I'm not a bot



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our Supply Ordering page to give you the ability to order supplies for multiple accounts in a single order. You will now receive a confirmation email for all orders. If you have any questions related to supply ordering, please contact Customer Service. Note: This site is only for ordering of Quest Diagnostics supplies and requires an 8 digit Quest
Account Number for all orders (nothing less than 8 digits). Please remember to include your client site code if your company requires the data to appear on your invoice and an overnight shipping. Quest Diagnostics has advised that due to an increase in demand for Custody and Control Forms, the
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latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites was themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how. Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest
gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites data-mc-breadcrumbs-count=3 data-mc-toc=True> 1 In the information bar, click Supplies menu appears only if your current lab supports this feature. 2 To find the item(s) that you want to order, do one or more of the following: • Select a category. In the Filter By list, click the
category of supplies that you want to order (such as Specimen Bags or Tubes). You can also click All to view all supplies, or click Frequently Ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the most frequently ordered to view up to 50 of the
the appropriate one in the Client list. If you can access more than one client, your default client appears, in the Search for a supply. To narrow the list of supplies that appears, in the Search field, type a few characters of the name or the ID number of the supply that you want to order.
The list displays only those items (from the selected category) that contain the specified text. 3 Browse the list of supplies and the number of supplies currently displayed. To go to the next page or previous page, click the appropriate arrow button
Tips: • If you are already at the specified location, the arrow is inactive. • To change the number of supplies displayed, click the down arrow () and click the desired number (10, 20, 50, or 100). 4 To order a supply, type the
desired quantity (up to four digits) in the corresponding Qty box, and click Add To Cart. A message appears, indicating that the supplies have been added to your cart. When ordering, be sure to note the Units shown for each item. For example, alcohol preps are packaged 200 per box. If you want 200 alcohol preps, you should type 1 in the Qty column
rather than 200; otherwise, you would receive 200 boxes of 200 each. 5 Repeat steps 3-4, as needed, to order Cart page displays a supply name and description, a product ID, the units, and the quantity of each item ordered. Note: If a product is obsolete (no longer available for order), a message
appears, notifying you to remove the obsolete product and select an alternative product to replace it. 7 To update the quantity in the corresponding Qty box. To remove an item from the cart, click next to that item. 8 Select the desired shipping address. Up to the last five shipping addresses
used are shown, and the last address shipped to appears first. If the desired address by clicking, or add a new address by clicking address by clicking address by clicking address by clicking address by clicking.
Recurring Order section, click and do the following: a Specify a date range by clicking and selecting the Start Date (up to six months in advance). b Click either Weekly or Monthly to specify the order frequency. c Specify the remaining frequency options based on your selection in the previous step. d Click Save Changes. The recurring
order is added to the Recurring Orders page. (For more information about managing recurring orders, see Manage Recurring Supply Orders.) 10 To specify a new email recipient for shipping status updates, click , type the email address, and then click Save Changes. Repeat this step to add multiple recipients. (To delete an existing recipient, click
next to the desired email address.) The email address for the selected client is prepopulated if one is defined. 11 To include any comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately), type your comments field may row order (for example, to call attention to items that you need immediately).
delay the order, as a manual review of the content is required before the order is processed. 12 To submit the order, click Place Order. An email is sent to Quest Diagnostics, and the Supplies page reappears. Please visit this URL to review a list of supported browsers. Note: Quote Data is Delayed At Least 15 MinutesMarket Data is delayed by 15
minutes and is for informational and/or educational purposes only. In certain circumstances, securities with respect to which the relevant exchange has commenced delisting proceedings may continue to be traded pending appeal of that determination. To view a list of securities that are subject to delisting, including those that continue to be traded
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Credits Guide 2015This document provides a comprehensive guide on health insurance and premium tax credits for the 2015 tax year. It explains the tax filing rules, eligibility criteria, and detailed instructions for claiming and reporting premium tax credits. Essential for individuals who bought health insurance through the ACA Marketplaces. TSP-77
Partial Withdrawal Request for Separated EmployeesThe TSP-77 form is used by separated employees to request a partial withdrawal from their Thrift Savings Plan account. It includes instructions for completely and submitted along with necessary
supporting documents. Ray's Food Place Donation Request Form Details This file contains the donation request form for Ray's Food Place. Complete the general information section and follow the guidelines to submit your donation request at least 30 days in advance. The form includes fields for organization details and donation specifics. Pastoral
Ministry Evaluation Form for Board of Elders to assess and provide feedback on a pastor's ministry. It aims to offer affirmation and identify areas for improvement. The form covers preaching, worship leading, pastoral care, administration, and more. Health Provider Screening Form for PEEHIP
HealthcareThis file contains the Health Provider Screening Form for PEEHIP public education employees and spouses. It includes instructions on how to fill out the form collects personal, medical, and screening details to assess wellness. Common Law Marriage Declaration Form for FEHB ProgramThis ProgramThis file contains the Health Provider Screening details to assess wellness. Common Law Marriage Declaration Form for FEHB ProgramThis file contains the Health Provider Screening form for PEEHIP public education for FEHB Program f
form is used to declare a common law marriage for the purpose of enrolling a spouse under the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program. It requires personal details, marriage information, and additional documentations and
Details This document provides comprehensive instructions and details for enrolling in the MyPRALUENT more documentation. Application for enrolling in the MyPRALUENT more documentation and household income documentation. Application for enrolling in the MyPRALUENT more documentation and household income documentation.
Certified Copy of Birth CertificateThis form is used to request a certified copy of a birth certificate from the Clerk of Court Office. It includes details about the applicant, the person named on the certificate from the Clerk of Court Office. It includes details about the applicant, the person named on the certificate, and requires a photo ID and the correct fee. This form is only for walk-in services. Torrance Memorial Physician Network Forms for Patients
18+This file contains important forms for patients 18 years and older registered with Torrance Memorial Physician Network. It includes patient registration, acknowledgment of receipt of privacy practices, and financial & assignment of benefits policy forms. Complete these forms to ensure your medical records are up-to-date and to understand your
financial responsibilities. Texas Automobile Club Agent Application FormThis file is the Texas Automobile Club Agent and an authorized information, and requires signature from both the agent and an authorized
representative of the automobile club. Filing fees and submission instructions are also provided. Please remember that email, including user names and passwords, social security numbers, or personal health information through this form.
American clinical laboratory company Quest Diagnostics IncorporatedCompany typePublicTraded asNYSE: DGXS&P 500 componentIndustryHealth careFounded1967; 58 years ago (1967), in New York City, U.S.FounderPaul BrownHeadquartersSecaucus, New Jersey, U.S.Area served United States Brazil Mexico Key peopleJim Davis (CEO)[1]Services
Medical testing Molecular diagnostics Clinical chemistry Revenue US$9.87 billion (2024) Total equity US$6.81 billion (2024) Websitequest Diagnostics Clinical chemistry Revenue US$1.35 billion (2024) Websitequest Diagnostics Clinical chemistry Revenue US$1.35 billion (2024) Total equity US$6.81 billion (2024) Total assets US$16.2 billion (2024) Total equity US$6.81 billion (2024) Total eq
Incorporated is an American clinical laboratory. A Fortune 500 company, Quest operates in the United States, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Brazil.[3] Quest also maintains collaboratory. A Fortune 500 company, Quest operated more than $7.7 billion
in revenue in 2019.[5][6] The company offers access to diagnostic testing services for cancer, cardiovascular disease, infectious disease, neurological disorders, COVID-19, and employment and court-ordered drug testing.[7] Interior of a Patient Service Center in Franconia, Virginia Originally founded as Metropolitan Pathology Laboratory, Inc. in
1967 by Paul A. Brown, MD, the clinical laboratory underwent a variety of name changes. [8] In 1969, the company's name changed to MetPath, Inc. [9] with headquarters in Teaneck, New Jersey. By 1982, MetPath was acquired by what was then known as Corning Clinical Laboratories. [11] On
December 31, 1996, Quest Diagnostics became an independent company as a spin-off from Corning.[11][12] Kenneth W. Freeman was appointed as CEO during this transition.[13][14] Over the next year, Quest acquired a clinical laboratory division of Branford, Connecticut-based Diagnostic Medical Laboratory, Inc. (DML).[15] Two years later in
1999, Quest added SmithKline Beecham Clinical Laboratories to their subsidiaries; [16][17] which included the lab's medical sample transport airline (ICAO: LBQ, call sign: LABQUEST) originally founded in 1988. [19] In 1997, Quest
and Banner Health formed a joint venture creating the Arizona based Sonora Quest Diagnostics in the Arizona regional market. Steve Rusckowski, the chairman, president, and CEO of Quest Diagnostics at the World Economic Forum in
2017 From May 2004 to April 2012, Surya Mohapatra served as the company's President and CEO. In 2007 Quest acquired diagnostic testing equipment company AmeriPath.[21] In response to Mohapatra's resignation after eight years with Quest, former Philips Healthcare CEO Stephen Rusckowski was appointed.[22] Under Rusckowski, Quest
Diagnostics teamed up with central New England's largest health care system, UMass Memorial Health Care, to purchase its clinical outreach laboratory. [23] In 2016, Quest collaborated with Safeway to bring testing services to twelve of its stores in California, Maryland, Virginia, Texas and Colorado. [24] By the end of 2017, Quest, in partnership
with Walmart, incorporated laboratory testing in about 15 of their locations in Texas and Florida.[25] In May 2018, the company announced it will become an in-network laboratory provider to UnitedHealthcare starting in 2019, providing access to 48 million plan members.[26] In September 2018, Quest moved its headquarters from Madison, where it
was located since 2007, to Secaucus, New Jersey.[27][28] In November 2018, Quest launched QuestDirect, a consumer-initiated testing from home.[29][30] In March 2020, the company launched a COVID-19 testing service.[31] As of July 2020, Quest had performed more than 9.2
million COVID-19 molecular tests and 2.8 million serology tests.[32] In April 2024, Quest has added a new blood screening to their AD-Detect product line. This test will analyze the blood for a specific Alzheimer's protein, pTau-217.[33] In Febuaray 2025, Fresenius Medical Care announced via Helen Giza (CEO, Chair of the management board and
acting CFO) that "under terms of a definitive acquisition agreement, Quest will acquire select assets of FME's wholly owned Spectra Laboratories, a leading provider of renal-specific laboratory testing services in the U.S." In addition, under a separate agreement, "Quest will provide comprehensive laboratory services related to end-stage kidney
disease (ESKD) and specialized water testing for patients and providers served by dialysis centers operated by Fresenius Medical Care and its wholly owned and joint-venture partners in the United States."[34] Date Company Business Location Value (USD) References 1999 SmithKline Beecham Clinical Laboratories Laboratories Laboratory USA 1.3×10^9 [35]
2001 MedPlus, Inc. (Nasdaq: MEDP) healthcare technology company Ohio 2002 American Medical Laboratories, Inc. (AML) & LabPortal, Inc. healthcare technology company California 800,000,000 2005 LabOne, Inc. (Nasdaq: LABS) Employer drug
testing and paramedical testing division Lenexa, Kansas 934,000,000 2006 Focus Diagnostics, Inc. Infectious and immunologic disease laboratory Virginia 185,000,000 2007 Hemocue point-of-care diagnostic testing Sweden 2007 AmeriPath (and subsidiary Specialty Laboratories) cancer diagnostic testing 2011 Athena Diagnostics cancer diagnostic
testing [36] 2011 Celera Corporation NGS [37] 2013 Outreach for UMass Memorial Health Laboratory Massachusetts [38] 2014 Summit Health, Inc. [40] 2015 Barnabas Health Laboratory operations New Jersey [41] 2017 Cleveland HeartLab Laboratory [42] 2018 Oxford
Immunotec. Laboratory [43] 2019 Boyce & Bynum Pathology Laboratory operations New Jersey [46] 2020 Blueprint Genetic testing and Sequencing Helsinki, Finland 108,000,000[47] [48]
2021 Outreach for Mercy Outreach Laboratory USA [49] 2023 Outreach for NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital Outreach Laboratory New York [50] 2024 Lenco Diagnostic Laboratories Laboratory
Brooklyn, New York [53] 2025 Spectra Laboratories Laboratory New Jersey [54] 2005: Forms a strategic alliance with Ciphergen Biosystems to commercialize novel proteomic tests. [55] Quest Diagnostics set a record in April 2009 when it paid $302 million to the government to settle a Medicare fraud case alleging the company sold faulty medical
kickbacks as incentives for healthcare providers to use Quest labs.[57] In 2018, Quest Diagnostics was among a number of US based labs linked to inaccuracies of over 200 women's cervical smear tests for CervicalCheck, Ireland's national screening program.[58][59] Audits of the testing performed by Quest (and another subcontractor Clinical screening program.
Pathology Laboratories, Inc. of Austin Texas) showed a high rate of errors in analysis of samples which led to lawsuits.[60] and a government inquiry. Quest announced that American Medical Collection Agency (AMCA), a billing collections service
provider, had informed Quest Diagnostics that an unauthorized user had access to AMCA's system containing personal information AMCA received from various entities, including from Quest. [63] AMCA provides billing collections services to Optum360, which in turn is a Quest contractor. [64] AMCA later went bankrupt after the breach. [65] ^ "Quest Contractor."
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anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,718 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Air Force (RAF) in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom Was procured to serve in both the Royal Air Force (RAF) in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom Was procured to serve in both the Royal Air Force (RAF) in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom Was procured to serve in both the Royal Air Force (RAF) in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom Was procured to serve in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom Was procured to serve in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom Was procured to serve in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom Was procured to serve in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom Was procured to 1968 from 196
several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before
transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Colo
War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile and paralympics and P
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Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing
Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Charles Rangel Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of
Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was
revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego
Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624) Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819) Cilla Black (b. 1943) Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The
species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple
A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about
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citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. 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 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 science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Establishments - Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1644 in various calendars Gregorian calendar 1644 MDCXLIVAb urbe
(Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar1360-1361Discordian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1464-4745Holocene calendar14644-645Iranian calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese
calendarKan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年)Javanese calendar1565-1566Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar3977Minguo calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar3977Minguo calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar3977Minguo calendar397
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 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 41th year of the 2nd millennium, the 41t
the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(
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 with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the
horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians
in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen,
the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo:
The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The
invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool Castle.[5] Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-
Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 -
English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Becomd Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8]
October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style):
Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portuguese Restoration War. December 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 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. Philosophiae (Principles of 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 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 concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) 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. 1713) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth
Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1705) 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 politician (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d.
1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1708) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717)
May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer
German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 3 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Ireland and Ireland
(d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1702) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d.
1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 20 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English
politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French viol player (d. 1681) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French viol player (d. 1681) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French viol player (d. 1681) September 23 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 26 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 27 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 28 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 28 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 28 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 29 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 29 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 20 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 20 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1681) September 20 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 20 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 20 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 20 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 20 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 20 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 20 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 20 - Ole Rømer, Danish as
 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1724) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718)
October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician
and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johanness
Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (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. 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) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1571) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581)
July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) 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. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of
 Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b.
1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan
Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780582067226. a b "What
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ISBN 9780313308277, Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification, Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article needs additional citations for verification.
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Establishments - Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the clas
Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with e
Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational
measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial
contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America, 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 and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the
leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European wars of the period arguable fueled European wars of the period and arguably fueled European wars of the period arguable fueled European wars of the period arg
20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious
conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid
dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor
Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan. [4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming
increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa 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 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 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 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: Shengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first
Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in
Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The
first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West
Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu
marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade.
which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire.
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: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until
1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political
philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia
(present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the
Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Saf
Ottomans conquer the last beyliks 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, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg,
lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the
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rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of

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Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a
transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the
Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns the Indonesia (in present-day Indonesia) and Indonesia (
Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent. [11] Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in
present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German
 Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of
 Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Mohács.
1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in
present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince
 Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar
at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the
Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of th
brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans
capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija (or Tabarija) and send him
to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England, Anne Boleyn is
 beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually
be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six
companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the North India during the reign of the North India during the reign of the North India during the reign of the reign of the reign of the reign of the North India during the reign of the 
 Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541
 Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer
 Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayn
that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of
Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples
of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20
 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is
defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese
 pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army
artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in Englandin Akbar 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.
John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553:
 Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of
 Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation of the Hochelaga. [13]
 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the
Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four
state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The
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 of Ternate (in
present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in
 Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and
Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux
 in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan
 England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Theodon alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Theodon alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease.
 Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miquel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from
 Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War
between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: 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 former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary king of Hu
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: 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 Ottoman Empire navy destroys 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 killing the Cyprus to the Ottoman Empire navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanton Empire navy at the Battle of
 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: 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: 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. 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 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. English ships in Spanish
harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal ends the Portugal ends the Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portugal ends the Port
 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 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday,
 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park builds the world's first the world's first theme park builds the world's
 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 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: 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. 1592-1598: 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: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and
 Juliet is published. 1597: 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 screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory
of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: The wan Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving
 Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo
 period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu. [19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the
 English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star
 Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-
 1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the 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 Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the
 eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: 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 (1) 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: 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-
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events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from 4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)
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