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You may not have known that Google Chrome has a hidden Dinosaur Game, Dino Game, Dinosaur Game, 
but addictive game was released in 2014, created by Sebastian Gabriel. It was originally built as an Easter Egg, hidden as a built-in browser game in Google Chrome's No Internet connection error page. This Dino Game Easter Egg is an endless runner game that features the famous T-Rex, who has become trapped in the desert. The T-Rex runs and must
avoid obstacles as the game speeds up and players progress further. The objective of the game is to avoid all obstacles (by jumping and ducking) and survive for as long as possible. The game involves a small dinosaur character that must run and jump over obstacles such as cacti and pterodactyls, while avoiding being hit by them. The longer the player
survives, the faster the game gets and the more difficult it becomes. The goal is to achieve the highest score possible. In 2018, Google finally elaborated on the Dinosaur Game origins in an interview with its developer, Sebastien According to Sebastien, his game is a nod to the prehistoric ages, millions of years before the technological
boom. Google's game was given the codename "Project Bolan," which itself is a reference to Marc Bolan, the late lead singer of the legendary 1970's rock band T-Rex. In the early stages of game development, the development, the development to signal to people that it
was alive?" But in the end, they settled with creating a basic endless runner game, with only jump and duck controls. Google first released the Dinosaur Game in September 2014, but it was not fully completed and playable on all platforms until December of that year. Chrome users do not need to turn airplane mode on or disconnect their internet
connection to enjoy playing the No Internet Game. Just type "chrome://dino" in the Google Chrome browser address line to play this game in full-screen mode. The developers claim that the game can last for almost an eternity. Or 17 million years to be exact, roughly how long the T-Rex was alive on Earth. "We built it to max out at approximately 17
million years, the same amount of time that the T-Rex was alive on Earth," said Chrome UX engineer Edward Jung. "But we feel like your spacebar may not be the same afterwards." Play the Dino Game for hours of endless fun. The Dinosaur game is easy and fun to play at No Internet Game! Dino Game Popularity There are several reasons why the No
Internet Game has become so popular. First, it is a simple and addictive game that can be played by anyone, regardless of age or gaming experience. The game is accessible to anyone with an internet connection, as it is built into the Google Chrome
browser. It is a great way to pass the time when users are unable to access the internet or are experiencing connectivity issues. Third, the game has a nostalgic appeal, as it has a retro feel reminiscent of classic arcade games from the 1980s and 1990s. This makes it appealing to older gamers who may have grown up playing those types of games. Finally
the game has become a cultural phenomenon, with many users sharing their high scores and competing with friends to see who can achieve the highest score. This has led to the creation of many online communities centered around the game, further contributing to its popularity. The game was created by Google in 2014 as a way to entertain users who
were experiencing connectivity issues while using the Chrome browser. The game and featured a small dinosaur character that users could control using the space bar on their keyboard. Over time, the game and featured a small dinosaur character that users could control using the space bar on their keyboard. Over time, the game and featured a small dinosaur character that users could control using the space bar on their keyboard.
popularity, Google added new features to the game, such as the ability to choose different backgrounds and characters, and even a multiplayer mode. The game has also spawned many imitations, with other websites and apps creating similar dinosaur-themed games. However, the Google Dinosaur Game remains the most popular and
widely recognized. In addition to its popularity as a game, it has also been used as a teaching tool. Educators have used the game to teach coding concepts such as variables, loops, and conditionals. Overall, the Google Dinosaur Game has become a beloved part of
internet culture, and its popularity shows no signs of slowing down anytime soon. Launching Chrome DinoWhen you launch Chrome without an internet connectivity. Hidden within this screen is a simple yet nostalgic game, designed as a nod to the pre-Wi-Fi era. This Chrome Easter egg
known as the Dino game, has proven remarkably popular, with 270 million players—a number many commercial apps and games would envy. Although it's completely free, its developers noted in a 2018 Google Press Office interview that they had to provide enterprise users with a way to disable the game due to its addictive nature among students and
employees alike. Whether you're a seasoned player or new to the Chrome Dino game, read on to discover how to locate it, achieve high scores, and explore its inner workings. We'll also suggest other games you might enjoy. Avoiding Fake Dino GamesA search for the Dino game on Google will yield numerous options, including replicas and fan-made
versions. It's wise to steer clear of these, as they can pose security risks. Many of these sites contain trackers and cookies that collect your data, display intrusive ads, or even harbor malicious code. Even if they don't, they're often slow and glitchy compared to the original. For a smoother experience, stick with the authentic Chrome Dino game. Finding
the Dino Game OfflineTo access the Dino game in Chrome when offline, simply open Chrome and wait for the error page to appear. Press the Space bar, and the dinosaur on the screen will begin running. Finding the Dino game without resorting to dubious third-party
sites. Open a new Chrome tab and enter `chrome://dino/` in the address bar. Press Enter, and you'll be taken to the offline notification page where you can start the game by pressing Space. Playing the Dino GameThe Chrome Dino game is straightforward yet challenging. It's an endless runner, reminiscent of Temple Run but with no levels. The objective
is to achieve the highest score possible, with the game resetting after reaching 99,999 points. Your only controls are jumping and ducking—there's no changing direction or controlling speed. As the game progresses, cacti appear more frequently, and you'll need to jump over or duck under them, as well as avoid bird-like pterodactyls. The game also
features dark mode after every 700 points. Tips for High Scores come from players who hack the game or use AI to play. Here are a few tips:- Visualize the landscape moving and stay still to better control your position on the screen.- Jump and duck in advance
to avoid obstacles. - Minimize ducking, many birds can be jumped over. Ultimately, practice and concentration are key to mastering the game. If you're interested in hacking, here are some methods. Chrome Dino Cheats and HacksTo modify the game. If you're interested in hacking, here are some methods. Chrome Dino Cheats and HacksTo modify the game. If you're interested in hacking, here are some methods. Chrome Dino Cheats and HacksTo modify the game. If you're interested in hacking, here are some methods. Chrome Dino Cheats and HacksTo modify the game.
selecting "Inspect," or use keyboard shortcuts (`CTRL-Shift-J` on Windows/Linux/Chromebook, `CTRL-Option-J` or `CMD-Shift-C` on Mac). Adjusting Speed: Paste `Runner.instance_.tRex.setJumpVelocity(10)` to change the Dino's running speed.
alter the jump height. Adjust the number to find a balance between height and reaction time.Immortality: To make your Dino invincible, enter the following three commands sequentially: 1. `var original` (to restore the original` (to restore the original).
function and save your high score). By following these steps, you can enjoy the Chrome Dino game to its fullest, whether you're playing it as intended or experimenting with tweaks. Tips and Tricks for the No Internet Game The game starts off slow, but it quickly becomes more challenging as you progress. The background changes from day to night, and
the obstacles become more frequent and harder to avoid. The longer you play, the higher your score will be. Stay low: In the early stages of the game, and they
can be easily avoided by jumping over them. Be careful not to jump too early or too late, though, as you may hit the cactus and lose the game. You'll need to practice jumping over obstacles and landing safely to avoid losing the game. Don't rush: It's important not to rush
through the game, as this can lead to mistakes and cause you to lose. Take your time and focus on making precise movements. Look ahead: Always keep your eyes focused on the horizon, as this will give you an idea of what obstacles are coming up and how to prepare for them. Take breaks: If you've been playing for a while and are finding it difficult to
progress, take a break and come back to the game later. A fresh perspective can sometimes help you improve your gameplay. Practice: Like with any game, practice makes perfect. Keep playing the Google Dinosaur Game and you'll gradually get better and be able to achieve higher scores. Stay focused: As the game gets faster and more difficult, it's easy
to get distracted and lose focus. Try to stay focused on the game and avoid any distractions around you. Use your peripheral vision to keep track of the dinosaur's movements and position on the screen. Learn from your mistakes: Each time
you lose the game, take a moment to reflect on what caused you to lose and how you can improve for next time. This will help you avoid making the same mistakes in the future. Experiment with different strategies: There's no one-size-fits-all strategy for the Google Dinosaur Game. Try different strategies and see what works best for you. Play with friends:
Challenge your friends to see who can get the highest score in the game. This can make the game more fun and competitive. Keep track of your high score each time you play the game, and try to beat it the next time you play. This can help you stay motivated and focused on improving your gameplay. No Internet Game
FAQ1. What is the No Internet Game? The No Internet Game? To play the game, simply open Google Chrome when you have no internet connection, and it will automatically prompt you to play. What's the
objective of the game?- The objective is to control a running dinosaur and avoid obstacles by jumping over them. The longer you survive, the higher your score.4. How do I control the game on mobile devices?- Yes, you can play the game
on mobile devices by turning off your internet connection and opening the Chrome browser.6. Is there an end to the game? - The main obstacle is cacti, which the dinosaur needs to jump over. There are also flying pterodactyls that you must avoid.8
Is there a way to pause the game? You can pause the game? You can pause the game by pressing the spacebar. You can pause the game keeps track of your high score, which you can see in the top
right corner.11. Are there any cheats or hacks for the game? There are some browser extensions and scripts that can modify the game, but using cheats or hacks is not recommended.12. What is the highest score ever recorded in the No Internet Game? There are some browser extensions and scripts that can modify the game, but using cheats or hacks is not recommended.12. What is the highest score ever recorded in the No Internet Game? There are some browser extensions and scripts that can modify the game, but using cheats or hacks is not recommended.12.
the thousands or even higher.13. Can I customize the appearance of the dinosaur? No, the appearance of the dinosaur is fixed, and you cannot customize it.14. Is the No Internet Game available in other web browsers? No, it's exclusive to the Google Chrome browsers?
game?- Yes, you can mute the game by using your computers mute or volume up/down button.19. Does the game have different difficulty levels?- No, the game have different difficulty levels.
games. In a world that is constantly evolving and becoming more complex, the No Internet Game offers a welcome break from the chaos, reminding us of the joys of simplicity and the universal appeal of video games. As technology continues to advance, the No Internet Game will undoubtedly remain a beloved and iconic part of internet history. We are
ensuring your entertainment never hits pause. With an eclectic collection of games ranging from the nostalgic classics to the latest in offline gaming innovation, we guarantee a seamless, uninterrupted gaming experience that keeps you engaged and entertainment never hits pause. With an eclectic collection of games ranging from the nostalgic classics to the latest in offline gaming innovation, we guarantee a seamless, uninterrupted gaming experience that keeps you engaged and entertainment never hits pause.
of connectivity. Our user-friendly interface and easy navigation ensure that finding your next favorite game is a breeze. Whether you're in the mood for a strategic puzzle, an action-packed adventure, or a relaxing time-pass, our portal has something for everyone. Dive into the world of No Internet Game Portal, where the fun never stops, and the games
play on, no matter where you are or what your internet status might be. Join us now and discover the ultimate offline gaming destination! Don't let spotty internet connections dampen your gaming streak! At No Internet Game, you're not just choosing a gaming site; you're unlocking a treasure trove of endless fun that's always
within your reach. Our commitment to providing high-quality, engaging games makes the No Internet Games Portal the go-to destination for gamers around the globe. Plus, our portal is constantly updated with new games, ensuring there's always something new to discover. Join our community today and be part of an exclusive group of gamers who known for gamers around the globe.
that true gaming fun doesn't need to rely on internet connectivity. Step into a world where your gaming adventure never has to wait - only at No Internet Games on this website. Ads are only used as a means of supporting the
cost of hosting the website, so we can bring you the best Free browser based gaming experience on the Internet! No Internet! No Internet! No Internet games. Among its extensive library, several titles have risen to prominence, captivating players worldwide. In this
article, we'll explore some of the most popular games on NoInternetGame.com, highlighting their unique features and what makes them so engaging. Subway Surfers is a classic endless runner game where players take on the role of Jake, a graffiti artist evading a grumpy inspector and his dog. The game's vibrant graphics, smooth controls, and ever-
changing environments keep players hooked as they dodge trains and collect coins. Drive Mad offers an exhilarating driving experience with challenging levels that test players' skills. The game's physics-based mechanics and diverse vehicle selection provide endless entertainment for those seeking a thrilling ride. In Monkey Mart, players manage a
bustling supermarket run by monkeys. The game's charming graphics and strategic gameplay elements make it a delightful choice for simulation enthusiasts. Stunt Bike Extreme challenges players to perform daring stunts on a variety of tracks. With its realistic physics and diverse levels, it offers a satisfying experience for fans of extreme sports. Ragdoll
Hit offers a fun and quirky experience where players launch ragdoll characters to hit targets. The game's physics-based mechanics provide endless amusement. Stickman Hook lets players swing through levels using a grappling hook. Its simple controls and addictive gameplay make it a favorite among casual gamers. MR RACER - Car Racing delivers
high-speed racing action with a variety of cars and tracks. Its realistic graphics and competitive gameplay keep players coming back for more. Disaster Arena pits players against each other in a chaotic environment filled with hazards. The fast-paced action and unpredictable elements make each match exciting. Vectaria.io is a multiplayer game where
players control geometric shapes in a battle for dominance. Its minimalist design and strategic depth appeal to competitive gamers. MineFun.io combines mining and crafting elements in a multiplayer setting. Players gather resources and build structures while competing or collaborating with others. Stickman Dragon Fight offers intense combat action
 with stickman characters. Players can perform a variety of moves and combos to defeat their opponents. Smash Karts is a multiplayer kart racing game where players can perform a variety of moves and combos to defeat their opponents. Smash Karts is a multiplayer kart racing game where players can perform a variety of moves and combos to defeat their opponents. Smash Karts is a multiplayer kart racing game where players can perform a variety of moves and combos to defeat their opponents. Smash Karts is a multiplayer kart racing game where players can perform a variety of moves and combos to defeat their opponents. Smash Karts is a multiplayer kart racing game where players can perform a variety of moves and combos to defeat their opponents.
levels. Its simple yet addictive mechanics make it a great choice for puzzle enthusiasts. Blumgi Paintball experience. Players can engage in colorful battles across various arenas. Bubble Shooter is a classic game where players aim and shoot bubbles to create matches and clear the board. Its timeless gameplay
continues to captivate players. Narrow. One is a multiplayer archery game where players to drop watermelon Drop challenges players to drop watermelon. Its simple yet challenging mechanics provide endless fun. Ping Pong Go!
brings the classic table tennis experience to your screen. Players can compete against AI or friends in this fast-paced game. These games represent just a fraction of the diverse offerings available on NoInternetGame.com. Whether you're into action, puzzles, or simulations, there's something for everyone to enjoy. Page 2 1v1.LOL is a popular online
multiplayer game that has taken the gaming world by storm. Developed by JustPlay.LOL, this game offers players an exciting and challenging experience that is perfect for gamers who enjoy competitive play. With its fast-paced gameplay and intuitive controls, 1v1.LOL is a game that has taken the gaming world by storm. Developed by JustPlay.LOL, this game offers players an exciting and challenging experience that is perfect for gamers who enjoy competitive play.
simple game. Players enter into a one-on-one battle against another player, with the objective being to defeat your opponent by any means necessary. Players are equipped with a variety of weapons, including guns, grenades, and even rocket launchers, which they can use to take down their opponent. One of the standout features of 1v1.LOL is its
customization options. Players can choose from a wide range of different character skins, each with its own unique look and feel. They can also customize their weapons and other equipment, ensuring that their character is perfectly suited to their playstyle. Another key aspect of 1v1.LOL is its level design. The game features a variety of different maps.
each with its own unique layout and obstacles. Players must learn to navigate these maps quickly and efficiently, using cover and other environmental factors to their advantage. Perhaps the most exciting aspect of 1v1.LOL is its multiplayer functionality. Players can connect with other gamers from around the world, testing their skills against some of the
best players in the game. This adds an extra layer of excitement and competition to the game, as players strive to climb the ranks and become the best player in the game. Overall, 1v1.LOL is a game that is easy to pick up but difficult to master. With its fast-paced gameplay, challenging level design, and competitive multiplayer mode, it offers an
experience that is sure to keep players engaged and coming back for more. Whether you're a seasoned gamer or just looking for a fun and exciting way to pass the time, 1v1.LOL is a game that is definitely worth checking out. Page 3 Elevate your strategic thinking and analytical skills with this unparalleled 3D chess game, designed to cater to both
point for beginners, easing them into the game's mechanics. As you progress, the challenges intensify, culminating in Level 4 (red), where the computer adopts strategies that mimic the cunning and foresight of seasoned chess masters. This game is not just about the challenge; it's also about preference and adaptability. Players have the freedom to select
their battlefield, choosing between traditional 8×8 boards for a classic chess experience or opting for 6×6 boards for quicker, more dynamic gameplay. To enhance your experience further, the game boasts versatile viewing options, allowing you to switch between immersive 3D visuals that bring the chess pieces and board to life, and a 2D view for those
who prefer a straightforward, focused gameplay environment. Whether you're looking to sharpen your strategic skills, challenge a friend, or simply enjoy the timeless game of chess in a modern format, this 3D chess game offers a comprehensive and engaging platform that promises hours of intellectual stimulation and entertainment. Page 4, the free
encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,240 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air
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
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ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator
Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak
leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent
Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security
clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked
through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624) Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819) Cilla Black (b. 1943) Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or wintersaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or wintersaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or wintersaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or wintersaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or wintersaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or wintersaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or wintersaries and the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or wintersaries and the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or wintersaries and the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, and the year About Anemonoides blanda, and the year About Anemonoides blanda,
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. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks,
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the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders State leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders State 
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4134 — to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar 1360-1361Discordian calendar 1360Discordian calendar 1360D
1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the star
of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first
expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory
over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan
Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting
Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of
Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6
The invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-
Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of 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 Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1
- The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces
defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in 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 Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans
Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14
- Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim
Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 13 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 13 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 13 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swi
Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English
politician (d. 1698) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de
 Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (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 medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta
Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Molfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Molfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Molfgang Franck, German Molfgang Fran
(d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655–1712) (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber,
Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista
Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1714) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1712) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 2 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1710) October 2 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1710) October 2 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1710) October 3 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1710) October 3 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1710) October 3 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1710) October 3 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1710) October 3 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1710) October 3 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 
and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1718) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1718) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 15 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 15 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 15 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 15 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 16 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 17 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 18 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 18 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 18 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 18 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 18 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 18 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 18 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 18 - Mathias Steuchius, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October
 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) 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. 1737)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580)
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. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b.
1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman
(b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16
- Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1583) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7
Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587)
October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel 
IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General Andrew General Andrew General Andrew General Andr
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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 16th century 17th century 17th century 17th century 17th century 16th century 16th century 18th centu
17th century State leaders 15th century 16th century 17th century 17th
the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or
the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, 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, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French
privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-
European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century 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 in the late
19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timelines of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules
over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Laborator of Co
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; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany,
on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci
completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus
dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region
at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin
of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Segueira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures
and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal
conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512:
Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the
local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan
Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa
rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia
from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 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 plaque of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading
Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor
of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522
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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

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present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He
 was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of
Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the
 rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kelapa. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-
1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at
 the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured.
Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state
 (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince
 Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at
the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian-
Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa
and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: 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: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the
Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, and the protection of t
 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 at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna D
Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5
 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations
for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively
dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Wedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who
reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north
east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect
Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of
the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the
Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The
Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation iet Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known
earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political
map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in
Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558–1603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes
between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambr
between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-
 eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith
1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese
Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: 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: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rin
 establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas
Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years
reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the
 Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the 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: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin Which lasts until 1795. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin Which lasts unt
 Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12]
 Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus the 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: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila
 Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by
 Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The 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 Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 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. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the
 Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of
 Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns
are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII
issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of
Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the
 Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten
 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi
Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak
presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of
 Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano.
1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then
 sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598
Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable. [18] Edo period screen depicting the Battle of
Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico tritory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico tritory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico tritory in the United States and the US States of New Mexico tritory in the United States and the US States of New Mexico tritory in the United States and the US States and t
 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 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 Şelimbăr 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. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays.
 1525: Modern square root symbol (\sqrt{)}) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of
 complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish 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 follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse
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