures on the market, and many serve very different purposes. When choosing the one that's right for you, consider what you'll be using it for, how long you need it to be, and how much you'd prefer to spend. When choosing a tape measure, consider the following features to find a tape measure that's right for you and your needs. Size and ease of reading the markings Imperial or metric markings Length of the tape Physical size of the tape and housing Standout length for measuring longer lengths Locking features Durability Price See our review of the best tape measures to find which tape measure we found to be the best and for reviews on several leading tape measures on the market. In a pinch, you can even print a tape measure to save a trip to the store. Frequently Asked Questions An imperial tape measure has inch markings, while a metric tape measure has centimeter markings. However, you will sometimes encounter tape measures that have metric markings on one side and imperial markings on the other. When measuring the length of an object, extend the tape measure from one end of the object to the other. Where the tape measure meets the end of the object is where you will read the measurement. To read the length of the object in feet and inches, first, find the total number of whole feet that you can read on the extended tape.Then find the total number of whole inches after the last whole foot. Finally, find the fraction of an inch from the last whole inch, and add all three measurements together (you can use our feet and inches calculator if needed). That will be the length of your object, in feet and inches. If you don't have a tape measure, you can instead use a ruler for shorter measurements, or if you know the length of a specific object, you may use that object. For example, if you have a standard piece of paper, you know it is 11 inches long. Therefore, if the object you are trying to measure is equal to the length of two pieces of paper, then you know the object is 22 inches long. We cover this process in detail in our guide on measuring without a tape measure. There are some apps out there that know the size of your phone screen and can thus display an image of a tape measure that maps to the correct tape measure sizing. There are also some devices that are equipped with better sensors to facilitate measuring the length of distance to objects.However, be cautious with these as the measurements are not necessarily as accurate as a physical tape measure. Tape measures are accurate to their smallest tick. For example, if the smallest tick on your tape measure is 1⁄16th of an inch, then that tape measure is only accurate down to 1⁄16th of an inch.