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Are you looking for a place to learn the basics of how to use Python from a beginner's perspective? Do you want to get up and running with Python but don't know where to start? If so, then this tutorial is for you. This tutorial focuses on the essentials you need to know to start programming with Python. In this tutorial, you'll learn: What Python is and
why you should use it What basic Python syntax you should learn to start coding How to handle errors in Python How to get help quickly in Python What code style you should apply in your code Where to get extra functionalities without reinventing the wheel Where to find quality Python content and grow your skills You'll also have the opportunity to
create your first Python program and run it on your computer. Finally, you'll have a chance to evaluate your progress with a quiz that'll give you an idea of how much you've learned. Python, is a high-level, interpreted, inter
to do many things, both big and small. With Python, you can write basic programs and scripts and also to create complex and large-scale enterprise solutions. Here's a sampling of its uses: You can find Python everywhere in the world's most popular websites,
including Reddit, Dropbox, and YouTube, to name a few. The Python web framework Django powers both Instagram and Pinterest. Python is available free of charge, even for commercial purposes. Open source: Anyone can contribute to Python
development. Accessible: People of all ages, from school children to retirees, have learned Python, and so can you. Versatile: Python can help you solve problems in many fields, including scripting, data science, web development, and more. Powerful: You can code small scripts to automate repetitive tasks, and you can also create
complex and large-scale enterprise solutions with Python. Compared to other programming languages, Python has the following features: Interpreted: It's portable and quicker to experiment with than compiled languages. Multiparadigm: It lets you write code in different styles, including object-oriented, imperative, and functional style. Dynamically
typed: It checks variable types at runtime, so you don't need to declare them explicitly. Strongly typed: It won't let unsafe operations on incompatible types go unnoticed. There's a lot more to learn about Python. But by now, you should have a better idea of why Python is so popular and why you should consider learning to program with it. Python
works on Linux, Mac, Windows, and several other platforms. It comes preinstalled on macOS and on most Linux distributions. However, if you want to be up to date, then you probably need to download and install the latest version. You also have the choice of using different Python versions in different projects if you want to. To check what Python
version has been installed globally in your operating system, open the terminal or command line and run the following command: This command prints the version of your systems still include Python 2 as their default Python installation. Note that you use python 3 installation.
Regardless of your operating system, you can download an appropriate version of Python from the appropriate 32-bit or 64-bit version for your operating system and processor. Selecting and downloading a Python binary from the language's official site is often a good choice. However, there are some OS-specific
alternatives: macOS: You have the option of installing Python from Homebrew. Linux: You can install Python from the Microsoft Store. You can also use the Anaconda distribution to install Python along with a rich set of packages and libraries, or you can use
Miniconda if you want to install only the packages you need. For further instructions on installing Python on different platforms, you can check out Python 3 Installation & Setup Guide. You can do a quick test to ensure Python is installed correctly. Fire up your terminal or command line and run the python3 command. That should open a Python
interactive session, and your command prompt should look similar to this: While you're here, you might as well run your first line of code: That's it! You've just written your first Python program! When you're done, you can use exit() or quit() to leave the interactive session, or you can use the following key combinations: macOS and Linux: Ctrl+D
Windows: Ctrl+D and then press Enter Keep your terminal or command line open. You still have more to do and learn! You'll start by learning the basics of Python syntax is clear, concise, and focused on readability. Readability is arguably one of the more attractive features of the language itself. It makes Python ideal for people
who are learning to program. In this section, you'll learn about several important components of the Python syntax: This knowledge will help you get up and running with Python. You'll be able to create your own programs in almost no time. Comments are pieces of text that live in your code but are ignored by the Python interpreter as it executes the
code. You can use comments to describe the code so that you and other developers can quickly understand what the code does or why the code is written in a given way. To write a comment text: The Python interpreter ignores the text after the hash mark and up to the end of the line. You can
also add inline comments to your code. In other words, you can combine a Python expression or statement with a comment sparingly to clear up pieces of code that aren't obvious on their own. In general, your comments should be short and to
the point. PEP 8 advises keeping comments at 72 characters or less. If your comment is approaching or exceeding that length, then you might want to spread it out over multiple lines with a hash mark on each. This way, you can keep your comments under 72 characters in
length. In Python, variables are names attached to a particular object. They hold a reference, or pointer, to the memory address at which an object using the variable is assigned an object using the variable is assigned an object. You should use a naming scheme that
makes your variables intuitive and readable. The variable names should provide some indication as to what the values assigned to it are. Sometimes programmers use short variable names, such as x and y. These are perfectly suitable names and use
something more descriptive. That way, other developers can make an educated guess of what your variables hold. Think of others, as well as your future self, when writing your programs. Your future self will thank you. Here are some examples of valid and invalid variable names in Python: Your variable names can be any length and can consist of
uppercase and lowercase letters (A-Z, a-z), digits (0-9), and also the underscore character (a). In sum, variable names should be alphanumeric, but note that even though variable names can contain digits, their first character can't be a digit. Note: The lower_case_with_underscores naming convention, also known as snake_case, is commonly used in
Python. It isn't enforced, but it's a widely adopted standard. Finally, Python now offers full Unicode support, so you can also use Unicode characters in your variable π. Like any other programming language, Python has a set of special words that are part of its syntax. These words are known as keywords. To
get the complete list of keywords available in your current Python installation, you can run the following code in an interactive session: Each of these keywords plays a role in Python syntax. They are reserved words that have specific meanings and purposes in the language, so you shouldn't use them for anything but those specific purposes. For
example, you shouldn't use them as variable names in your code. There's another way of getting access to the whole list of Python keywords to determine if a given string is a keyword. For example, keyword by the whole list of Python keywords in Python. These are handy when you need to
manipulate keywords programmatically in your Python programs. Python has a handful of built-in data types, such as numbers (integers, floats, complex numbers), Booleans, strings, lists, tuples, dictionaries, and sets. You can manipulate them with several tools: Operators Built-in functions Data type methods In the next few sections, you'll learn the
basics of incorporating Python's built-in data types into your programs. Python provides integers, floating-point numbers are the most commonly used numeric types in day-to-day programming, while complex numbers have specific use cases in math and science. Here's a summary of their
features: Number Description Examples Python Data Type Integer Whole numbers 1, 2, 42, 476, -99999 int Floating-point Numbers with a real part and an imaginary part complex(1, 2), complex(-1, 7), complex(-1, 7), complex Integer numbers have unlimited precision.
Floating-point numbers' precision information is available in sys.float_info. Complex numbers have a real part and an imaginary part, which are both floating-point numbers. Operators represent operations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and so on. When you combine them with numbers, they form expressions that Python can
evaluate: These operators work with two operands and are commonly known as arithmetic operators. The operands can be numbers or variables that hold numbers. Besides operators, Python provides you with a bunch of built-in functions for manipulating numbers. These functions are always available to you. In other words, you don't have to import
them to be able to use them in your programs. Note: There are modules available in the Python standard library, such as math, that also provide you with functions to manipulate numbers. To use the function using module function name(). Alternatively,
you can import a function directly from the module using from module import function name. Given an integer number or a string representing a number as an argument, float() returns a floating-point number: With float(), you can convert integer numbers and strings representing numbers into floating-point numbers, but you can't convert a complex
number into a floating-point number. Given a floating-point number or a string as an argument, int() returns an integer. It simply truncates the input, throwing out anything after the decimal point, and returns the number. So, an input of 10.6 returns 10 instead of 11. Similarly, 3.25
returns 3: Note that you can pass a string representing an integer to int(), but you can't pass a string representing a floating-point number. You can access them using attribute reference, also known as dot notation
These methods can be a useful tool to learn about. In the case of integer numbers, to access their methods through a literal, you need to use a pair of parentheses. Otherwise, you get a SyntaxError. Booleans are implemented as a subclass of integers with only two possible values in Python: True or False. Note that these values must start with a
capital letter. You use Boolean values to express the truth value of an expression or object. Booleans are handy when you're writing predicate functions or when you're writing predicate functions o
associated code block and prints You're exactly 18 years old. If you need to repeat a piece of code several times to get a final result, then you might need to use a loop. Loops for definite iteration, or performing and performing and performing and performing and performing some actions in each iteration.
set number or repetitions while loops for indefinite iteration, or repeating until a given condition is met Here's the general syntax to create a for loop. This type of loop performs as many iterations as items in iterable. Normally, you use each iteration to perform a given operation on the value of loop_var. The else clause is optional and runs when the
loop finishes. The break and continue statements are also optional. Check out the following example: When the loop wasn't interrupted on your screen. That's because your loop wasn't interrupted by a break statement. You commonly use an
screen and then hits the break statement. This interrupts the loop, and execution jumps to the line below the loop without running the else clause. If you set number to 6 or any other number that's not in the tuple of numbers, then the
continue statement resumes the loop without running the rest of the statements in the loop's code block: This time, the continue statement restarts the loop when i == 3. That's why you don't see the number 3 in the output. Both statements, break and continue, should be wrapped in a conditional. Otherwise, the loop will always break when it hits
break and continue when it hits continue. You normally use a while loop when you don't know beforehand how many iterations. Here's the general syntax for a while loop in Python: This loop works similarly to a for loop, but it'll keep iterating until
expression is false. A common problem with this type of loop comes when you provide an expression that never evaluates to False. In this case, the loop works: Again, the else clause is optional, and you'll commonly use it with a break statement in the loop's code block. Here, break and
continue work the same as in a for loop. There are situations in which you need an infinite loop that manages the user's events. This loop needs a break statement to terminate the loop when, for example, the user exits the application. Otherwise, the application would continue running forever. In
Python, a function is a named code block that performs actions and optionally computes the result, which is then returned to the calling code. You can use the function and a list of arguments in parentheses. Note that the list of arguments to define a function that the list of arguments in parentheses.
is optional, but the parentheses are syntactically required. The final step is to define the function's code block, which will begin one level of indentation to the return value back to the caller code. Note: The full syntax to define functions and
their arguments is beyond the scope of this tutorial. For an in-depth resource on this topic, check out Defining Your Own Python Function's arguments in parentheses: You can have functions that don't require arguments when called, but the
parentheses are always needed. If you forget them, then you won't be calling the function but referencing it as a function object. Errors are something that irritates and frustrates programmers at every level of experience. Having the ability to identify and handle them is a core skill for programmers. In Python, there are two types of code-based
errors: syntax errors and exceptions. Syntax errors occur when the syntax of your code isn't valid in Python. They automatically stop the execution of your programs. For example, the if statement below is missing a colon at the end of the statement is
invalid Python syntax. The Python parser catches the problem and raises a SyntaxError immediately. The arrow (^) indicates where the parser found the problem during program execution. For example, consider the following math expression: The expression 12 / 0 is
syntactically correct in the eyes of the Python parser. However, it raises a ZeroDivisionError exception when the interpreter tries to actually evaluate the expression. Note: In Python, you'll commonly rely on exceptions to control the flow of a program. Python developers favor this coding style, known as EAFP (Easier to Ask for Forgiveness than
Permission), over the coding style known as LBYL (Look Before You Leap), which is based on using if statements. For more information on these two coding styles, check out LBYL vs EAFP: Preventing or Handling Errors in Python. Python provides several convenient built-in exceptions that allow you to catch and handle errors in your code. Semantic
errors happen as a result of one or more problems in the logic of a program. These errors can be difficult to find, debug, and fix because no error message is generated. The code runs but generates unexpected output, incorrect output, or no output at all. A classic example of a semantic error would be an infinite loop, which most programmers
experience at least once in their coding lifetime. Like a good friend, Python is always there to help if you get stuck. Perhaps you want to know how a specific function, method, class, or object works. In this case, you can just open an interactive session and call help(). That'll take you directly to Python's help utility: Once there, you can type in the
name of a Python object to get helpful information about it: When you type the name len at the help> prompt, you can press Q. To leave the help utility, you can type quit and hit Enter. You can also use help() with the name of an
object as an argument to get information about that object: Speaking of dir(), you can use this function to inspect the methods and attributes that are available in a particular object. When you call dir() with the name of a Python object as an argument, the function attempts to return a list of valid attributes for that specific object. This is a convenient
way to get an idea of what a given object can do. There are three main approaches to coding in Python. You already used one of them, the Python interactive interpreter, also known as the read-evaluate-print loop (REPL). Even though the REPL is quite useful for trying out small pieces of code and experimenting, you can't save your code for later use
To save and reuse your code, you need to create a Python script or module. Both of them are plain text files with a .py (or .pyw on Windows) extension. To create scripts and modules, you can use a code editor or an integrated development environment (IDE), which are the second and third approaches to coding in Python. Although you can create
functions in an interactive session, you'll typically use the REPL for one-line expressions and statements or for short compound statements to get quick feedback on your code. Fire up your Python interpreter and type the following: Take a
minute to read the output. It states some important principles in Python, which ships with your current Python distribution. However, this isn't the only REPL out there. Third-party REPLs provide many useful features, such as syntax highlighting,
code completion, and so on. Here are some popular options: IPython provides a rich toolkit to help you code in Python interface to the Python is an interface to the Python is an interface to the Python interface to the Pyt
session, your code is gone. In other words, the code typed into a REPL isn't persistent, so you can't reuse it. As a developer, you want code that you can reuse to save precious keystrokes. In this situation, code editor. Some people prefer an integrated
development environment (IDE), but a code editor is often better for learning purposes. Why? Because when you're learning romething new, you want to peel off as many layers of complexity as possible. Adding a complex IDE into the mix can make the task of learning Python more difficult. A Python program, in its bare-bones form, consists of lines of
text (code) saved in a file with a .py or .pyw extension. You can write Python code in something as basic as Notepad on Windows, but there's no reason to put yourself through such an ordeal since there are much better options available. At its core, a code editor should provide several features to help programmers create programs. In most cases, you
can customize the code editor to suit your needs and style. So, what should you look for in a code editor? The answer to this question might depend on your personal needs, but in general, you should look for at least the following features: Take a look at the following comparison example: The code in the editor at the top (Sublime Text) is more
readable due to the syntax highlighting and line numbering. The editor also identifies three errors, one of which is a showstopper. Can you figure out which one? Meanwhile, the editor at the bottom (Notepad) doesn't display the errors and is hard on the eyes since it's in black and white. Here's a non-exhaustive list of some modern code editors that
you can use: Visual Studio Code is a full-featured code editor. Gedit is also cross-platform and comes installed in some Linux, macOS, and Windows platforms. Sublime Text 3 is a powerful and cross-platform code editor. Gedit is also a great editor, but it's for Windows only. Vim is available for Linux, macOS, and Windows platforms.
Mac, Linux, and Windows. GNU Emacs is free and available on every platform. There are many different options, both free and commercial, when it comes to code editor should help you adhere to Python coding standards, best practices, and idioms. An IDE is a
program dedicated to software development. IDEs commonly integrate several features, such as code editing, debugging, version control, the ability to build and run your code, and so on. There are a lot of available IDEs that support Python or that are Python-specific. Here are three popular examples: IDLE is Python's Integrated Development and
Learning Environment. You can use IDLE interactively exactly as you use the Python interpreter. You can also use it for code reuse since you can create and save your code with IDLE. If you're interested in using IDLE, then check out Getting Started With Python IDLE. PyCharm is a full-featured, Python-specific IDE developed by JetBrains. If you're
interested in using it, then check out PyCharm for Productive Python Development (Guide). It's available on all major platforms and comes in free Edu and Community versions as well as a paid Professional version. Thonny is a beginner-friendly IDE that will enable you to start working with Python right away. If you're thinking of using Thonny, then
check out Thonny: The Beginner-Friendly Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some guidance on how to get the right Python Editor. This list of IDEs isn't nearly complete. It's intended to give you some
PEP 8 and applying it consistently in your Python code will make your programs more readable and maintainable. Luckily, you don't need to memorize PEP 8 to give your Python code a Pythonic style. Most code editors and IDEs that support Python internally implement automatic checks to find and point out PEP 8 violations. This will help you
consistently improve the style of your code and will also reinforce PEP 8's recommendations in your mind. You can even use code formatters, such as Black and isort, to consistently format your code. Some of these tools are conveniently integrated into some of the
currently available code editors and IDEs. If you want to learn more about how you can improve the quality of your code using PEP 8 and other code style best practices, then check out How to Write Beautiful Python Code With PEP 8 and other code style best practices, then check out How you can improve the quality of your code using PEP 8 and other code style best practices. So far, you've learned a few basic Python concepts and features.
When you start to dive deeper into the language, you may find that you need a certain feature and decide to code it by yourself. If that's the case, then consider that you might be reinventing the wheel. Python's been in use for almost three decades now. It has an incredibly large community of developers, and it's likely that someone else has run into
the same problem as you. With a little research, you may be able to find a code snippet, library, framework, or other solution that can save you a lot of time and effort. The first place to look is the Python Package Index (PyPI). Finally, you can check out some other
third-party libraries. One of the great things about Python is the plethora of available modules, packages, and libraries both built into the Python core and made available by third-party developers. These modules, packages, and libraries both built into the Python core and made available modules, packages, and libraries both built into the Python core and made available by third-party developers. These modules, packages, and libraries both built into the Python core and made available modules, packages, and libraries both built into the Python core and made available modules, packages, and libraries both built into the Python core and made available by third-party developers.
modules: math for mathematical operations random for generating system-dependent functionalities iterators collections for specialized container data types For example, here you import math to use pi, find the square root of a number
with sqrt(), and raise a number to a power with pow(): Once you import math, you can use any function or object defined in that module. If you want a complete list of the functions and objects that live in math, then you can run something like dir(math) in an interactive session. You can also import specific functions directly from math or any other
module: This kind of import statement brings the name sqrt() into your current namespace, so you can use it directly without the need to reference the containing modules, functions, or objects. Otherwise, you might run into name
conflicts, which can cause in unexpected behavior. The Python package index, also known as PyPI (pronounced "pie pea eye"), is a massive repository of Python package sthat includes frameworks, tools, packages, and libraries. You can install any PyPI package using pip. This is one of the recommended tools for managing third-party modules,
packages, and libraries in Python. New coders frequently hit a wall when they're following an example and they see ModuleNotFoundError: No module a broken dependency. Modules
like module x can be manually installed using pip. For example, say you're trying to run an application that uses pandas, but you don't have this library installed on your computer. In this case, you can open your terminal and use pip like this: This command downloads pandas and its dependencies from PyPI and installs them in your current Python
environment. Once the installation is finished, you can run your application again and, if there's no other broken dependency, the code should work. Here at Real Python, you can find all kinds of resources that can help you out on your path to learning how to program in Python. Tutorials that can help you learn Python with a step-by-step approach
Video courses with detailed and in-depth content but also with a progressive learning approach Quizzes to test your knowledge and measure your learning improvements and progress Learning Paths in which you can study and learn different topics about Python from the ground up A community for you to meet the Real Python team and other
Pythonistas actively looking to improve their skills At Real Python, you can also find many other resources, such as books and courses, podcast episodes, Office Hours sessions, a newsletter, and so on. Some of them are totally free, others cost a modest fee supports the site and allows us to continue creating and updating content for you. If you're just
beginning with Python, then check out the book Python Basics: A Practical Introduction to Python 3. It'll help you make the leap from beginner to intermediate Python available online. Again, this is a personal choice. Do your research before making a decision
A good source of free learning materials is the official Python documentation, which you should keep handy as a reliable and quick reference. Just be aware that the material can be less reader-friendly than what you'll find at Real Python. Above all, it's important that you don't fall into trying to find the best book or video ever and get lost in the
process. Do some research. Ask around. But pick something and stick with it! Open your code editor and start coding is like riding a bike. You can watch people to learn how it's done and sometimes you can get a push, but in
the end, it's a solo event. When you get stuck or need to brush up on a new concept, you can often work through the problem yourself by doing some research on Google will often bring up a result on the first page that might solve the problem. Stack Overflow is another
fundamental place to go when you're looking for answers. The Q&A for coding has some great explanations of Python topics. Understanding slice notation and Manually raising (throwing) an exception in Python are just two truly excellent examples. If you get stuck on a problem, then try these suggestions: Stop coding! Get a piece of paper and map
out how to solve the problem using plain words. Use a flowchart if necessary. Don't use a try and except block until your code is working. The try can suppress valuable error messages that help identify problems in your code is working. The try can suppress valuable error messages that help identify problems in your code is working. The try can suppress valuable error messages that help identify problems in your code is working.
problem solver. Use the rubber duck debugging technique. Explain your code, line by line, to the duck. You might find the solution to your problems in the process. Use the Python Visualizer has examples to help you if needed. One final and
important note: A frustrated brain is not going to help. When you start to get annoyed because something isn't working, take a break to clear your mind. Go for a run or do something else. You will be amazed just how effective this can be. Often, you'll come back with fresh eyes and see a simple typo, a misspelled keyword, or something similar.
Coders expect other coders, even beginners, to try and resolve the issue by themselves. At some point, though, you'll need guidance. Once you've tried everything you can think of and have truly hit the wall, ask for help before you smash your keyboard or another inanimate object. There are several places to get help, including code forums, Facebool
groups, and the IRC channel #python, to name a few. Take a minute to read any rules or guidelines for any of the groups that you use. Make it easy for others to help you by explaining the problem and what you've tried. If there's an error, then include that information as well. Have fun coding! Many programmers get overwhelmed when they start to
solve a problem. An effective approach to help you solve a problem, regardless of size, is to logically divide the problem into smaller parts. For example, say you need to code a program that counts from 1 to 10. Each time the count increments, you want to display its value. One approach to help in the development of a workflow is to use pseudocode:
Since you you'll be more productive on an organized machine, first create a folder named something like python_code where you'll store the example files. Learning to code is a hands-on adventure, so fire up your code editor and enter the following code. Don't just copy and paste the code! Typing it yourself will be much more beneficial to your
learning: Note that lines 3 and 8 start with a hash character (#) followed by a space and then an explanation. Those are comments can have many purposes, but for the most part, you use them to either explain the code or summarize a specific approach you took as the developer. Do the comments in the above examples make sense to
you? If not, then improve them or even remove them or even remove them. Did you notice that the examples use both a single equals sign (==)? This can be confusing, so here's how it works: In the statement count = count + 1, the = assigns the value of 1 to the variable count. Can you tell what the final value of count would be? In the
conditional statement if count == 11:, the == compares the value of count with 11, returning a Boolean True or False according to the result of the operation. Can you tell what the statement evaluates to in each iteration? Save the file as count to ten.py in the folder you created, then exit the editor. Open a terminal or command prompt and navigate
to the folder. Now run the following command: You may need to replace python with python3 depending on your setup. The output will look something like this: That's it! You just wrote your first Python program. Can you explain what each line of code in the program does? If you've read through this tutorial up to this point, then you might want to
answer some Python-related questions and test what you've learned. Go ahead and test your knowledge: What does it mean that Python is a strong, dynamically typed language? How do you run the Python is a strong, dynamically typed language? What are Python is a strong, dynamically typed language? What are Python is a strong, dynamically typed language? How do you run the Python interpreter? How do you define a variable name and test what you've learned. Go ahead and test your knowledge: What does it mean that Python is a strong, dynamically typed language? How do you run the Python is a strong, dynamically typed language? How do you run the Python is a strong, dynamically typed language? What are Python is a strong of the python is a stro
types? What's the difference between an integer and a floating-point number? What are Boolean values? What does the % operator do? What's the difference between a list and a tuple? What does dir() do, and when is it useful? What's the
difference between syntax errors and exceptions? What is pip? Now open your text editor and create a new file called exercise.py. Copy and paste the following to test using the python exercise.py command. Good luck! Now that you know the
basics of Python programming, be sure to check out the wide range of Python tutorials, video courses, and resources here at Real Python to continue building your skills. Learning how to use Python and get your programming skills to the next level is a worthwhile endeavor. Python is a popular, productive, and powerful high-level programming
language that is in high demand. In this tutorial, you learned essential concepts about Python and started to apply them to your Python syntax you should learn to start coding How you can handle errors in Python How you can get help in Python
quickly What code style you should use in your code Where to get extra functionalities without reinventing the wheel Where to get quality Python content and grow your skills You also created your first Python program and ran it on your computer. With all this knowledge, you can dive deeper into Python and learn a lot more of the language.
encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,248 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used 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 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. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his
mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL
game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth
Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song
Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States, Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war ti
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 Swissa (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.
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 flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The
flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal and petals.
The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.
questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer projects: CommonsFree
media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel
guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Undonesia Bahasa Indonesia 
Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara בעברית Ετγεκ Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לעברית Ετγεκ Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לענים Ετγεκ Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לענים Ετγεκ Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca מענים Ετγεκ Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca בענית האונים באונים בא
Македонски [][][][][] Norsk nynorsk [][][][][] Norsk nynorsk [][][][][] Shqip Slovenščina [][] Shqip Slovenščina [][] Retrieved from "2 This article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification.
(August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd mil
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 Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories
Establishments - Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1644 in various calendar 1093@4 MASsyrian calendar 1565-1566Bengali calendar 1050-1051Berber calendar 1050-1051Berber calendar 1093@4 MASsyrian calendar 1093@4 MASsyrian calendar 1093@4 MASsyrian calendar 1050-1051Berber calendar 1050-1
calendar2188Burmese calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152-7153Chinese cal
Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar11644Igbo calendar644-645Iranian calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar3977Minguo calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar176Thai solar calendar2186-
2187Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the
644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 1040s decade. As 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) + 100(C) + 100(D) + 100(C) + 100(D) + 100
(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil 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 Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast 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 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 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, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his
men take Liverpool Castle.[5] 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 of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of
Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalists 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 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. 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 Philosophia (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. 1696) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d.
1710) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of 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. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate
(d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) 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 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste (d. 1730) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham
1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) 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. 1713) June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque
composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 23 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 23 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 23 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish Chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 24 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish Chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 24 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish Chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 25 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish Chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 25 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 25 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 26 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 27 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 27 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 27 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 27 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 27 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 27 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 27 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 
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. 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 Échard, French Dominican,
historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1710) 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. 1730) November 23 (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. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō,
Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein
Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 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 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (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. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié,
Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated
with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (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. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 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. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) 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) A Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103.
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  ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720: a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable
 sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th centur
15th century 16th century 17th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - D
 Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year
1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the
 heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions
in 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. 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 Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on
public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph,
 while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world. [2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire
new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the
Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the
 Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the World's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid
 dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the
New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either
December 14 or December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern St. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen. 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
Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of
communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo w
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 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 1509-1510: The 'great plague' in
 various parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: 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: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The
Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first
European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of Francis I of
 France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern 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 Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal
 States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book 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 Chineseato V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chi
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 Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roma
 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 same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition
reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation.
 Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to
build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and
 Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate
 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the
city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the
island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a
 glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the 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. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the
Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: 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 Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of
Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The
 Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: 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 Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the
 Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541
 Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with
the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot 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 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: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January 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: 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 entire
population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and Papal authority. 1553: The Portugues
 settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company.
 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, and ill
Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Empire in a series of conqu
 Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from
 present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Eliza
 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 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret
declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the
Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Reli
  The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565
Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: 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, Longging 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 Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill
Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto
1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: 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 to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-
led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: 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 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: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the
Protestants, 1574; After a siege of 4 months the siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory, 1575; Following a five-vear 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 Portugal is killed at the Battle of
Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage
[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later 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 harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuga
 Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 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, Friday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conguers 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 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven
times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book
by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm
ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the English Armada. 1589: 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. 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 an
Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are
profitable. [18] Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México, the New Mexico, the New Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain.
 Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit. [18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku. [18] 1600: Giordano
Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-
Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Selimbăr from
1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King
of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar
the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is
created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America,
Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (V) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vá
that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano 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 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
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