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Technologies was founded in 1999 by Bill Hewlett. Agilent Technologies, provides core bio-analytical and electronic measurement solutions to the communications, electronic and bio-analytical measurement, semiconductor, and board testing. As of May 2022, Agilent
Technologies has a market cap of $34.21 Billion. Read about some of the most popular patents of Agilent Technologies patents information, the worldwide patent filing activity and its patent filing trend over the years, and many other stats over Agilent Technologies
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because a patent application can take up to 18 months to get published. Certainly, it doesn't suggest a decrease in the patent filing. Year of Patents Filing or GrantAgilent Technologies Applications FiledAgilent Technologies Patents
Granted 2011294242201232022920133171912014306136201526111720162491522017210752018223662019183105202017217220211181662022341 Worldwide Patents Country Patents United States Of America 5327 Europe 2303 Japan 2064 Germany 1964 China 899 United Kingdom 707 Taiwan 334 Australia 249 Korea
(South)188Canada181Singapore129Austria76Malaysia63India62Hong Kong (S.A.R.)59Spain58Netherlands33Italy33Israel24Brazil20Mexico20Denmark18France12Russia10New Zealand7Belgium6South Africa4Lithuania3Portugal3Hungary2Poland2Iceland2Argentina2Norway2Cyprus1Slovenia1Albania1Finland1Croatia1Serbia1Turkey1 US7537897B2 is
the most popular patent in the Agilent Technologies portfolio. It has received 520 citations so far from company receive a lot of citations, it
implies that the technology is being followed and incrementally innovated by the citing companies. It also indicates that citing companies in the Agilent Technologies patent portfolio are IBM, Waters Technologies Corporation and Shimadzu Corp. List of the top forward
citing Companies - CompanyNumber of PatentsIBM97Waters Technologies Corporation86Shimadzu Corp81Samsung Electronics77General Electronic
ApplicationsUS20060063171A129US7470533B227US7850912B224US6919046B224US7558156B223US20110318380A123US6920448B222US7080324B120US7519605B219US6619311B219US7318900B217US7537897B216US6730883B216US20060073489A116US8314220B215 Agilent Technologies (Excluding its subsidiaries) has filed 9664 patent
applications at USPTO so far (Excluding Design and PCT applications). Out of these 7249 have been granted leading to a grant rate of 76.3%. Below are the key stats of Agilent Technologies Inc483266.24%Kathy Manke 181182.27%Keysight Technologies
Inc79995.86%Philips Intellectual Property & Standards28997.21%Paul D Greeley Esq22669.91%Mannava & Kang Pc180100.00%Gregory W Osterloth15773.89%Ratnerprestia10986.24%Li & Cai Intellectual Property Usa Office78100.00%North America Intellectual Property Corporation6098.33% EXCLUSIVE INSIGHTS COMING SOON! What are
Agilent Technologies key innovation segments? The chart below distributes patents filed by Agilent Technologies in different countries on the basis of the technology protected in patents. It also represents the markets where Agilent Technologies thinks it's important to protect particular technology inventions. EXCLUSIVE INSIGHTS COMING SOON!
Interested in knowing about the areas of innovation that are being protected by Agilent Technologies?, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,526 articles in English Pound in 1918 Ezra Pound (1885–1972) was an American poet and critic, a major figure in the early modernist poetry movement, and a World War II
collaborator in Fascist Italy. His works include Ripostes (1912), Hugh Selwyn Mauberley (1920), and the epic poem The Cantos (c. 1917–1962). Pound helped shape the work of contemporaries such as H.D., Robert Frost, T. S. Eliot, Ernest Hemingway, and James Joyce. He moved to Italy in 1924, where he embraced Benito Mussolini's Italian fascism and
supported Adolf Hitler. During World War II, Pound recorded hundreds of radio propaganda broadcasts attacking the United States, praising the Holocaust in Italy, and urging American soldiers to surrender. In 1945 Pound was captured and ruled mentally unfit to stand trial. While confined for over 12 years at a psychiatric hospital, his The Pisan Cantos
(1948) was awarded the Bollingen Prize for Poetry causing great controversy. Released in 1958, he returned, unrepentant, to Italy, where he died in 1972. (Full articles About Bust of a Chinese Gentleman ... that a bust of a Chinese gentleman (pictured) is
not based on any actual subject? ... that a 15-second commercial for a streaming service has been blamed for causing arguments and domestic violence? ... that the chimney in a work by Herman Melville has been described as a "a bastion of phallic, assertive,
and aggressive masculinity"? ... that Robert Brodribb Hammond established the Sydney suburb of Hammondville to house families made homeless by the Great Depression? ... that Lou Romanoli ran a semi-pro baseball team whose attendances sometimes exceeded that
of a nearby MLB team? ... that an Antiguan man who escaped from custody in Canada is suspected of stealing a yacht and sailing it directly into Hurricane Larry? ... that junior archaeologists used to ask John Papadimitriou to walk over their sites for good luck? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and
translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the
Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the House election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere
Duncan Campbell Luigi Alva Richard Garwin Nominate an article May 23: Aromanian National Day Louis of Nassau (pictured) invaded Friesland at the Battle of Heiligerlee. 1873 - The North-West Mounted Police, the forerunner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was established
to bring law and order to and assert Canadian sovereignty over the Northwest Territories. 1934 - During a strike against the Electric Auto-Lite company in Toledo, a fight began between nearly 10,000 American strikers and sheriff's deputies, later involving the Ohio National Guard. 1999 - Professional wrestler Owen Hart died immediately before a World
Wrestling Federation match after dropping 70 feet (21 m) onto the ring during a botched entrance. Ignaz Moscheles (b. 1794)Franz Xaver von Baader (d. 1841)David Lewis (d. 1841)David Lewis (d. 1981)Luis Posada Carriles (d. 2018) More anniversaries: May 22 May 23 May 24 Archive By email List of days of the year About Entrance sign to Mojave National Preserve There
are 21 protected areas of the United States designated as national preserves. They were established by an act of Congress to protect areas that have resource-extractive activities such as hunting and mining may be permitted, provided their natural values are preserved. Eleven
national preserves are co-managed with national parks or national monuments; because hunting is forbidden in those units, preserves provide a similar level of protection from development but allow hunting and in some cases grazing. National preserves are located in eleven states; Alaska is home to ten of them, including the largest, Noatak National
 Preserve. Their total area is 24,651,566 acres (99,761 km2), 86% of which is in Alaska. All national preserves except Tallgrass Prairie permit hunting in accordance with local regulations. (Full list...) Recently featured: 76th Primetime Emmy Awards Historic places in Mackenzie District Seattle Reign FC seasons Archive More featured lists The Cocoanuts
is a 1929 pre-Code musical comedy film starring the Marx Brothers (Groucho, Harpo, Chico, and Zeppo). Produced for Paramount Pictures by Walter Wanger, who is not credit more than one director (Robert Florey and Joseph Santley), it was
adapted to the screen by Morrie Ryskind from the musical play by George S. Kaufman. Five of the film's tunes were composed by Irving Berlin, including "When My Dreams Come True", sung by Oscar Shaw and Mary Eaton. Principal photography began on February 4, 1929, at Paramount's Astoria studio, and it premiered on May 23, 1929, at the Rialto
Theatre in New York. Film credit: Robert Florey and Joseph Santley Recently featured: In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Rhina Aguirre Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and
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articles שורשים Deutsch Español שורשים Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara שורשים לשון לשנושים Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pycckий Svenska Vкраїнська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bah
16th century 17th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 1571 vte May 23: Battle of Heiligerlee 1568 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 1568 in various calendar 1017@4 Actassyrian calendar 138Balinese saka calendar 1489-1490Bengali calendar 974-975Berber calendar 2518English Regnal
year10 Eliz. 1 - 11 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2112Burmese calendar930Byzantine calendar7076-7077Chinese calendar7076-7077Chinese calendar1284-1285Discordian calendar2734Ethiopian calendar1560-1561Hebrew calendar5328-5329Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1624-1625 or 4059 or 4059 coptic calendar1284-1285Discordian calendar2734Ethiopian calendar2734Ethiopian calendar1560-1561Hebrew calendar5328-5329Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1624-1625 or 4059 coptic calendar1284-1285Discordian calendar2734Ethiopian calendar2734Ethiopian calendar5328-5329Hindu cale
Shaka Samyat1489-1490 - Kali Yuga4668-4669Holocene calendar11568Igbo calendar568-569Iranian calendar946-947Islamic calendar1568MDLXVIIIKorean calendar3901Minguo calendar344 before ROC民前344年Nanakshahi calendar100Thai solar
calendar2110-2111Tibetan calendar阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 — to —阳土龙年(male Earth-Dragon)1695 or 1314 or 542 Year 1568 (MDLXVIII) was a leap year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar. May: Mary, Queen of Scots, flees to England. January 6 - In the Eastern Hungarian Kingdom, the delegates of Unio Trium
Nationum to the Diet of Torda convene in a session that ends on January 13, during which freedom of religious freedom, is adopted by the Kingdom of Hungary. February 7 - Members of a Spanish expedition, commanded by Álvaro de Mendaña de Neira, become the first
 Europeans to see the Solomon Islands, landing at Santa Isabel Island.[1][2] February 16 - Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, 3rd Duke of Alba, governor of the Spanish authority to combat religious unrest. February 17 - Treaty of Adrianople (sometimes called the Peace of
 Adrianople): The Habsburgs agree to pay tribute to the Ottomans. [3][4] February 23 - Akbar the Great of the Mughal Empire captures the massive Chittor Fort in northern India after a siege that began on October 23, 1567. [5][6] February 28 - French Huguenots begin the Siege of Chartres, but fail to take the walled city after 15 days. [7][8] March 23
The Peace of Longjumeau ends the Second War of Religion in France.[9] Again Catherine de' Medici and Charles IX make substantial concessions to the Huguenots. April 23 - Eighty Years' War: The Battle of Dahlen takes place in the Duchy of Jülich near the modern-day Rheindahlen borough in the German city of Mönchengladbach, North Rhine-
Westphalia. Spanish troops, commanded by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by a confederacy of Scots, are defeated by a confederacy of Scots, are defeated by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by a confederacy of Scots, are defeated by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Sancho d'Avila, ove
Scottish Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, regent of Scotland and her half-brother.[11] May 16 - Mary, Queen of Scots, flees across the Solway Firth from Scotland to England[12] but on May 19 is placed in custody in Carlisle Castle on the orders of Queen Elizabeth I of England, her cousin. May 23 - Battle of Heiligerlee: Troops under
Louis of Nassau, brother of William the Silent, defeat a smaller loyalist force under the Duke of Arenberg, in an attempt to invade the Northern Netherlands at Sablon, near Brussels, as 18 persons who signed the Compromise of Nobles
on April 5, 1566, are beheaded.[14] June 13 - Thomas Lancaster is consecrated as the Archbishop of Armagh, spiritual leader of the Church of Ireland, succeeding Archbishop Adam Loftus. June 27 - Ottoman pirate Kılıç Ali Pasha, formerly Italian farmer Giovanni Dionigi Galeni, is appointed as the Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Algeria by the Sultan
Selim II. July 21 - Battle of Jemmingen: The main Spanish army of the Duke of Alba utterly defeats Louis of Nassau's invading army in the Northeastern Netherlands.[15] August 18 - The Third War of Religion begins in France, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Royalists to capture Condé and Coligny, the Huguenot leaders. September 24 - Battle of
San Juan de Ulúa (Anglo-Spanish War): In the Gulf of Mexico, a Spanish fleet forces English privateers under John Hawkins to end their campaign.[16] September 29 - The Swedish king Eric XIV is deposed by his half-brothers John and Charles.[17] John proclaims himself king John III the next day. October 5 - William the Silent invades the southeastern
Netherlands.[18] October 18 — Ashikaga Yoshiaki is installed as Shōgun, beginning the Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.[19][20] October 20 - Battle of Jodoigne: Spanish forces under the Duke of Alba destroy William the Silent defeat
Spanish Habsburg troops led by Sancho d'Avila in the battle of Le Quesnoy in northern France. November 22 - The second treaty of Roskilde is signed between representatives of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of Sweden to end the Northern Seven Years' War. Sweden cedes the Duchy of Estonia (Estland) to Danish control. November 27 -
Burmese-Siamese War: Dispatched by King Bayinnaung, 55,000 Burmese troops arrive at Phitsanulok (in modern-day Thailand) and drive back the attack by armies from the Ayutthayan King Maha Chakkraphat [22] December 24 - The Morisco
Revolt against King Philip II of Spain begins as Aben Humeya (formerly Fernando de Válor) is proclaimed as King of the Granadan rebels. December 28 - Ludwig III becomes the Duke of Württemberg in German Bavaria after the death of his father, Christoph. The Russo-Turkish War begins as Aben Humeya (formerly Fernando de Válor) is proclaimed as King of the Granadan rebels. December 28 - Ludwig III becomes the Duke of Württemberg in German Bavaria after the death of his father, Christoph. The Russo-Turkish War begins as Aben Humeya (formerly Fernando de Válor) is proclaimed as King of the Granadan rebels.
ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo[23] forming the Kwilu dynasty that rules the kingdom without interruption until May 1622. Polybius' The Histories are first translated into English, by Christopher Watson. [24] Pope Urban VIII January 6 - Henri Spondanus, French histories are first translated into English, by Christopher Watson. [24] Pope Urban VIII January 6 - Henri Spondanus, French histories are first translated into English, by Christopher Watson. [24] Pope Urban VIII January 6 - Henri Spondanus, French histories are first translated into English, by Christopher Watson. [24] Pope Urban VIII January 6 - Henri Spondanus, French histories are first translated into English, by Christopher Watson. [25] January 14 - Johannes Hartmann, German chemist (d. 1631)[26]
January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1607) January 30 - Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess (d. 1636) February 11 - Honoré d'Urfé, French writer (d. 1625)[29] March 9 - Aloysius Gonzaga, Italian Jesuit and
saint (d. 1591)[30] March 16 - Juan Martínez Montañés, Spanish sculptor (d. 1649)[31] March 28 - Johannes Polyander, Dutch theologian (d. 1644)[34] April 17 - George Brooke, English aristocrat (d. 1603)[35] April 21 - Frederick II, Duke of
Holstein-Gottorp (d. 1587)[36] April 28 - Teodósio II, Duke of Braganza, Portuguese nobleman and father of João IV of Portugal (d. 1630)[37] May 9 - Guglielmo Caccia, Italian painter (d. 1625) May 17 - Anna Vasa of Sweden, Swedish princess (d. 1625)
[39] May 29 - Virginia de' Medici, Duchess of Modena and Reggio (d. 1615)[40] June 6 - Sophie of Brandenburg, Regent of Saxony (1591-1601) (d. 1622)[41] June 25 - Gunilla Bielke, Queen of Sweden (d. 1623)[43] August 27 - Hercule, Duke of Montbazon (d.
1654)[44] September 3 - Adriano Banchieri, Italian composer (d. 1634)[45] September 5 - Tommaso Campanella, Italian theologian and physicist (d. 1626)[47] October 18 - Henry Wallop, English politician (d. 1642)[48] November 18 - Augustus the Elder, Duke of Brunswick
Lüneburg, Lutheran Bishop of Ratzeburg (d. 1636) December 17 - Jonathan Trelawny, English politician (d. 1604)[49] date unknown Nikolaus Ager, French botanist (d. 1648)[52] Nakagawa Hidemasa, Japanese military leader (d. 1592) Fernando
de Alva Cortés Ixtlilxóchitl, Mexican historian (d. 1648)[53] Gervase Markham, English poet and writer (d. 1637)[54] Robert Wintour, English conspirator (executed 1606) Wei Zhongxian, Grand Secretary of China (d. 1637)[55] Ōtsu Ono, Japanese woman poet, koto, and writer (believed to have learned how to write from Nobutada Konoe) (d. 1631)
Albert, Duke of Prussia January 26 - Lady Catherine Grey, Countess of Hertford (b. 1540)[56] February 15 - Hendrick van Brederode, Dutch reformer (b. 1531)[57] March 20 (plague) Albert, Duke of Prussia (b. 1490)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of
Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of 
 Jean de Ligne, Duke of Arenberg (b. 1528)[65] June 3 - Andrés de Urdaneta, Spanish explorer (b. 1508)[66] June 5 Lamoral, Count of Egmont, Flemish statesman (b. 1522)[67] Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn (b. c. 1524)[68] June 11 - Henry V, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Prince of Wolfenbüttel 1514-1568 (b. 1489)[69] July 1 - Levinus
Lemnius, Dutch writer (b. 1505)[70] July 6 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1507)[71] July 7 - William Turner, British ornithologist and botanist (b. 1545)[73] August 15 - Stanislaus Kostka, Polish saint (b. 1550)[74] August 21 - Jean Parisot de Valette, 49th Grandmaster of the
Knights Hospitaller (b. 1495)[75] August 23 - Thomas Wharton, 1st Baron Wharton (b. 1495)[76] September 26 - Leonor de Cisneros, Spanish Protestant (b. 1536)[77] September 22 - Jöran Persson, Swedish politician (b. c. 1530) (executed)[78] October 3 - Elisabeth
of Valois, Queen of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[79] October 14 - Jacques Arcadelt, Flemish composer (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1517)[81] October 14 - Jacques Arcadelt, Flemish composer (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1517)[81] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifabe
November 9 - John Radcliffe, English politician (b. 1539)[83] December 23 - Roger Ascham, tutor of Elizabeth I of England (b. 1515)[84] December 24 - Henry V, Burgrave of Plauen (b. 1533)[85] December 23 - Roger Ascham, tutor of Elizabeth I of England (b. 1515)[84] December 24 - Henry V, Burgrave of Plauen (b. 1533)[85] December 28 - Christoph, Duke of Württemberg (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1493) date unknown Garcia de Orta,
Portuguese Jewish physician (b. 1501)[87] Dirk Philips, early Dutch Anabaptist writer and theologian (b. 1511)[89] "Alvaro de Mendaña de Neira, 1542?-1595". Princeton University Library. Retrieved February 8, 2013. "Solomon Islands". www.un.int.
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December 12, 2023. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022)
(Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd 
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 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 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 ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to 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 and the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504).
the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in 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 against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Minapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi.
treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to
occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415:
The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of
England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave 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 Medina del Campo,
consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming
dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma II, the Aztrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma II, the Aztrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma II, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma II, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma II, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma II, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma III, the Aztrakhan I
African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa to
Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur 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 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 Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of
China which culminate 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 Byzantine Empire and the death 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.[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 league of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The Construction of Edo Castle begins.
February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, 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 is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Oueen 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 Songhai) 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 Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven by the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Niger
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 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 kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh 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 Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland against the Burgundy Wars of France,
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 as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to
enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy
Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani
of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg
Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however
after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Christopher
Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the
downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 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 Gambang.[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: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424)
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 Johannes Gutenberg (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 (1440-1505), 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 See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee 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. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric 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 Wang Zhen (with tin)
bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410–1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople
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