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There are a few reasons why you may need to hard reset your eMachines computer. Resetting your computer can help resolve issues like system crashes, error messages, sluggish performance, or just to wipe your computer back to factory settings. A hard reset (also known as a factory reset) will erase all of your personal files, settings, and installed programs from your eMachines computer and restore it back to its original factory condition. This guide will walk through the steps for performing a hard reset on an eMachines desktop or laptop computer. When to Hard Reset an eMachines ComputerHow to Back Up Your eMachines ComputerWhat You'll NeedHow to Hard Reset an eMachines Desktop ComputerHow to Hard Reset an eMachines LaptopStep 1: Backup Data and Access SettingsStep 2: Access the Recovery OptionsStep 3: Choose Reset OptionsStep 4: Confirm the Reset Double check the reset details and confirm your choice to begin the hard reset process on your eMachines laptop. This cannot be reversed once started. Step 5: Allow Reset to Complete Let the laptop reset fully complete without disruption. When finished, it will reboot and load a fresh Windows installation with factory settings applied. You've now reset your eMachines laptop successfully! Follow the setup process to get back up and running. Tips for Resetting your eMachines Computer Follow these tips to ensure the reset process goes smoothly: Fully charge your eMachines computer before resetting in case power runs out. Backup all data to external storage to avoid permanent data loss. Disconnect any external devices or hardware that aren't needed. Reference the manual or support site for model-specific steps. Don't interrupt the reset process once started. It issues persist after resetting, contact eMachines support for help. Reinstall critical apps like security software after resetting. Restore your data backups once the reset completes. Following these tips will help ensure you successfully reset your eMachines desktop or laptop without issues. Reset an eMachines Computer Using External Media In some situations, you may need to reset your eMachines computer using external recovery media. If your computer won't boot properly to access the built-in recovery options. If you want to reset your system software back to factory condition without a full wipe of data files. If your particular eMachines model does not have built-in recovery tools. Here's an overview of using external media to reset an eMachines computer: Step 1: Create Recovery MediaStep 2: Change Boot Order to External MediaStep 3: Choose Reset OptionsStep 4: Run the Recovery Reset The external recovery media will execute the reset process outside of Windows. Allow this to fully complete. Once finished, remove the media and reboot your eMachines computer normally. It should now be reset back to its factory settings. Using external media in this way provides more reset options compared to built-in methods when they are unavailable or limited. Reset eMachines BIOS/Firmware Settings In addition to fully resetting the operating system on your eMachines computer, you can also reset just the BIOS or firmware settings separately. Here's how: Step 1: Access the BIOS MenuStep 2: Navigate to Reset OptionsStep 3: Confirm Reset of BIOS Settings Choose the option to reset the BIOS or firmware settings back to factory defaults. Confirm this action in any prompts that appear. Step 4: Save Changes and Exit Before exiting the BIOS menu, be sure to save changes to apply the reset. Then your system can reboot normally. Resetting the BIOS will erase any custom hardware settings or configurations made to devices like storage drives, graphics cards, peripherals, and processors. Use with care. Alternative Factory Reset Options Beyond the built-in recovery options in Windows or external media, there are a few other ways to potentially reset an eMachines computer: Use recovery partitions or hidden recovery data on the hard drive if available. Some models support resetting to factory conditions in the BIOS menu. Contact eMachines support to obtain custom recovery software for your model. Use original eMachines recovery media if you still have it from purchase. Perform a clean install of your operating system to mimic a reset. Research your specific eMachines computer model to learn if any alternative recovery or reset options exist like these. FAQ - Hard Resetting an eMachines Computer Here are answers to frequently asked questions about performing a hard reset on an eMachines desktop or laptop: Is a hard reset the same as a factory reset?Will resetting delete my files and data?Will I lose my Windows license after resetting?Can I reset if Windows is damaged? Conclusion How to Hard Reset an eMachines Computer Here are some common situations when a hard reset may be necessary for an eMachines computer: You're experiencing frequent system crashes, error messages, or other performance issues that can't be resolved through troubleshooting. You want to wipe your eMachines computer clean and restore it back to factory settings. You're passing your eMachines computer on to someone else and want to reset it to factory conditions. You're getting rid of your eMachines computer and want to permanently delete all personal files and data. You forgot your Windows administrator password and cannot bypass it through normal troubleshooting. A virus or other malware has infected your eMachines computer and a reset is the best way to disinfect it. In general, a hard reset should only be performed if the issues with your eMachines computer cannot be resolved any other way. Make sure to backup any important personal files and data first, as a hard reset will wipe everything. How to Back Up Your eMachines Computer Before resetting your eMachines computer, it's critical to back up any important files, documents, photos, music, or other data you want to keep. Here are some options for backing up your eMachines computer before a hard reset: Use external storage You can back up your files by copying them to an external hard drive, USB flash drive, SD card, or another external storage device. This will allow you to manually save the files you want to keep. Use cloud storage Services like Google Drive, Dropbox, Microsoft OneDrive, or iCloud allow you to backup files to the cloud. Install the app for your preferred cloud service and upload any important files. Use backup software Dedicated backup utilities like Apple Time Machine or File History in Windows allow you to create system images or file backups that can be easily restored after the reset. Write down custom settings Make sure to record any custom settings you may want to reuse after the reset, like network configurations, program preferences, or other personalized settings. Backing up your eMachines computer ensures you don't lose important data or have to completely reconfigure your custom settings after the reset. Take the time to fully back up your system software. What You'll Need Resetting an eMachines desktop or laptop computer can be done without any additional tools or software, as the reset functionality is built into Windows. Here's a quick overview of what you'll need: The eMachines computer you want to reset Your Windows login credentials (if enabled) Power cord for computer Backup of any data or files you want to keep Keyboard and mouse (for desktops) Time and patience! Make sure your eMachines computer is plugged into a power source and you have access to your windows login credentials before beginning the reset process. It can take some time for the reset to complete, so set aside an hour or more for the process. How to Hard Reset an eMachines Desktop Computer Performing a hard reset on an eMachines desktop computer running Windows 10, 8, or 7 follows nearly the same process. Here are the steps: Step 1: Backup Data and Access Settings Complete your backup of any important files or data as outlined above. Also make sure you login to Windows on your eMachines desktop to access administrator privileges. Step 2: Access the Reset Options Click on the Windows Start Menu and select the gear icon to open your Settings menu. In Settings, click on "Update & Security". Next, click on the "Recovery" option in the left sidebar. Under "Reset this PC" click the "Get started" button. Step 3: Choose Reset Options You'll now see the full reset options. The default is to completely remove all user files and apps, which will fully restore your eMachines desktop back to factory settings. If you instead want to retain user files, you can choose the "Keep my files" option before proceeding. Review your choice and click "Next". Step 4: Confirm the Reset Windows will ask you to confirm the reset on the next screen. Click the reset button to proceed with the hard reset process. This will initiate the factory reset on your eMachines desktop. Step 5: Let the Reset Complete Your eMachines desktop will reboot into the reset process which can take some time to fully complete. Let the reset fully finish without interrupting it. When it's done, it will reboot back into a fresh Windows installation with factory default settings. You've now successfully performed a hard reset on your eMachines desktop! Follow the on-screen steps to complete the new Windows setup. How to Hard Reset an eMachines Laptop Resetting an eMachines laptop follows the same overall process but accessing the recovery options may differ slightly depending on the model. Here are the steps: Step 1: Backup Data and Access Settings Complete backing up your eMachines data and make sure you can login to Windows before proceeding just like with a desktop. Step 2: Access the Recovery Options On most eMachines laptops you can press the appropriate function key during boot to access the boot menu or recovery options. Common options include F11, F2, Del, or Esc. Consult your specific model's documentation if unsure. From here, choose the reset or recovery option from the menu. This will load the recovery interface. Step 3: Choose Reset Options Just like with a desktop, choose the reset option that suits your needs – keeping your files will remove personal data while the default reset will wipe everything. Pick the desired option and confirm to proceed. Step 4: Confirm the Reset Double check the reset details and confirm your choice to begin the hard reset process on your eMachines laptop. This cannot be reversed once started. Step 5: Allow Reset to Complete Let the laptop reset fully complete without disruption. When finished, it will reboot and load a fresh Windows installation with factory settings applied. You've now reset your eMachines laptop successfully! Follow the setup process to get back up and running. Tips for Resetting your eMachines Computer Follow these tips to ensure the reset process goes smoothly: Fully charge your eMachines computer before resetting in case power runs out. Backup all data to external storage to avoid permanent data loss. Disconnect any external devices or hardware that aren't needed. Reference the manual or support site for model-specific steps. Don't interrupt the reset process once started. It issues persist after resetting, contact eMachines support for help. Reinstall critical apps like security software after resetting. Restore your data backups once the reset completes. Following these tips will help ensure you successfully reset your eMachines desktop or laptop without issues. Reset an eMachines Computer Using External Media In some situations, you may need to reset your eMachines computer using external recovery media. If your computer won't boot properly to access the built-in recovery options. If you want to reset your system software back to factory condition without a full wipe of data files. If your particular eMachines model does not have built-in recovery tools. Here's an overview of using external media to reset an eMachines computer: Step 1: Create Recovery Media If you don't already have recovery media, you'll need to create it. This may require downloading an ISO file for your specific eMachines model from the manufacturer and creating a bootable USB or DVD with the image. Consult your manual or support site on creating media. Step 2: Change Boot Order to External Media Insert your recovery media, then access your system's boot menu on startup and select to boot from the external media instead of the hard drive. This will launch the recovery environment. Step 3: Choose Reset Options Within the recovery environment, look for options to reset your eMachines computer to factory settings. Review the options to determine how much data is erased. Step 4: Run the Recovery Reset The external recovery media will execute the reset process outside of Windows. Allow this to fully complete. Once finished, remove the media and reboot your eMachines computer normally. It should now be reset back to its factory settings. Using external media in this way provides more reset options compared to built-in methods when they are unavailable or limited. Reset eMachines BIOS/Firmware Settings In addition to fully resetting the operating system on your eMachines computer, you can also reset just the BIOS or firmware settings separately. Here's how: Step 1: Access the BIOS Menu Restart your eMachines computer and press the function key to enter the BIOS, often Delete, F2, or F10 during boot. Step 2: Navigate to Reset Options Within the BIOS menu, look for options related to "Restore Defaults" or "Factory Reset". This may be under an Advanced, Chipset, or Boot tab. Step 3: Confirm Reset of BIOS Settings Choose the option to reset the BIOS or firmware settings back to factory defaults. Confirm this action in any prompts that appear. Step 4: Save Changes and Exit Before exiting the BIOS menu, be sure to save changes to apply the reset. Then your system can reboot normally. Resetting the BIOS will erase any custom hardware settings or configurations made to devices like storage drives, graphics cards, peripherals, and processors. Use with care. Alternative Factory Reset Options Beyond the built-in recovery options in Windows or external media, there are a few other ways to potentially reset an eMachines computer: Use recovery partitions or hidden recovery data on the hard drive if available. Some models support resetting to factory conditions in the BIOS menu. Contact eMachines support to obtain custom recovery software for your model. Use original eMachines recovery media if you still have it from purchase. Perform a clean install of your operating system to mimic a reset. Research your specific eMachines computer model to learn if any alternative recovery or reset options exist like these. FAQ – Hard Resetting an eMachines Computer Here are answers to frequently asked questions about performing a hard reset on an eMachines desktop or laptop: Is a hard reset the same as a factory reset? Yes, a hard reset restores an eMachines computer back to the original factory settings, hence being called a factory reset. Will a hard reset delete all my files and data? By default yes, a full hard reset will erase all your files and data. However, some reset options may allow preserving data if you choose. How long does an eMachines reset take? The reset can take from 30 minutes to over 2 hours depending on the amount of data being erased and hardware specifications. Plan on 1-2 hours average. Will resetting delete my installed programs? Any programs or software installed by the user will be removed during a hard reset. Built-in Windows apps will remain. Can I reset without login credentials? No, you need admin login access to a Windows account on the computer to access the reset options. Will I lose my Windows license after resetting? No, the existing Windows license for that eMachines machine will remain active after a reset. Can I reset if Windows is damaged? You'll need to use external recovery media if Windows is corrupted to a state where reset is inaccessible. Hard resetting your eMachines machine can solve many common issues and restore peak performance. Just be sure to fully back up any data first! Conclusion Performing a hard reset or factory reset on an eMachines desktop or laptop is an effective way to wipe your computer back to factory fresh settings. This guide outlined the step-by-step process for both built-in Windows recovery options and using external media. The key things to remember are: Fully back up any important data prior to resetting. Have access to administrator login credentials for existing Windows. Allow the reset to complete without interruption. Be prepared to reinstall apps and drivers after resetting. Consult eMachines support if any issues are encountered. Resetting your eMachines machine can often resolve common performance issues, system errors, and malware problems when other troubleshooting fails. It wipes the slate clean for a fresh Windows installation without all the clutter of old files and programs on board. Just be absolutely sure to protect your data first and be ready to reconfigure settings afterward. When done properly, a hard reset or factory reset can restore your eMachines computer back to like-new condition. If your eMachines computer is plagued by such glitches as frozen screens or file errors, a simple reset may help kick it back in gear. Fortunately, the machine is equipped with two tools -- system refresh and system restore -- that can help eliminate these problems and get things in working order again. For some problems or to prep it for a new owner, however, it may be a better idea to restore or reset the computer back to its factory settings. For this purpose, use the Reset My PC functionality and reinstall the entire operating system without the need for separate installation discs. 1. Launch the Charms bar and select Settings. Image courtesy of Microsoft. Image Credit: Image courtesy of Microsoft. 2. Select Change PC Settings. Image courtesy of Microsoft. Image Credit: Image courtesy of Microsoft. 3. Select Update and Recovery and then Recovery. Image courtesy of Microsoft. 4. Select Get Started under the option to Remove Everything and Reinstall Windows. Image courtesy of Microsoft. Image Credit: Image courtesy of Microsoft to initiate a full system restore. It may take several minutes to complete, depending upon how large your hard drive is and how much content it is storing. In some cases, your machine may not be booting correctly or another issue may limit your access to system menus. If you are unable to initiate the Reset My PC option, and you no longer have the original disc that came with your eMachines computer, a clean install of the operating system may be your only option. You may be able to purchase a new eRecovery disc from Acer, the company that owns the eMachines brand, after supplying your device's serial number as proof that you own the system. If your machine's software is no longer available, purchase an installation disc for the same version of Windows that was previously running on the computer. The Microsoft Store is the go-to retailer for the current version of the Windows operating system, but the company discontinues sales of older versions with every new release. If you're in need of a legacy version, try a big box retailer such as Amazon, Newegg or Tiger Direct for a genuine copy of the one you require. But be forewarned: Microsoft only extends support for older versions of Windows on years past-release. If your eMachines computer was running Windows XP or older, you may be out of luck. When you have the appropriate disc in hand, you need only insert it into the CD or DVD drive and setup should start automatically. If it does not, and you're able to access Windows, double-click your DVD drive to explore the disc, and then double-click on setup.exe. If Windows isn't working, shut down your computer and then restart it again. When prompted, press any key and follow the on-screen instructions to reinstall the operating system. Since it is directly from the eMachines manufacturer, you can expect an eRecovery disc to reinstall all of the original software and drivers for you. If you've installed from a clean Windows installation disc, however, you are only going to get a basic installation that doesn't include the default eMachines applications and drivers. In this case, you will need to spend some additional time searching for installation downloads unique to your eMachines model. If a full factory reset seems a little too permanent, and you require, a system refresh or system restore may be just the ticket. A system refresh will essentially reinstall Windows without affecting your personal files and settings. It also won't affect any applications that came pre-installed on your computer. Any programs installed after purchase of the machine, however, will be removed in the process of refreshing. To take advantage of this functionality, follow steps 1 through 3 above, and then select the option to Refresh Your PC Without Affecting Your Files instead. Image courtesy of Microsoft. Image Credit: Image courtesy of Microsoft. A system restore, on the other hand, merely restores Windows back to an earlier point in time -- and also without changing your personal files -- but should only remove the apps and drivers you've installed in the time since the restore point you choose. This function can be launched within the Recovery tool in the Control Panel. Image courtesy of Microsoft. Image Credit: Image courtesy of Microsoft. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,404 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom operated 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 Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) 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Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Weronni Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 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, the head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 – Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 – A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the buttercup family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Kandinskaas Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – For discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask researched questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "1644" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s Years 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1. The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2. Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and sciences Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works vte 1644 in various calendars Gregorian calendar 1644 MDCXLIV Ab urbe condita 2397 Armenian calendar 1093 ԹՎ ՌՃՂԳ Assyrian calendar 6394 Balinese saka calendar 1565–1566 Bengali calendar 1050–1051 Berber calendar 2594 English Regnal year 19 Cha. 1 – 20 Cha. 1 Buddhist calendar 2188 Burmese calendar 1006 Byzantine calendar 7152–7153 Chinese calendar 癸未年 (Water Goat)4341 or 4134 — to — 甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135 Coptic calendar 1360–1361 Discordian calendar 2810 Ethiopian calendar 1636–1637 Hebrew calendar 5404–5405 Hindu calendars – Vikram Samvat 1700–1701 - Shaka Samvat 1565–1566 - Kali Yuga 4744–4745 Holocene calendar 11644 Igbo calendar 644–645 Iranian calendar 1022–1023 Islamic calendar 1053–1054 Japanese calendar Kan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1 (正保元年) Javanese calendar 1565–1566 Julian calendar Gregorian minus 10 days Korean calendar 3977 Minguo calendar 268 before ROC 民前268年 Nanakshahi calendar 176 Thai solar calendar 2186–2187 Tibetan calendar 阴水羊年 (female Water-Goat) 1770 or 1389 or 617 — to — 阳木猴年 (male Wood-Monkey) 1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+100(C)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Koluumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 – The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 – First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich – The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major 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 the following year, having failed to achieve his goal. February 3 – First English Civil War: Battle of Corbridge – Royalist cavalry commanded by Sir John Milton, is published in London. November – The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (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 Cotton, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 – Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 – Thomas Britton, English coal merchant (d. 1714) January 18 – John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 – Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 – Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 – Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 7 – Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 – Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 – Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 – Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 – Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 – Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 – Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1698) March 25 – Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 – Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 – Antonio Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general 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) April 21 – Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 – Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 – Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for charitable works (d. 1707) May 5 – Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 – Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 – William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 – Jürgen Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 – Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 – Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 – Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 – Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 7 – Jean Geeldvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 – Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 – Peter Dreizehnd, Swedish politician (d. 1724) July 28 – Juan Francisco de Luque, Spanish theologian (d. 1703) July 23 Johann Christoph Wagenseil, German orientalist (d. 1705) August 4 – Louis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (d. 1709) July 26 – Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (d. 1703) September – Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 – Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 – Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 9 – Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 – Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2 – François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 – Jean-François Bouwelingk, English politician (d. 1719) October 12 – Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680) October 13 – Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 – William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 – Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (baptized) – Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch collector (d. 1701) December 8 – Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 – Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 – Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 – Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Jope Urban VIII Johannes Wenceslaus Schützler Johannes Wtenbogaert Schaumburg January 15 – Neferu Stradivari, Italian luthier (d. 1737) January 20 – William Chillingworth, 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) April 28 – Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 – Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 – Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 – Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 – Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 – Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) June 19 James 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 – Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 – Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, German countess of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 – Johann Buleb, German painter (b. 1585) July 23 – Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput noble affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 – Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 – Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 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 politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 9 – Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 – Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach (b. 1587) October 30 – Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 – Thomas Regius, English diplomat (b. 1581) November 10 – Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 22 – Maximilian van Habbeck, Flemish painter (b. 1574) December 22 – Johannes Baptista van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577)[19] December 23 – Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 30 – Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford Handbook of the English Revolution. Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714. London New York: Longman. p. 223. ISBN 9780582067226. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". histdate.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., eds. The People's History of the World; including Two Great Orations: Egypt, Chaldaea, Syria, Babylonia, Assyria, Media, Persia (1887). ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World (1882). ^ a b The Complete Peerage of England Scotland Ireland Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant Vol. V. Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales... Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, 1844) ^ Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press. p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy : an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge. p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Varley, Willy (2003). The history of the Ottoman Empire on how Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911. Leuven: Belgium. Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation. p. 90. ISBN 9789058673152. ^ Lowther, Kenneth (1979). Portuguese children in India. Ward Lock. p. 35. 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Retrieved from " 3Use mdy dates from September 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century State leaders 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whom the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator (besides 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 year 1600 (XCD), 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 full flowering of the Renaissance, the latter phase being supported by Ptolemy and the rise of Protestant 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 solidified mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Aberdeo Genua wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503–1506, one of the world's best-known paintings[5]: 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 as the official religion for their domains. [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 conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile. Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Portuguese 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 of 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 Capitán 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 Taíno 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: Afonso de Albuquerque appointed second Governor of the Portuguese dominions in the East. 1509: The Portuguese king Manuel I sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially being welcomed by Sultan Mahmud Shah, disputes arose, and the Malays attempted to attack Sequeira and his fleet. They failed and Sequeira left. [7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque becomes the Governor of the Portuguese colony in India. 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Ottoman Sultan Bayezid II dies. 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 local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: 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 reads the Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of Francis I of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beylicate of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: 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, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa) describing the geography of the Maghreb and Nile Valley, is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on 2 May at age 67 at Amboise, France 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his novel idea of native practicality, in opposition to current Neo-Confucian orthodoxy. The Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, lead an attack on the future Tunisia. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire under Emperor Dawid II in Shewa 9 October 1520: Execution of former Grand Chancellor of Sweden Kristindaneraya 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 establish a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbor between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to impose their presence, but are expelled by Ming naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was killed at the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (the Spice Islands) and after Magellan's death there, the survivors return to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by Sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent. 1521: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kalapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524: 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.Giovanni da Verrazzano, first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 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 invades under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. European and Spanish forces defend the Vatican being captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1525: 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 breaks out in Sweden. 1527: The 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 remained in Demak's hands, making it the most powerful kingdom on Java. 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 forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa. 1528: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the Siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and the Philippines to Spain. Mughal Emperor Babur defeats the Afghan Lohani tribe and wins the Battle of Ghaghra in present-day Bihar, India. Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War, Spanish conquistadors first set foot in present-day Peru. The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. Portuguese settlement in the Americas: Colonization of Brazil by Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1536: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1536: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1533: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordão de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hainan becomes next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, and Anne Boleyn is beheaded for high treason on 19 May the same year. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's English 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 fleet is defeated by the Ottoman fleet at the Battle of Preveza. 1537: Hernando de Soto lands in North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1537: as 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 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 (Holy Roman Emperor Charles V) 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 War resumes between France and the Empire of Charles V, who now is allied with Henry VIII of England and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the Kingdom of France. 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos names 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 in the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed in the battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French and Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole another truce in Peace of Crépy between Charles V and Francis I. 1544: French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole another truce in Peace of Crépy between Charles V and Francis I. 1544: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 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 wins among the peoples of Amboin, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England as a minor. Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset becomes the Lord Protector. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: The second audiencia of Mexico City is established. 1548: The Battle of Uedahara: firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1549 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1549: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these measures helped create Japanese pirates called wokou who raided the Chinese coast. 1549: Kingdom of Portugal arrival of the first missionaries in the Jesuit mission to Japan, along with Jesuit priest Francis Xavier introducing Christianity to Japan 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 Prawata. 1550: Mongols under Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Faith 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. Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England since the Empress Matilda in the 12th century. 1553: Trinity College and St John's College, Oxford are founded. 1556: Tsardom of Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: During his reign of over 49 years, Akbar, grandson of Babur, establishes the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests in the Indian subcontinent. Political map of the world in 1556 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: Abdullah Khan II takes control of Bukhara. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is boiled alive in oil at Piazza Navona on orders of Pope Paul IV. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau. 1557: The Ottoman Empire captures Massawa, the "door" to Ethiopia. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558–1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun born in Mysrbanur, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau. 1561: Sir Thomas Bacon is born in Suffolk, England. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and the Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: The French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims pulled down the following year. The next episode would see the construction and destruction of a series of such fortresses over the following decade.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in London alone, over 20,000 people died of the plague. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates at 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 Great Siege of Malta. 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andrés de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to Acapulco 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 Siege of Szigetvár. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1566 1566: 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the

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: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The 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. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577–1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of 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 Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands.The Austrian Netherlands and Belgium.The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580–1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584–1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 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: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592–1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592–1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593–1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598–1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period scene depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck arrive in Banten.[19] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Fițakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Șelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII, (1491–1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507–1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520–1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530–1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534–1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 – 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552–1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556–1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556–1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany.The Protestant Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519–1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519–1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (√) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541–42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542–43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559–1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: 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 catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710–733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mauritius (links | edit) Post office (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1688 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1436 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/16th_century" Home » Tech Tips » How to Factory Reset My eMachines e725: A Step-by-Step GuideIf you are experiencing performance issues or facing software glitches on your eMachines e725 laptop, performing a factory reset can often provide a fresh start and resolve these problems. A factory reset will restore your eMachines e725 to its original settings, erasing all data and settings you have customized since you first started using the device. This article is a step-by-step guide that will walk you through the process of performing a factory reset on your eMachines e725, ensuring that you can start over with a clean slate.Before proceeding with a factory reset, it is important to note that this process will erase all data on your eMachines e725. Therefore, it is crucial to back up any important files or data that you wish to keep. With that said, let us dive into the step-by-step instructions on how to factory reset your eMachines e725 and restore it to its original settings.Step 1: Backing Up Your DataBefore proceeding with a factory reset on your eMachines e725, it is crucial to back up your data. A factory reset erases all the files and settings on your laptop, returning it to its original factory state. By backing up your data beforehand, you ensure that you won't lose any important files or documents during the reset process.To back up your data, start by connecting an external storage device, such as a portable hard drive or a USB flash drive, to your laptop. Next, navigate to the files and folders you want to back up and copy them to the external storage device. Make sure to include documents, photos, videos, and any other files you wish to keep.Remember to also back up any important software or program installation files. These can be crucial in case you need to reinstall them after the factory reset.Once you have finished backing up your data, safely disconnect the external storage device from your laptop. Now you can move on to the next step and initiate the factory reset process.Step 2: Accessing The Advanced Boot Options MenuAccessing the Advanced Boot Options menu is a crucial step in performing a factory reset on your eMachines e725. This menu provides various options for troubleshooting and resetting your computer.To access the Advanced Boot Options menu, start by turning off your eMachines e725. Then, press the power button to turn it back on. As soon as you see the eMachines logo on the screen, start tapping the F8 key repeatedly. This will bring up the Advanced Boot Options menu.Once the menu appears, you will see a list of different options. Use the arrow keys on your keyboard to navigate to the "Repair Your Computer" option. Press Enter to select it.Next, you may be prompted to choose a keyboard layout. Select the appropriate layout for your system and click "Next."In the following screen, input your administrator username and password, if required, and click "OK".Congratulations! You have successfully accessed the Advanced Boot Options menu on your eMachines e725. Now, you can proceed with the next steps to complete the factory reset process.Step 3: Choosing The Factory Reset OptionAfter successfully accessing the Advanced Boot Options menu, you will be presented with various options. In this step, you need to select the factory reset option to proceed with the process. This option may vary depending on your specific eMachines e725 model and the operating system installed.To choose the factory reset option, carefully navigate through the menu using the arrow keys on your keyboard. Look for options such as "Repair Your Computer," "Reset Your PC," or "Recovery Options." Once you locate the appropriate option, press the enter key to select it.Keep in mind that choosing the factory reset option will erase all the personal files and installed programs on your eMachines e725. Therefore, it is crucial to have a backup of your important data before proceeding. Confirm that you have performed the necessary backups in Step 1.Once you have selected the factory reset option, the reset process will begin. The time required for the process may vary, but typically it takes several minutes. It is important not to interrupt the reset process to avoid potential data corruption or system errors.Step 4: Confirming The Reset ProcessIn this step, you will confirm the factory reset process on your eMachines e725 laptop. Once you have chosen the factory reset option in the previous step, it is essential to double-check and confirm your decision before proceeding.Upon selecting the factory reset option, a confirmation message will appear on your screen. This message will usually provide information about the consequences of performing a factory reset. It is crucial to read this message carefully to understand the implications of your choice.After reading the confirmation message, you will need to follow the on-screen instructions to confirm the reset process. Typically, you have to click on a button labeled "Confirm," "Yes," or "Reset" to proceed. It is important to note that once you confirm, all your data, settings, and applications will be erased, and your laptop will be restored to its original factory settings.After confirming the reset process, the laptop will begin the reset procedure, which might take some time to complete. It is advised to be patient and let the reset process complete without interruption.By confirming the reset process, you are one step closer to completely wiping your eMachines e725 and starting fresh with a clean slate.Step 5: Reinstalling The Operating SystemAfter successfully completing the factory reset process, it is time to reinstall the operating system on your eMachines e725. Follow these steps to ensure a smooth reinstallation:1. Insert the operating system installation disk or USB drive into your computer.2. Restart your eMachines e725 and press the appropriate key (usually F12 or Esc) to access the Boot Menu.3. From the Boot Menu, select the option that allows you to boot from the installation disk or USB drive.4. The installation process will begin, and you will be prompted to choose your language preferences and license agreement.5. Follow the on-screen instructions to select the installation type. If you want to perform a clean installation, choose the option that formats the hard drive. Otherwise, select the upgrade option to preserve your previous files and settings.6. Once you've made your selection, the installation will commence. It may take some time, so be patient and do not interrupt the process.7. After the installation is complete, your eMachines e725 will restart, and you will need to follow the initial setup wizard to personalize your settings and create a user account.By following these steps, you will successfully reinstall the operating system on your eMachines e725 and have a fresh start with your device.Step 6: Restoring Your Backed-up DataAfter successfully completing the factory reset process on your eMachines e725, it's time to restore your backed-up data. This step is crucial as it ensures that all your important files, documents, and personal settings are retrieved and returned to their original state.To begin the restoration process, connect the external storage device containing your backed-up data to your eMachines e725. Once connected, access the device and locate the backup file.Next, double-click on the backup file and follow the on-screen prompts to initiate the restoration process. Depending on the size of your backup and the speed of your computer, this process might take some time. It's important to be patient and let the computer complete the restoration without interruption.Once the restoration is finished, restart your eMachines e725. You will now find all your previously backed-up data in their respective folders. Take a moment to verify that all your files and settings have been restored correctly.Congratulations! You have successfully factory reset your eMachines e725 and restored your backed-up data. Enjoy the fresh start with your rejuvenated laptop!FAQ1. How do I factory reset my eMachines e725?To factory reset your eMachines e725, start by backing up all your important files and documents. Then, navigate to the "Start" menu and click on "All Programs." Find the "eMachines" folder and select "eMachines Recovery Management." From there, choose the "Restore" option and follow the on-screen instructions to complete the factory reset process.2. Will a factory reset delete all my personal data on the eMachines e725?Yes, a factory reset will erase all your personal data, including files, applications, and settings. It is crucial to back up your important data before proceeding with the factory reset to avoid permanent loss.3. Are there any alternative methods to factory reset the eMachines e725?Yes, if the eMachines Recovery Management is not available or not functioning properly, there is an alternative way to factory reset your eMachines e725. You can do this by restarting the laptop and repeatedly pressing the "Alt" and "F10" keys simultaneously. This will initiate the eRecovery process, and you can follow the prompts to restore your laptop to factory settings.4. How long does the factory reset process take on the eMachines e725?The duration of the factory reset process may vary depending on the laptop's specifications and the amount of data being erased. Generally, the process takes around 30 to 60 minutes to complete. It is important to ensure that the laptop is connected to a power source throughout the process.5. Can I cancel the factory reset process on the eMachines e725?Once the factory reset process is initiated, it is not recommended to cancel it as it may lead to system instabilities or data corruption. It is essential to exercise caution and be patient during the process to avoid any potential issues.The Bottom LineIn conclusion, the process of factory resetting an eMachines e725 may seem daunting at first, but with the help of this step-by-step guide, it becomes a straightforward and efficient task. By following the recommended precautions and ensuring important data is backed up, users can feel confident in their ability to reset and restore their e725 to its original factory settings. This process can be particularly useful for resolving software-related issues, speeding up sluggish performance, or preparing the device for resale or donation.Furthermore, it is important to note that the factory reset may vary slightly depending on the version of the operating system installed on the eMachines e725. However, the basic principles of initiating the reset process and confirming the restoration to factory defaults remain the same. With patience and adherence to the outlined steps, users can successfully carry out a factory reset on their eMachines e725 and enjoy the benefits of a fresh start for their device.