## I'm not a robot



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For the ruler to display correctly (i.e., in proportion to the actual physical size), it must be calibrated. You can calibrate it in one of the following two ways: This is the most reliable and easy way. Specify the size of the diagonal of your screen in inches ("). Enter this value in the input field located in the lower left corner of the ruler image. Then click the or
press the button on the keyboard. You can also select the size from the drop-down list (which opens when you click the button, which is adjacent to the numeric input field). This presents many of the most common options among users. The diagonal of the current device's display, automatically detected by the browser, is . In most practical cases, this
calculated value does not correspond to the real extent and is instead proposed for consideration as an approximate one for consideration of modern web browsers (none of which has the functionality of providing web applications with access to
information about the display's physical parameters) with operating systems. Depending on the type and class of device, the probable error varies in a range of up to several centimeters, or 1 inch. Accordingly, to the best possible, the reliability of the indications of the uncalibrated online ruler will differ from the standard. Nevertheless, the deviation may
be minimal. In this case, the initially visualized ruler will be suitable for measurements that do not require high accuracy (especially when measuring small objects). If you do not know the exact value of your screen's diagonal, you can find it in the technical documentation attached to the device, or simply search the Internet for the model name. If for some
reason this information is difficult to obtain and you have a standard plastic card with you, you can use the second method. ↓ You can also calibrate the on-screen ruler using a bank payment card. Its standard width is 3.37 inches (3 3/8 inches), or 85.6 mm (8 centimeters, 56 millimeters) for the metric measurement. For your convenience, the corresponding
sign is plotted under the scale of the ruler. Change the diagonal value in the left of the icon. Using this method in addition to the first method will allow you to determine the size of the diagonal. To avoid the known
inconvenience associated with selecting a number by successive manual input, bring it to the desired value using the vertical scroll arrows that appear on the right side of the input field when you hover the cursor over it (when using the virtual ruler on a PC). Keep in mind that the above instructions for setting up the ruler are valid only when the following
conditions apply: Standard page scale adjustment in your browser (this is true for desktop browsers). When the scale is zoomed in/out, the ruler scale will shrink/stretch (along with other elements on the page that are subject to transformation during scaling). This will lead to a significant distortion of the online ruler readings. If you often, for example,
change the font sizes on sites, be sure to set the scale to 100%; JavaScript is enabled. A ruler can be defined as a tool or device used to measure length and draw straight lines. A ruler is used to measure the length in both metric and customary units. The rulers are marked with standard distance in centimeters in
the top and inches in the bottom and the intervals in the ruler are called hash marks. Measure Lengths on a Ruler by Subtracting Game Play More Games There are different types of ruler depending on the material it is made of. Rulers are made in many different materials like wood, plastics, and metal. Depending on the size of the ruler there are two types
of ruler - a short ruler and a long ruler. Short rulers are 15 centimeters which are very convenient to draw larger drawings. Depending on its usability, specially in the industries, rulers are also used in different formats like: Folding Ruler or Extension Ruler, Self-retracting Metal Tape,
Plastic tape or a Soft Ruler. Measuring Objects using a Ruler: To measure the length of an object, place the zero hash mark of the ruler. Note the hashmark on the ruler along which the other side of the object ends. Here, the shoelace is 17.6 cm long in
metric units of length, and 7 inches long in customary units of length. Reading a Ruler: Reading Centimeter is smaller than an inch. The long hash marks between each centimeter
represent millimeters. 10-millimeter hash marks make 1 centimeter. Reading Inches: An inch is bigger than a centimeter ruler denote inches. How to read when the object is not placed at 0? When the object is placed in the middle of the ruler and it doesn't
start at zero we need to observe the starting position where the object is placed. Look at the example. Here a red stick is placed on the ruler (zero). It started at 3. So start counting from 3 till 12. So the length of the object is 9 cm. Mathematically we can calculate it as 12 - 3 = 9
cm. How to draw using a ruler Place the ruler in a specific place where you want to draw a straight line. Take a ruler and mark a point at one end the other point at the given length Join the two points. Uses of Ruler To measure the length and width of different objects. To draw straight lines. For engineering purposes where accurate measurements are
required. For carpentry work. To measure roads. For taking measurements before and during construction. More Worksheets Example 1: Measure the length of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of the pencil is on zero ('0') and the end of t
inches. Solution: Zero hash mark is at one end and another end is at hash mark with 4 written on it. So the length of the comb is 4 inches. Example 3: Write the reading shown by the pointer is on 17.5 cm Example 4: Write the
reading shown by the pointer. Solution: The pointer is on the side of the ruler that shows 5 written on it. So, the pointer is on the hash that shows 5 written on it. So, the pointer is on the hash that shows 5 written on it. So, the pointer is on 5 inch. Attend this Quiz & Test your knowledge.Correct answer is: RulerRuler is the standard tool for measuring distance.Correct answer is: 10 cmThe bar one end is
at 5 cm and another end is at 15 cm. The bar length = (15 - 5) cm = 10 cmCorrect answer is: Length of bananaBananas have a curved shape and plastic ruler is not flexible to measure the curve shape. Correct answer is: 1 Millimeter. What quantity does a ruler measure? A ruler is used
for measuring length. It usually has four units of measurement: millimeter, centimeter, inch and feet. Ruler is used in math and geometry, engineering, carpentry, technical drawing and many more places. How many centimeters does a ruler have? A standard ruler is 30 cm in length. What is the smallest unit on a ruler in inches? The smallest unit on a ruler
is 116 inch. What is the relation between millimeter and centimetre? The centimetre is ten times millimeter or millimeter is 110 of centimetre. One stop for learning fun! Games, activities, lessons - it's all here! Explore All To use this convert from, a unit to convert from, a unit to convert to, then type the value you want to convert. The result will be
shown immediately. This converter accepts decimal, integer and fractional values as input, so you can input values like: 1, 4, 0.5, 1.9, 1/2, 3 1/2, etc. Click here for details. Enter measurement (inches): The place marked in red is the location on the ruler that shows the length of 2.6 inches. Let's try to find these similar inch units place on ruler: Let's check
how to read 2.7 inches on a ruler. Let's check how to read 3.6 inches on a ruler. InchesOnARuler.com Copyright 2024 - © InchesOnARuler.com Copyright 2024 - © InchesOnARuler.com Calibration with non incognito/private window to save data. Enter visible screen width below to calibrate ruler. 3.166667 inches is 3.166667 inches, whether on a ruler or anywhere
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anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,259 articles in English The first UK Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several
different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air
defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts.
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dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted)
defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American
nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of
 homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people, Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries; May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of
more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in B
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18th century Decades 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s Years 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science
calendar1360-1361Discordian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar1644-645Iranian calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar1644-645Iranian calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar105
the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 1644th year of the 1644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian
calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(
War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia
Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock
branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the
English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns
as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the
two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the
beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive
but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in
Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The
Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John
Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St
Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in
Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes,
English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1713) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1716) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1717) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 12 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 13 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 14 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 15 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 16 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 17 - Hayashi Hokō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 18 - John Partridge, English Labashi Hokō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 18 - John Partridge, English Labashi Hokō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 18 - John Partridge, English Labashi Hokō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 19 - John Partridge, English Labashi Hokō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 19 - John Partridge, English Labashi Hokō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 19 - John Partridge, English Labashi Hokō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 19 - John Partridge, English Labashi Hokō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 19 - John Partridge, English Labashi Hokō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1719) January 19 - John Partridge, English Labashi Hokō,
the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 
Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1719) March 21 - Henry Winstanley,
English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 17 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 -
Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1707) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet
English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1710) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck
German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish
chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in
New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 22 - Jacques Echard, French Dominican
historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian
writer (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 15 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 27 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9
Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694)
1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop
(b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French
countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput
Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16]
 Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez
de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney
General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714.
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Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books
scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century
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 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either 
 Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observationa
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 in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their
possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of
economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The
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 was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century, and Timeline of the Middle Ages. 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: 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 Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder
small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine i
Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms.
were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of 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 to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving 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. Afonso de Albuquerque 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 center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 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 Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.
 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. 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victor
against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of Francis I of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks
and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holyand France, England (10) 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony.
Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best
known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (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). 1519-1521: Hernán
Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. 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 west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold
producing lands 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 Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese
attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines 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. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year.
present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.
[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between 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 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 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 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 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 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 Portuguese all present all the prese
1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 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 defeat France
at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack 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 at the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529:
Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. 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 Inca Empire
1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in
bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan 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 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: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The
Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor
Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the
major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in
the Rajput Umarkot 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 is killed at this
battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 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 55. 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). 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 Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies.
1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of
Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation in Venice of Delle Navi
The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in
a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in
1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the
height of the English Renaissance. 1558-1583: 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. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 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: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres
draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: 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: Plaque 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 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 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 the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the
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Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Recator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of

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Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: 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 the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against 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 Legazpi establishes Manila, 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 Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants.
1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: 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 by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of the recognised as the recognised as th
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 states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands.
 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 establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but th
Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II. The Spanish and 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 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 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: 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. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spa
Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 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: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.
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: Battle of
Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600:
 Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of 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 (1556-1605) 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 (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: 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 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 in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-
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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
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(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 tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring tape, is a roll of metal (sometimes cloth) tape with evenly graduated markings used for measuring tape.
architecture, building, home projects, crafts, and woodworking. They usually come in lengths from 6 feet to 35 feet long. Tape measures may have measures ma
largest ticks each represent one inch (1") increments, and the smaller ticks between them represent the following fractions: 1/16", 1/8", 3/16", 1/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 11/16", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4", 3/4"
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 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 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 and half-inch markings are the quarter-inch markings are the quarter-inch marking and the guarter-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 markings. There is 1/16" between each eighth-inch markings and there is 1/8" between each eighth-inch markings. The smallest ticks on a tape measure are the sixteenth-inch markings. There is 1/16" between each eighth-inch markings and there is 1/16" between each eighth-inch markings. There is 1/16" between each eighth-inch markings and there is 1/16" between each eighth-inch markings. The smallest ticks on a tape measure are the sixteenth-inch markings.
Mark See the table below for the decimal equivalents of all the fractions on a tape measure. You might also like our inch 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" 0.1875 4.7625 1/4" 0.25 6.35 5/16" 0.3125 7.9375 3/8" 0.625 15.875 11/16" 0.6875 17.4625 3/4" 0.75 19.05 13/16" 0.8125 20.6375 7/8" 0.8125 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 in a metric tape that are labeled with numbers are the centimeters, and the smaller marks are millimeters. Because there are 10 millimeters in a
Lock Almost all tape measures have a lock that will hold the tape measure or if you need to set 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 slides outward so that the end of 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 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 that do not have a sliding hook, as they will not be as accurate.
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 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 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 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 measures to find which tape measure we
found to be the best and for reviews on several leading tape measures on the markings, while a metric 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 measure meets the end of the object is where you will read the measure meets the end 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 inches after the last whole in
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, then you know the object is 22 inches long. We cover
this process in detail in our guide on measuring without a tape measure sizing. There are some apps out there that know the size of your phone screen and can thus display an image of a tape measuring the length of distance to
 objects. However, be cautious with these as the measurements are not necessarily as accurate down to 1/16th of an inch, then that tape measure is only accurate down to 1/16th of an inch.
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