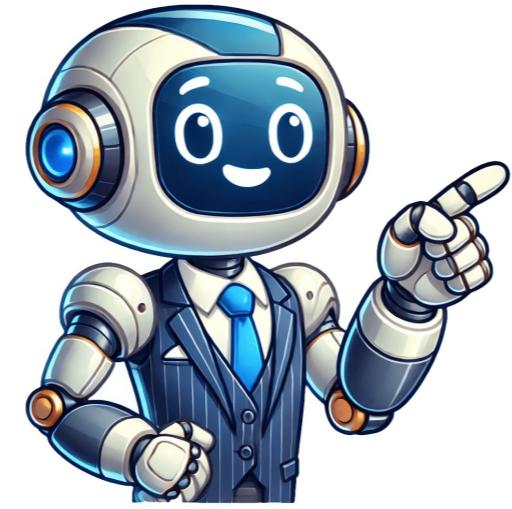


I'm not a robot



Autóz Művekkel maradz edetínyör mű

olarak kullanılan maltoz, ayrıca unlu mamuller, süt ürünleri, enerji içecekleri ve sporcu besinlerinde de kullanılabilir. Maltoz, çocuklar için uygun bir besin midir? Maltoz, çocukların maltoz içeren besinlerde tüketirken porsiyon kontrolüne dikkat etmeleri önemlidir. Ancak, çocukların maltoz tüketimini karın ağrısı, ishal gibi sindirim sorunlarına neden olabilir. Maltoz, alerjiye neden olabilir mi? Maltoz, genellikle alerjik reaksiyonlara neden olmaz. Ancak, nadir durumlarda maltoza karşı alerjik reaksiyonlar görülebilir. Maltoz, sindirim sistemi için önemli midir? Evet, maltoz sindirim sistemi için önemli bir karbonhidrat türüdür. Sindirim sistemi, maltozu parçalayarak glikozla dönüştür ve bu şekilde hücrelerin enerji ihtiyacını karşılamasına yardımcı olur. Maltoz, sindirim sistemi fonksiyonları için önemli bir enerji kaynağıdır. Maltoz, vücut için gereklidir. Vücut, glikoz gibi daha küçük moleküllerden enerji ihtiyacını karşılayabilir. Ancak, maltoz gibi disakkartler beslenme yoluyla alınan karbonhidratların bir parçasıdır ve enerji sağlar. Maltoz hücre içinde sindirilir mi? Evet, maltoz hücre içinde sindirilir ve glikoz parçalanır. Maltoz disakkart bir şekerdir. Maltoz amilaz enzimi tarafından sindirilir. Maltoz glikoz moleküllerinin birleşmesiyle oluşur. Maltoz, hücre içinde sindirilir ve enerji sağlar. Maltoz maltaz enzimi tarafından glikoz parçalanır. Maltoz nişasta sindirimini sırasında oluşur. Maltozun yapısında alfa-glukozidik bağlar bulunur. Maltoz Hücre İçinde Sindirilir Mi? Maltoz, iki glikoz molekülünden oluşan bir disakkart şekeridir. Diğer şekerler gibi karbonhidratlar grubuna aittir ve özellikle nişastanın sindirimini sırasında ortaya çıkan bir şeker türüdür. Maltoz, tat olarak hafif tatlıdır, ancak sofra şekeri (sükroz) kadar tatlı değildir. Maltozun Özelliği Nelerdir? Kimyasal Formülü: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ Yapısı: İki glikoz molekülünün glikozit bağlarıyla birleşmesinden oluşur. Sindirim: İnsan vücutunda maltoz, maltoz enzimi yardımıyla iki glikoz molekülüne parçalanır ve enerji kaynağı olarak kullanılır. Maltoz Nerede Bulunur? Tahıllar ve Tahıl Ürünleri: Maltoz, özellikle arpa gibi nişasta içeren tahıllarda bulunur. Nişasta parçalandığında maltoza dönüşür. Bira yapımı sırasında arpadağı maltoza dönüştürülebilir. Fermantasyon Süreleri: Maltoz, alkol üretiminde kullanılan önemli bir şekerdir. Özellikle bira ve viski üretiminde fermantasyon işlemi sırasında maya tarafından kullanılır. Mayaların, maltozu parçalaması sonucu alkol ve karbondioksit oluşur, bu da bira ve diğer fermentlerde içeceklerin yapımında önemli bir rol oynar. Nişasta İçeren Gıdalar: Patates, mısır ve diğer nişasta bakımından zengin gıdalarda da nişasta sindirildiğinde maltoz açığa çıkar. Maltozun Kullanım Alanları Gıda Endüstrisi: Tatlandırıcı olarak: Maltoz, hafif tatlı bir şeker olduğu için bazı şekerlemelerde, unlu mamullerde ve tatlandırıcı olarak kullanılır. Bira ve alkol üretimi: Maltoz, bira ve diğer alkollü içeceklerin üretiminde fermantasyon sürecinde önemli bir rol oynar. Malt şurubu: Gıdalarda tatlandırıcı olarak kullanılan malt şurubu, maltoz bakımından zengindir ve genellikle maltla işlenmiş arpadan elde edilir. Beslenme: Vücut, nişastalı yiyecekleri sindirildiğinde maltoz ortaya çıkar. Maltozun vücutta parçalanması sonucu iki glikoz molekülü açığa çıkar ve bu glikoz enerji kaynağını olarak kullanılır. Gıda Takviyeleri ve Sporcu Besinleri: Maltoz, glikoz kaynağı olarak kullanılan bazı sporcuya içeceklerinde ve enerji takviyelerinde bulunabilir. Enerji ihtiyacını karşılamak için hızlı bir karbonhidrat kaynağı sağlar. Maltozun Faydaları ve Zararları Nelerdir? Faydalari: Maltoz, enerji sağlayıp bir karbonhidrat kaynağıdır. Özellikle bira gibi fermentlerin yapımında önemli bir rol oynar. Zararları: Aşırı şeker tüketimi, maltoz dahil, kilo alımına, diş çürümelerine ve metabolik sorunlara yol açabilir. Ayrıca, maltoz gibi şekerlerin fazla tüketimi kan şekerini yükseltebilir, bu nedenle dengeli tüketilmesi önemlidir. Maltoz, iki glikoz molekülünden oluşan ve nişastanın parçalanmasıyla ortaya çıkan bir disakkart şekerdir. Gıda endüstrisinde tatlandırıcı olarak, bira ve diğer alkollü içeceklerin üretiminde fermantasyon için kullanılır. Ancak, dengeli tüketilmesi önemlidir çünkü aşırı tüketimi sağlık sorunlarına yol açabilir. Maltoz, dişki şeker veya iki glukoz molekülü arasında bir bağ bulunan bir disakkart şekerdir. Kimyasal olarak, maltoz, iki glukoz molekülü arasında bir $\alpha(1\rightarrow4)$ -glikosidik bağ ile birleşir. Bu şeker, nişasta ve bazı gluten içermeyen tahıllar gibi polisakkartitlerin hidroliz edilmesi sırasında oluşur. Maltoz, genellikle tatlandırıcı olarak kullanılır, özellikle işlenmiş gıda ve içeceklerde yaygın olarak bulunur. Kimyasal Yapı: Kimyasal formül: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ IUPAC adı: 4-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-D-glucopyranose Maltoz, dissakkart yapısında olup, iki glukoz molekülünün bir araya gelmesiyle oluşur. Fiziksel Özellikleri: Beyaz, kristal veya toz formunda bulunur. Tat: Maltoz, glukozdan daha az tatlıdır ve hafif tatlı bir lezzete sahiptir. Suda çözünür: Maltoz, su ile iyi çözünür, bu yüzden sıvı formda da bulunabilir. Maltoz Nereelerde Kullanılır? Gıda Endüstrisi: Tatlandırıcı olarak kullanılır: Maltoz, şeker yerine kullanılan düşük kalorili tatlandırıcılar arasında yer almır. Şekerin yerine, bazı işlenmiş gıda ürünlerinde, ekmek yapımında, firm ürünlerinde ve tatlılarda kullanılabilir. Ekmekçilikte: Maltoz, ekmeğin yapımında fermantasyonu teşvik edici bir madde olarak kullanılır. Ayrıca, şekerli alkoller ve şuruplar yapımında da yer almır. İçecekler: Şekerli içecekler: Maltoz, gazlı içecekler ve enerji içeceklerinde bazen tatlandırıcı olarak kullanılır. Ayrıca, malt ekşileri (maltoz), fermantasyon yoluyla alkol ve karbondioksit dönüştürür. Şeker şurupları: Yüksek şekerli şurupların üretiminde de maltoz kullanılabilir. Tibbi ve Diğer Kullanımlar: Enerji kaynağı: Maltoz, glukoz ve diğer şekerler gibi vücuda hızla enerji sağlar. Bu yüzden, sporcuya gidelere, enerji barlarında ve bazı tıbbi besinlerde bulunabilir. İlaç endüstrisi: Sıvı formülasyonlar ve bazı tablet yapım süreçlerinde yardımcı bileşen olarak kullanılır. Maltoz α -Maltose- β -Maltose Names IUPAC name 4-O- α -D-Glucopyranosyl-D-glucose Systematic IUPAC name (3R,4R,5S,6R)-6-hydroxymethyl)-5-{[(2R,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]oxy}oxane-2,3,4-triol Identifiers CAS Number 69-79-4 Y 3D model (JSmol) Interactive image ChEBI:17306 Y ChEMBL ChEMBL1234209 N ChemSpider 388469 α -maltose Y ECHA InfoCard 100.000.651 EC Number 200-716-5 KEGG D00044 PubChem CID 6255 UNII 66Y63L379N Y CompTox Dashboard (EPA) DTXSID101018093 DTXSID1023233, DTXSID101018093 InChI InChI=1S/C12H22O11/c13-1-3-5(15)6(16)9(19)12(22-3)23-10-4(2-14)21-11(20)8(18)7(10)17/h3-20H,1-2H2/t3,-4,-5,-6,+7,-8,-9,-10,-11?-12-/m1/s1 YKey: GUBGYTABKSRVRQ-PICCSMPSSA-N YInChI=1S/C12H22O11/c13-1-3-5(15)6(16)9(19)12(22-3)23-10-4(2-14)21-11(20)8(18)7(10)17/h3-20H,1-2H2/t3,-4,-5,-6,+7,-8,-9,-10,-11?-12-/m1/s1 Key: GUBGYTABKSRVRQ-PICCSMPSSA-N SMILES O([C@H]1[C@H](O)[C@@H]1CO)[C@H]2O[C@H](O)[C@H]2O)CO Properties[1] Chemical formula C12H22O11 Molar mass 342.297 g·mol⁻¹ Appearance White powder or crystals Density 1.54 g/cm³ Melting point 160 to 165 °C (320 to 329 °F; 433 to 438 K) (anhydrous) Solubility in water 1.080 g/mL (20 °C) Chiral rotation ([α]D) +140.7° (H2O, c = 10) Hazards Safety data sheet (SDS) External MSDS Related compounds Related SucroseTrehaloseCellbiose Except where otherwise noted, data are given for materials in their standard state (at 25 °C [77 °F], 100 kPa). N verify (what is YN?) Infobox references Chemical compound Amylase reaction consisting of hydrolyzing amylose Maltoz (/mɔ:ltoʊs/[2] or /mɔ:ltoʊz/[3]), also known as maltobiose or malt sugar, is a disaccharide formed from two units of glucose joined with an $\alpha(1\rightarrow4)$ bond. In the isomer isomaltose, the two glucose molecules are joined with an $\alpha(1\rightarrow6)$ bond. Maltoz is the two-unit member of the amylose homologous series, the key structural motif of starch. When beta-amylase breaks down starch, it removes two glucose units at a time, producing maltoz. An example of this reaction is found in germinating seeds, which is why it was named after malt.^[4] Unlike sucrose, it is a reducing sugar.^[5] Maltoz was discovered by Augustin-Pierre Dubrunfaut, although this discovery was not widely accepted until it was confirmed in 1872 by Irish chemist and brewer Cornelius O'Sullivan.^{[5][6]} Its name comes from malt, combined with the suffix '-ose' which is used in names of sugars.^[4] Carbohydrates are generally divided into monosaccharides, oligosaccharides, and polysaccharides depending on the number of sugar subunits. Maltoz, with two sugar units, is a disaccharide, which falls under oligosaccharides. Glucose is a hexose: a monosaccharide containing six carbon atoms. The two glucose units are in the pyranose form and are joined by an O-glycosidic bond, with the first carbon (C1) of the first glucose linked to the fourth carbon (C4) of the second glucose, indicated as (1 \rightarrow 4). The link is characterized as α because the glycosidic bond to the anomeric carbon (C1) is in the opposite plane from the CH2OH substituent in the same ring (C6 of the first glucose). If the glycosidic bond to the anomeric carbon (C1) were in the same plane as the CH2OH substituent, it would be classified as a β (1 \rightarrow 4) bond, and the resulting molecule would be cellobiose. The anomeric carbon (C1) of the second glucose molecule, which is not involved in a glycosidic bond, could be either an α - or β -anomer depending on the bond direction of the attached hydroxyl group relative to the CH2OH substituent of the same ring, resulting in either α -maltoz or β -maltoz.^[citation needed] An isomer of maltoz is isomaltose. This is similar to maltose but instead of a bond in the $\alpha(1\rightarrow4)$ position, it is in the $\alpha(1\rightarrow6)$ position, the same bond that is found at the branch points of glycogen and amylopectin.^[citation needed] Like glucose, maltoz is a reducing sugar, because the ring of one of the two glucose units can open to present a free aldehyde group; the other one cannot because of the nature of the glycosidic bond. Maltoz can be broken down to glucose by the maltase enzyme, which catalyzes the hydrolysis of the glycosidic bond.^[citation needed] Maltoz in aqueous solution exhibits mutarotation, because the α and β isomers that are formed by the different conformations of the anomeric carbon have different specific rotations, and in aqueous solutions, these two forms are in equilibrium. Maltoz can easily be detected by the Woehlk test or Fearon's test on methylamine.^[7] It has a sweet taste, but is only about 30–60% as sweet as sugar, depending on the concentration.^[8] A 10% solution of maltoz is 35% as sweet as sucrose.^[9] Maltoz syrup is a malt component, a substance obtained when the grain is softened in water and germinates. It is also present in highly variable quantities in partially hydrolyzed starch products like maltodextrin, corn syrup and acid-thinned starch.^[10] Outside of plants, maltoz is also (likely) found in honey.^[11] In humans, maltoz is broken down by various maltase enzymes, providing two glucose molecules that can be further processed: either broken down to provide energy, or stored as glycogen. The lack of the sucrase-isomaltase enzyme in humans causes sucrose intolerance, but complete maltase intolerance is extremely rare because there are four different maltase enzymes.^[12] ^ Weast, Robert C., ed. (1981). CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics (62nd ed.). Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press. p. C-367. ISBN 0-8493-0462-8.. ^ Dictionary Reference: maltose ^ Cambridge dictionary: maltose ^ a b Stoker, H. Stephen (2 January 2015). Organic and Biological Chemistry. Cengage Learning. ISBN 9781305686458. ^ a b Fruton, Joseph S (1999). Proteins, Enzymes, Genes: The Interplay of Chemistry and Biology. Chelsea, Michigan: Yale University Press. p. 144. ISBN 0300153597. Retrieved 21 October 2017. ^ O'Sullivan, Cornelius (1872). "XXI.?On the transformation-products of starch". Journal of the Chemical Society. 25: 579–588. doi:10.1039/JS8722500579. Retrieved 11 December 2014. ^ Ruppertsberg, Klaus; Blankenburg, Janet (6 March 2018). "150 Years Alfred Wöhlk :: Education". ChemistryViews. doi:10.1002/chemv.201800002. ^ Belitz, H.-D.; Grosch, Werner; Schieberle, Peter (15 January 2009). Food Chemistry. Springer Science & Business Media. p. 863. ISBN 9783540699330. ^ Spillane, W. J. (17 July 2006). Optimising Sweet Taste in Foods. Woodhead Publishing. p. 271. ISBN 9781845691646. ^ Furia, Thomas E. (2 January 1973). CRC Handbook of Food Additives, Second Edition. CRC Press. ISBN 9780849305429. ^ Heard, Tim (30 October 2015). The Australian Native Bee Book. Sugarbag Bees. ISBN 9780646939971. ^ Whelan, W. J.; Cameron, Margaret P. (16 September 2009). Control of Glycogen Metabolism. John Wiley & Sons. p. 60. ISBN 9780470716885. Media related to Maltoz at Wikimedia Commons Virtual Chembook. Retrieved from "Oluşturulma Tarihi: Temmuz 04, 2022 22:38" Maltoz, bitkilerin çimlendirildikten sonra kurutulmasından elde edilen bir şeker türüdür. Karamalize oluncaya kadar maltoz gidalarında bulunmamaktadır. Bitkiler çimlendiği zaman ya da nişasta tüketildiği zaman maltoz üretilmektedir. Maltoz doğrudan alınan bir madde değildir. Bağırsaklarda üretilmektedir. Maltoz Nedir? Maltoz, sofra şekerinden az tadı olan, bir tür bitkisel şekerdir. Gidaların pek çokunda doğrudan yer almayan maltoz, karamalize olduktan sonra iki glikoz molekülünden meydana gelmektedir. Maltoz, doğrudan tüketilebilen bir madde olmayıp, bağırsaklarda üretilmektedir. Beyin için en önemli enerji kaynağının şeker olduğu bilinmektedir. Maltoz bu konuda en doğru kaynak sayılabilmektedir. Ancak dozu aşmamak koşulu ihmal edilmelidir. Maltoz, canlı organizmalarda hidroliz yöntemiyle 2 glikoz molekülüne ayrılmaktadır. Bu reaksiyon sonucunda ortaya çıkan maltoz, asitle kuvvetli ışıda kaynatılarak da aynı işlem gerçekleşebilmektedir. Maltozun Hidrojen- Oksijen oranı 2.1 olarak bilinmektedir. Maltoza eklenen bir glikozun meydana getirdiği oluşuma malto-trioz denmektedir. Neyden Oluşur ve Nerede Üretilir? Maltoz, bitkilerin çimlendirilerek kurutulması ve kristalleşmesinden oluşmaktadır. Nişastadan elde edilen maltoz iki glikoz molekülünden meydana gelmektedir. Bitki kaynaklı bir türün olan maltoz, arpa, buğday, mısır unu ve hububatlardan bulunmaktadır. Dozu aşmadan tüketilen maltozu vücut enerji olarak kullanır. Fazla maltoz ise diğer şeker türleri gibi obezite ve diyabet nedeni olabilmektedir. Maltoz, glikoz ünitesindeki zincir nişastanın parçalanması sonucu, bağırsaklarda bölünmesinden meydana gelmektedir. Gidaların pek çokunda bulunan doğal maltoz, tahıllarda, seftalide, arpa, buğday ve mısır ununda bulunmaktadır. Malt ürün denilen türlerin üretilmelerinde de maltoz kullanılmaktadır. Maltoz, glikoz ünitesindeki zincir nişastanın parçalanması sonucu, bağırsaklarda bölünmesinden meydana gelmektedir. Gidaların pek çokunda bulunan doğal maltoz, tahıllarda, seftalide, arpa, buğday ve mısır ununda bulunmaktadır. Malt ürün denilen türlerin üretilmelerinde de maltoz kullanılmaktadır. Bir adıda Malt şekerini olarak bilinen maltoz, ya da di-glikoz, disakkartir. Suda çözülen maltoz kristalleştiğinde ise monohidratlar meydana çıkmaktadır. Çimlenen arpa ve patates tohumlarında da yüksek oranda bulunmaktadır. Sakkaroz, maltoz ve laktoz gibi disakkartler hidroliz reaksiyonlarına girdiğinde, her biri su moleküllerine ihtiyaç duyuyor. Bu hidroliz olaylarında disakkartler, glikozidik bağlarının karıltımcıyla monosakkartlara ayrılmalarına neden oluyor. Disakkartların hidrolizi 1. Disakkart Tanımı: Sakkaroz, maltoz ve laktoz gibi disakkartler hidrolize edilir. Her Disakkart için

Disakkaritlerin Hidrolizi 1. Disakkarit Tanımı: Sakkaroz, maltoz ve laktoz, her biri iki monosakkarit unitesinden oluşan disakkaritlerdir. Bu disakkaritlerin her biri, bir su molekulu kullanılarak hidrolize edilir. Her Disakkarit için Su Tüketimi Sakkaroz (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁): Hidroliz Reaksiyonu: Sakkaroz hidroliz edildiğinde su kullanılarak glikoz ve fruktoz monosakkaritlerine ayrılır: \$\$\text{Sakkaroz} \rightarrow \text{Glikoz} + \text{Fruktoz}\$\$ Hidroliz Reaksiyonu: Maltoz hidrolize olduğunda, iki glikoz molekülüne ayrılır: \$\$\text{Maltoz} \rightarrow 2 \text{Glikoz}\$\$ Laktoz (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁): Hidroliz Reaksiyonu: Laktoz, hidroliz sonucunda glikoz ve galaktoz moleküllerine ayrılır: \$\$\text{Laktoz} \rightarrow \text{Glikoz} + \text{Galaktoz}\$\$ Toplam Su Kullanımı Disakkaritlerin hidroliz edilmesi işlemi için gerekli su molekülleri, molekül sayıları ile orantılıdır. Verilenler: 1 molekül sakkaroz için 1 molekül su kullanılır. 1 molekül maltoz için 1 molekül su kullanılır. 1 molekül laktoz için 1 molekül su kullanılır. Belirtilen sayıda disakkaritler için su hesaplaması: 1 sakkaroz \rightarrow 1 su molekülü, 5 maltoz \rightarrow 5 su molekülü, 3 laktoz \rightarrow 3 su molekülü. Toplam Su Molekülü Kullanımı: $1 \text{ (sakkaroz)} + 5 \text{ (maltoz)} + 3 \text{ (laktoz)} = 9 \text{ su molekülü kullanılır}$ Sonuç olarak, sakkaroz, maltoz ve laktoz moleküllerinin toplam hidrolizi için gereken su molekülü toplamı 9'dur. Bu, her bir disakkarit molekülü başına bir su molekülü olacak şekilde hesaplanmıştır. Eğer daha detaylı bilgi isterseniz, bana soru sormaktan çekinmeyin. @antalya2107 DRUG: Maltose Entry Name Maltose (NF); Madoros (TN) Formula C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ Exact mass 342.1162 Mol weight 342.30 Structure Simcomp Remark Efficacy Supplement (nutrient) Other DBs PDB-CCD: MAL[PDBj] N9S[PDBj] LinkDB KCF data ATOM 23 1 C1y C 27.4952 -17.6709 2 C1y C 27.4952 -16.2679 3 O2a O 26.2844 -18.3695 4 C1y C 28.7120 -18.3638 5 O2x O 28.7120 -15.5692 6 C1b C 26.2844 -15.5633 7 C1y C 25.0735 -19.0682 8 C1y C 29.9231 -17.6709 9 O1a O 28.7120 -19.7668 10 C1y C 29.9231 -16.2679 11 O1a O 25.0735 -16.2679 12 O2x O 23.8684 -18.3638 13 C1y C 25.0735 -20.4712 14 O1a O 31.1340 -18.3638 15 O1a O 31.1340 -15.5692 16 C1y C 22.6516 -19.0682 17 C1y C 23.8684 -21.1641 18 O1a O 26.2844 -21.1641 19 C1y C 22.6516 -20.4712 20 C1b C 21.4348 -18.3638 21 O1a O 23.8684 -22.5671 22 O1a O 21.4348 -21.1641 23 O1a O 20.2239 -19.0682 BOND 24 1 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 #Down 3 1 4 1 4 2 5 1 5 2 6 1 #Up 6 7 3 1 #Down 7 4 8 1 8 4 9 1 #Up 9 5 10 1 10 6 11 1 11 7 12 1 12 7 13 1 13 8 14 1 #Down 14 10 15 1 #Either 15 12 16 1 16 13 17 1 17 13 18 1 #Down 18 16 19 1 19 16 20 1 #Up 20 17 21 1 #Up 21 19 22 1 #Down 22 20 23 1 23 8 10 1 24 17 19 1 » Japanese version » Back DBGET integrated database retrieval system Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. InChI=1S/C12H22O11/c13-1-4(16)7(18)11(5(17)2-14)23-12-10(21)9(20)8(19)6(3-15)22-12/h1-4,12,14-21H,2-3H2/t4-5+6+,7+,8+,9-

given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. InChI=1S/C12H22O11/c13-1-4(16)/(18)11(5(17)2-14)23-12-10(21)9(20)8(19)6(3-15)22-12/h1,4-12,14-21H,2-3H2/t4-,5+,6+,7+,8+,9-
10+,11+,12+/m0/s1InChIKey=DKXBNKWCZZMJT-WUJBLJFYSA-NSMILESO([C@@H]([C@@H](C=O)O)[C@@H](CO)[C@H]1O[C@H](CO)[C@H](O)[C@H]1OCCanonical SMILESO=CC(O)C(O)C(OC1OC(CO)C(O)C1O)C(O)COOther Names for this SubstanceD-Glucose, 4-O- α -D-glucopyranosyl-Maltose4-O- α -D-Glucopyranosyl-D-glucoseMaltobioseMalt sugarDeleted or Replaced CAS Registry Numbers73824-72-3, 77072-48-1, 47297-42-7, 1083048-13-8 ChEMBL is part of the ELIXIR infrastructure ChEMBL is and Elixir Core Data Resource Learn More ChEMBL is a Global Core Biodata Resource , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 56,998,095 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs used to write the Chinese languages and others from regions influenced by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000-3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in

The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them include inscribing stone, bone, or bronze; brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper; and printing with woodblocks or moveable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Marcy Rheintgen ... that Marcy Rheintgen (pictured), a transgender woman, was arrested and detained overnight for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that some people ski every month of the year? ... that Tarmidi Suhardjo was fired from his party's leadership roles because he ran for governor? ... that Pope Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that after Slovak actress Hana Meličková moved to Prague to study piano, she secretly enrolled in acting classes? ... that the riverine rabbit was thought to be extinct for more than 30 years? ... that Australian NFL player Laki Tasi got into American football at the suggestion of a burger shop owner? ... that guests at the launch of the bonkbuster Mount! were given polo mints to feed to a white stallion? 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

feed to a white stallion? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicușor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasti win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicușor 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: Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden 1567 – The mentally ill King Erik XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 – The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 – The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 – United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 – A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632) Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924) Magnus Manske (b. 1974) Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of

The year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudia. The agnomen Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germania. In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Villages news Forum for discussion about Wikipedia and its own movement. Site news Summary of changes about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia movement. Technews Ask questions about running an edition of Wikipedia. Help desk Ask questions about running Wikipedia. Admin tools Admin tools

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Euskara Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Romana Simple English Slovencina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azerbaijani Bosanski دو روپیه Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski گیارمۇچىڭ Kurdi Latviesu Lietuvių Македонски Norsk nynorsk شەقىپ Svenscina Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 vte November 10: Battle of Saint-Denis. 1567 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1567 in various calendars Gregorian calendar 1567MDLVIIAb urbe condita 2320 Armenian calendar 1016AD Assyrian calendar 6317 Balinese saka calendar 1488–1489 Bengali calendar 973–974 Berber calendar 2517 English Regnal year 9 Eliz. 1 – 10 Eliz. 1 Buddhist calendar 2111 Burmese calendar 929 Byzantine calendar 7075–7076 Chinese calendar 丙寅年 (Fire Tiger) 4264 or 4057 — to 丁卯年 (Fire Rabbit) 4265 or 4058 Coptic calendar 1283–1284 Discordian calendar 2733 Ethiopian calendar 1559–1560 Hebrew calendar 5327–5328 Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat 1623–1624 - Shaka Samvat 1488–1489 - Kali Yuga 4667–4668 Holocene calendar 11567 Igbo calendar 567–568 Iranian calendar 945–946 Islamic calendar 974–975 Japanese calendar Eiroku 10 (永祿 10 年) Javanese calendar 1486–1487 Julian calendar 1567MDLVII Korean calendar 3900 Minguo calendar 1912–1913 " .

calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar99Thai solar calendar2109-2110Tibetan calendar阳火虎年(male Fire-Tiger)1693 or 1312 or 540 — to — 阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January - A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor.[1] February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Njerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo. April 12 - The Earl of

Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 - Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 - At a

James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Egmont, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 3 - At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 29 - The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translations into Welsh: The New Testament is first published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment [6]. December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Ancient the dissidence of the Crown in favour of their Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the

natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the *haijin* maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 - François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 - Elisabeth

[10] February 25 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) [11] March 13 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1596) April 26 - Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 - Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1630) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1620) August 21 - Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September - Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyo (d. 1636) September 24 - Martin Fréminet, French painter (d. 1619) October 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1600) [11] November 1 - King Kōzō of the Togakure Ryū (d. 1628) November 14 - Diego Soria, Spanish knight (d. 1628) November 16 - Alonso de Salazar, Spanish cardinal (d. 1628) November 20 - Francisco de la Cueva y Aragón, Spanish noble (d. 1628)

Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 7 - Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 16 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French settler and Jesuit missionary (d. 1622) Adriaen Block, Dutch fur trader and navigator (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 - Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 - Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 - Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 - Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1537) April 1 - Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Gruenberg

diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 - Estacio de Sa, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 - Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 18 - Wilhelm von Grumbach, German adventurer (b. 1503) April 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 - Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 - Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 - Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1507) August 3 - Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 1 - Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyō (b. 1538) date unknown Thomas Becon, English Protestant reformer (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random House. p. 255. ISBN 978-0-09-952707-7. ^ Julian Goodare, 'The Ainslie

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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 14th century 15th century 16th century State leaders 14th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III

known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.^[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.^{[2][3]} The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,^[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate^[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to the search for new routes to India, which eventually included the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, Portuguese traveller, also found a route to go to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Shakhsawat took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the

Explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.^[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.^[7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana

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king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.^[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.^[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.^[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September -

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the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tatar Khanates and Crimean breaks out in the League of Maykopan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Econdado Brum defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abd al-Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminates in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.

Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends. [11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne

Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during War of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The union of the Catholic Monarchs (the Black Isabella and the White Ferdinand) follows. 1470: Birth of Cesare Borgia, illegitimate son of Pope Alexander VI. 1470: Birth of Christopher Columbus.

Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Tháh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance.

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Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power, Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gamburg.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1406–1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394–1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance (1400–1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405–1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1460–1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457–1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor Science and invention of Leonardo da Vinci[See also: Timeline of historic inventions 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Yongle Encyclopedia (over 22,000 volumes, Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatrist hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400–1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese, official Western acceptance of multiple type printing did not occur until the 1450s. Gutenberg's printing press in 1450. Andrey Chudov's Gothic script in 1410–1415. Invention of gunpowder in 1450. Arabic numerals in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber, ISBN 0-571-22185-8, (revised by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquest of Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2006. It is the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopedia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Feuvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N. (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company, p. 10. 2005, ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 12 (3/4). Cambridge University Press on behalf of School of Oriental and African Studies. 726–729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368–1644)". Khan Academy, Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL. Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geofffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. ^ "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. Archived from the original on 16 August 2021. ... a b c d e f g Ricklefs (1991), page 18. ^ "Shri Mahaprabhuji Shri Vallabhacharyaji Biography | Pushti Sanskar". pushtisanskars.org. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 23 February 2019. ^ Carating, Rodelio B.; Galanta, Raymundo G.; Bacatio, Clarita D. (23 April 2014). The Soils of the Philippines. Springer Science & Business, p. 31. ISBN 978-94-017-8682-9. ^ Noordlyn, J. (2006). Three Old Sundanese poems. KITLV Press, p. 437. 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University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-8020-6041-9 {citation}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 15th century External tools [link count transclusion count sorted list] See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. 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