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Emeril lagasse gumbo recipe

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Emeril Lagasse's passion for food was ignited as a young boy growing up in the small town of Fall River, Massachusetts, where he mastered the art of bread and pastry baking. Upon high school graduation, Lagasse turned down a full
scholarship to the New England Conservatory of Music to pursue his dream of becoming a chef. He earned a degree from the university, and later received an honorary doctorate degree from the university. Wanting to broaden his culinary horizons, Lagasse then traveled to Paris and Lyon, France, where
he honed his skills and learned the art of classic French cuisine. Returning to the United States, Lagasse practiced his art in fine restaurants in New York, Boston and Philadelphia until a job offer from Dick and Ella Brennan lured the young chef to New Orleans, where Lagasse helmed the kitchen for nearly eight years at their legendary restaurant,
 "Commander's Palace". As a national TV personality, he has hosted more than 2,000 shows on the Food Network, and is the food correspondent for ABC's "Good Morning America." Lagasse has appeared as a guest judge in four seasons of Bravo's hit food series, "Top Chef," served as co-host for TNT's first cooking series, "On the Menu," and the tenth
season of the "Rachael Ray Show." In January 2016, Lagasse entered his fourth season of "Emeril's Florida" on the Cooking Channel.AWARDS:2013 - Humanitarian of the Year by the James Beard Foundation for his dedicated efforts to further the culinary arts in America, as well as his philanthropic work supporting children's educational programs
through the Emeril Lagasse Foundation.1991 - Emeril's Restaurant wins Wine Spectator "Grand Award" from Wine Spectator for his significant and long-lasting the Emeril Lagasse Foundation.1991 - Emeril's Restaurant wins Wine Spectator for his significant and long-lasting the Emeril Lagasse Foundation.1991 - Emeril's Restaurant wins Wine Spectator "Grand Award" from Wine Spectator for his significant and long-lasting the Emeril Lagasse Foundation.1991 - Emeril's Restaurant wins Wine Spectator "Grand Award" from Wine Spectator for his significant and long-lasting the Emeril Lagasse Foundation.1991 - Emeril's Restaurant wins Wine Spectator "Grand Award" from Wine Spectator "Grand Award" from Wine Spectator For his significant and long-lasting the Emeril Lagasse Foundation.1991 - Emeril 
contributions to the wine industry. 2004 - "Executive of the Year" by Restaurants & Institutions magazine 2004 - Delmonico Steakhouse received the Grand Award from Wine Spectator magazine 1999 - One of People magazine's
"25 Most Intriguing People of the Year." 1998 - "Chef of the Year." by GQ magazine 1993 - NOLA received "Best New Restaurant" by Esquire magazine. 1991 - Emeril named "Best Southeast Regional Chef" by James Beard Foundation You have no recently viewed pages No, thanks Sign up for our newsletter and be the first to know about New Recipes
Emeril Events & Happenings Sales & Special Deals on Emeril Products Emeril's Restaurants 3/4 cup finely chopped onions 3/4 cup
2 bay leaves 1/2 pound gumbo crabs (about 2) 2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce 1 1/2 teaspoons with their liquor 1/4 cup chopped fresh
parsley 1/2 cup chopped tender green onion tops White Rice, for serving Place an 8-quart stockpot over medium heat, and add the flour to the pot. Stir the oil and flour together with a wooden spoon to form a roux. Lower the heat to medium low and continue to stir the roux for 15 to 20
 minutes, or until the color of milk chocolate. Add the onions, bell peppers, and celery to the roux and stir to blend. Stir the vegetables for 5 minutes, then add the garlic. Cook the garlic for 30 seconds before adding the beer and Shrimp Stock to the pot. Season the gumbo with the thyme, bay leaves, gumbo crabs, Worcestershire, salt, and cayenne.
Bring the gumbo to a boil and lower the heat to a simmer. Continue to simmer the gumbo for 1 hour, skimming the foam and any oil that rises to the surface. Season both the shrimp and fish into the gumbo and cook for 2 minutes. Add the oysters to the pot and cook, stirring often, for an
additional 5 minutes. Taste the gumbo and season if necessary. Garnish with the parsley and green onions and serve in shallow bowls over white rice. Emeril Lagasse's gumbo recipe brings rich, authentic Cajun flavors straight to your kitchen! Jump to Recipe - Print Recipe I can't get enough of this chicken, sausage, and seafood combo simmered to
perfection in a dark roux. Start by carefully browning the roux—that's the key to deep flavor. Add okra and tomatoes for a touch of garden freshness, and be sure to use Emeril's Essence seasoning for that signature kick. Every spoonful is the quintessential homage to New Orleans cooking. How to Make Emeril Lagasse Gumbo Recipe Ingredients 1/2
cup Vegetable Oil 1/2 cup Flour 1 cup Onions (chopped) 1/2 cup Celery (chopped) 1/2 cup Green Bell Peppers (chopped) 1/2 c
Onions (chopped) 4 cups Cooked Rice Step-by-Step Instructions Step 1: In a large pot, heat the vegetable oil over medium-high heat. Add the flour and stir constantly to make a roux. Cook until the roux turns the color of milk chocolate. Step 2: Immediately add the onions, celery, and green bell peppers. Cook for about 5 minutes until the vegetables
are softened. Step 3: Add the sliced andouille sausage to the pot and cook for 3-4 minutes. Stir in the salt, cayenne pepper, and bay leaves. Step 4: Gradually add the chicken broth, stirring until the roux mixture and broth are well combined. Bring the mixture to a boil, then reduce heat and simmer for about 45 minutes. Step 5: Add the cooked
chicken, minced garlic, chopped okra, parsley, and green onions. Cover and simmer for an additional 30 minutes. Serve the gumbo hot with cooked rice on the side or mixed in. Tips and Tricks for Making This Recipe Perfecting the Roux: Stir the roux constantly and keep an eye on the color; it should be the color of milk chocolate. Don't rush this step
as it sets the base flavor of the gumbo. Adding Vegetables immediately after the roux reaches the right color to stop it from cooking further. This will prevent the roux from burning and give the vegetables a good base flavor. Using Andouille Sausage: Andouille Sausage adds an authentic flavor, but you can substitute with smoked
sausage if necessary. Make sure to slice it evenly for uniform cooking. Cooking the Chicken or a store-bought rotisserie chicken to save time. Shred it well to ensure it mixes evenly throughout the gumbo. Rice Serving. Serve the gumbo over plain white rice or mix the rice directly into the pot before serving. This can help
thicken the gumbo and make it more filling. What to Serve with Emeril Lagasse Gumbo Recipe Classic White Rice White rice is a traditional and essential side dish to serving with gumbo. It helps to soak up the rich and flavorful broth. You can easily prepare it while your gumbo is cooking. Crusty French Bread A warm loaf of crusty French bread is
perfect for dipping into your gumbo. It adds a fantastic texture and complements the dish beautifully. Don't be shy about slathering it with some butter! Potato Salad Potato salad might seem unusual, but it's a popular side in Louisiana. The cool, creamy texture pairs nicely with the spicy gumbo. It's especially great if you have some leftover from a
previous meal. Collard Greens Collard Greens Collard greens bring a fresh and slightly bitter note to balance the gumbo's richness. Simply sauté them in a little oil with garlic and onions. They are a fantastic green side that adds some variety to your meal. Cornbread adds a slightly sweet and hearty component to your gumbo feast. Regular or jalapeño
cornbread works well, depending on your preference. It's also great for soaking up every last drop of that delicious broth. Avocado and tomato salad. The creamy avocado and juicy tomatoes provide a refreshing contrast. A simple lemon vinaigrette dressing can tie the flavors together
perfectly. Variations and Substitutions Changing Up the Proteins You can swap out the chicken for seafood like shrimp or crab. Smoked sausage can be replaced with andouille sausage or even chorizo for a different spice. If you prefer a vegetarian option, use mushrooms and beans instead of meat. Adjusting the Heat For a milder gumbo, reduce the
 amount of cayenne pepper and omit the hot sausage. Spice it up by adding extra hot sauce or chopped jalapeños while cooking. Use smoked paprika if you want to add more smokiness without extra heat. Thickening Agents You don't have to stick to a flour-based roux. Cornstarch slurry or arrowroot can be used as alternatives. For a more traditional
flavor, use okra or gumbo file powder to thicken the dish. Flavor Tweaks Add Creole seasoning to intensify the traditional taste. A splash of Worcestershire sauce or soy sauce can add a unique umami flavor. If you like tomatoes, diced tomatoes can be added to your gumbo for a slightly different texture and flavor profile. How to Store Leftover Gumbo
Cooling Down the Gumbo First, let the gumbo cool down to room temperature before you store it. This prevents bacteria from forming and keeps the gumbo cool down to room temperature before you store it. This prevents bacteria from forming and keeps the gumbo cool down to room temperature before you store it. This prevents bacteria from forming and keeps the gumbo fresh. Proper Storage Containers for storing your leftover gumbo.
sealed tightly before placing them in the refrigerator. Refrigerator if you plan to eat it within three days. If you want to keep it longer, freeze it. Gumbo can be frozen for up to three months without losing much of its flavor. Labeling and Date Label the containers with the date you made the
gumbo. This helps you keep track of how fresh the gumbo is and when you need to use it by. Common Mistakes to Avoid Incorrect Roux Ratio One common mistake when making Emeril Lagasse's gumbo is getting the roux ratio wrong. Using too much flour can make the gumbo too thick. Using too much fat can make it oily. Not Cooking the Roux
Long Enough You must cook the roux until it reaches the color of milk chocolate. If it's too pale, it won't impart enough flavor to your gumbo. Be patient and keep stirring to avoid burning it! Skipping this step can lead to an unpleasant, greasy texture. Keep a
close watch and skim regularly for the best results. Emeril Lagasse's gumbo recipe brings rich, authentic Cajun flavors straight to your kitchen! I can't get enough of this chicken, sausage, and seafood combo simmered to perfection in a dark roux. Start by carefully browning the roux—that's the key to deep flavor. Add okra and tomatoes for a touch of
garden freshness, and be sure to use Emeril's Essence seasoning for that signature kick. Every spoonful is the quintessential homage to New Orleans cooking. 1/2 cup Vegetable Oil1/2 cup Flour1 cup Onions chopped1/2 cup Flour1 cup O
Leaves6 cups Chicken Broth1 lb Chicken cooked and shredded1 tbsp Garlic minced2 cups Okra chopped2 tbsp Parsley chopped4 cups Cooked Rice In a large pot, heat the vegetable oil over medium-high heat. Add the flour and stir constantly to make a roux. Cook until the roux turns the color of milk
chocolate.Immediately add the onions, celery, and green bell peppers.Cook for about 5 minutes until the vegetables are softened.Add the sliced andouille sausage to the pot and cook for 3-4 minutes.Stir in the salt, cayenne pepper, and bay leaves.Gradually add the chicken broth, stirring until the roux mixture and broth are well combined.Bring the
mixture to a boil, then reduce heat and simmer for about 45 minutes. Serve the gumbo hot with cooked chicken, minced garlic, chopped okra, parsley, and green onions. Cover and simmer for about 45 minutes. Serve the gumbo hot with cooked rice on the side or mixed in. Choose Topic: About the Foundation Success Stories Our Programs Support Our Work
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children and have been inspired by how a small contribution can turn into something great." Chef Emeril Lagasse Foundation., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,025 articles in English
Habitable zones of TRAPPIST-1 and the Solar System TRAPPIST-1 is a cool red dwarf star with seven known exoplanets. It lies in the constellation Aquarius about 40.66 light-years away from Earth. It has a mass of about 9% of the Sun and is estimated to be 7.6 billion years old, making it older than the Solar System. The discovery of the star was first
published in 2000. Observations in 2016 from the Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope (TRAPPIST) led to the discovery of two orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets between about 1.5 and 19 days to orbit around the star. They are likely tidally locked to TRAPPIST-1, leading to
permanent day on one side and night on the other. Their masses are comparable to that of Earth. Up to four of the planets orbit at distances where temperatures are suitable for the existence of liquid water (diagram pictured), and are thus potentially hospitable to life. This has drawn interest from both researchers and popular culture. (Full article...)
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he had not kicked a field goal in more than five years? ... that a 2015 issue of the Strawberry Newspaper features Hello Kitty discussing military conflicts in Afghanistan, Somalia, and Ukraine? Archive Start a new article José Mujica Former president of Uruguay José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers'
Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker
Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon Nominate an article May 17: International Day
Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia Anne of Denmark (pictured) was crowned the queen consort of Scotland in a ceremony at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. 1863 - American Civil War: At the Battle of Big Black River Bridge in Mississippi, Union forces under John A. McClernand defeated a Confederate rearguard
and captured around 1,700 men. 1900 - The first copies of the children's novel The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum were printed. 1954 - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" and
therefore unconstitutional. 1987 - An Iraqi jet fired two Exocet missiles at the American frigate USS Stark, killing 37 personnel and injuring 21 others. Caroline of Brunswick (b. 1768)Erik Satie (b. 1866)Little Gerhard (b. 1934)Maggie Laubser (d. 1973) More anniversaries: May 16 May 17 May 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About The
its spines. During the Australian winter, it goes into deep torpor and hibernation. As the temperature increases, it emerges to mate. Female echidnas lay one egg a year and the mother's milk and is expelled into the mother's burrow when it grows too large
for the pouch. It leaves the burrow when it is around six months old. The species is found throughout Australia and in coastal and highland regions of eastern New Guinea. It is not threatened with extinction, but human activities have reduced its distribution in Australia. This photograph shows a Tasmanian short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a
subspecies of the short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmania. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured: Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Lysander Spooner 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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year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 590th year of the 1590s decade. As of the start of 1590, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year May 17: Anne of Denmark
is crowned queen consort of Scotland. January 6 - García Hurtado de Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of South America except for Brazil). He will serve until 1596.[1] January 10 - Construction of the Fortezza Nuova around the city of Livorno begins in Italy in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany on the orders of
Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany and continues for more than 14 years. January 25 - Luis de Velasco y Castilla, Marquess of Salinas, becomes the new Viceroy of New Spain, a colony comprising most of Central America, Mexico and what is now a large part of the southwestern United States. Velasco will govern until 1595, and then
 again from 1607 to 1611.[2] February 3 - Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort, the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German fortress of Rheinberg after a four-year long siege during the Eighty Years' War.[3] March 4 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, takes Breda, by concealing 68 of his best men in a peat-
boat, to get through the impregnable defenses. March 14 - Battle of Ivry: Henry IV of France again defeats the forces of the Catholic League, under Charles, Duke of Mayenne.[4] March 21 - The Treaty of Constantinople is signed between the Ottoman Empire (in modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war
between the two nations.[5] April 4 - The Cortes of Castile approves a new subsidy, the millones.[6] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Spanish Navy while attempting to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar after trading in the Mediterranean Sea.[7] Levant Company's Benedict
Barnham, on the flagship Salomon, leads the corporate fleet in a six-hour battle and heavily damages the Spanish ships, clearing the way for the company ships to return home. May 7 - King Henry of Navarre, claimant to the throne of France, begins an unsuccessful attempt to besiege Paris, at the time controlled by the Catholic League. By August 30,
Henry is forced to raise the siege, when Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma comes to its rescue with a Spanish army. May 17 - Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland, at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh.[8] June 23 - The Japanese samurai Toyotomi Hideyoshi sends an army of 15,000 men, led by generals Maeda Toshiie and Uesugi
Kagekatsu, in an attack on the Hachiōji Castle in what is now Tokyo. The castle is lightly defended, by only 1,300 men, because the samurai Hōjō Ujiteru has most of his troops engaged in defending Hideyohsi's siege of Odawara. The castle is captured after one day, and later destroyed on orders of the shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu. July 1 (13th waning of
1st Ashadha, 952 CS) - Naresuan Maharat becomes the new ruler of Thailand as Sanphet II of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, upon the death of his father, Sanphet I. July 19 - The day after his 12th birthday, Ferdinand of Habsburg becomes the new Archduke of Inner Austria (Innerösterreich) upon the death, in Graz, of his father Charles II. A regency
council rules in the place of Ferdinand until 1596.[9] July 21 - Japan's first diplomatic representatives to Europe, Itō Mancio, Michele Chijiwa, Giuliano Nakaura and Martino Hara, return to Japan after eight years, having departed on February 20, 1582. [10] August 4 - In Japan, the siege of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to
eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi's unification of the country. August 18 - John White, governor of the Colony of Roanoke, returns to Roanoke after having left the North American colony in 1587 to get supplies. Upon arrival at, the crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight
find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues to where the colonists formerly lived).[12] August 27 - Pope Sixtus V dies after serving for five years, and a new papal conclave is organized, to start
on September 7 at the Apostolic Palace in Rome. September 5 - Alexander Farnese's army forces Henry IV of France to lift the siege of Paris. September 15 After the eight day conclave, Giovanni Battista Castagna, the Cardinal Marco Antonio
Colonna.[13] Castagna takes becomes Pope Urban VII but contracts malaria and dies 12 days later.[14] The estimated 6.0 magnitude Neulengbach earthquake causes significant damage and some loss of life, in Lower Austria and Vienna; the effects are felt as far as Bohemia and Silesia.[15] October 6 - Two days before the scheduled papal conclave
begins, Enrique de Guzmán, 2nd Count of Olivares, Spain's ambassador to the Papal States, presents the cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain cardinals with King the recommendation cardinals with the recommendation 
months opens at the Apostolic Palace in Rome, 23 days after the previous conclave had been concluded, and 53 cardinals arrive. [16] October 13 (5th waxing of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - In what is now Myanmar, King Nanda Bayin of Burma sends a 10,000-man army, led by the Viceroy Thado Dhamma Yaza III of Prome, and General Natshinnaung to
suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung.[17] German astronomer Michael Maestlin becomes the first person to record an observation of the planet Venus.[18] October 16 - Saadian invasion of the planet Marrakesh in the Saadian invasion of 
Sultanate (now Morocco), on orders of Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. The Saadi Army's objective is to conquer the Songhai Empire, led by the Emperor Askia Ishaq II, in North Africa, corresponding to what is now the Republic of Mali.[19] October 24 - After an unsuccessful search of the "lost colony" of Roanoke, English officer John White and the
surviving crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight return to England on October 24.[12] November 29 - A truce is signed between representatives of the Holy Romar
Empire (ruled by Emperor Rudolf II) and the Ottoman Empire (ruled by Sultan Murad III.[20] December 5 - Niccolò Sfondrato, Cardinal-priest of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, is elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as a compromise candidate after Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being elected
[16] December 7 - North Berwick witch trials: Agnes Sampson is questioned by King James VI of Scotland, and confesses to practising witchcraft. She will be executed on January 28. [22] Orthodox Patriarch Meletius I of Alexandria succeeds Silvester. The Spanish are pushed out of southern Gelderland by the Dutch forces. Emperor Ahmed I January
9 - Simon Vouet, French painter (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 27 - Charles Caesar, English politician and judge (d. 1642) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (d. 1676)[24]
February 7 - Barthold Nihus, Roman Catholic priest (d. 1657) March - Roger Ludlow, one of the founders of the colony (later the state) of Connecticut (d. 1664) March 10 - Dietrich Reinkingk, German lawyer and politician (d. 1664) March 18 - Manuel de Faria e
Sousa, Spanish and Portuguese historian and poet (d. 1649) March 29 - Michael Reyniersz Pauw, Dutch businessman (d. 1641) April 7 Louis de Dieu, Dutch theologian (d. 1647) May - William Cecil, 17th Baron de Ros (d. 1618) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch
logician (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1646) May 12 - Cosimo II de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (d. 1621)[25] May 31 - Frances Carr, Countess of Somerset (d. 1640) June 9 - Caspar Sibelius, Dutch
 Protestant minister (d. 1658) June 19 - Philip Bell, British colonial governor (d. 1678) June 24 - Samuel Ampzing, Dutch linguist and historian (d. 1632) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X (d. 1676)[26] July 26 - Johannes
Crellius, Polish-German theologian (d. 1633) August 6 - Count John Louis of Nassau-Hadamar (d. 1653) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1649) August 19 - Henry Rich, 1st Earl of Holland, English soldier (d. 1649) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci,
Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 30 - Anthony Stapley, English politician (d. 1667) October 11 - William Pynchon, English colonist and fur
trader in North America (d. 1662) November 25 - Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera (d. 1665) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-
Saarbrücken (d. 1640) Angelica Veronica Airola, Italian painter (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1662) William Bradford, English leader of Plymouth Colony (d. 1657) William Browne, English
poet (d. 1645) Theophilus Eaton, Puritan colonial merchant (d. 1650) Kösem Sultan (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó C
1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1681) Saint Catherine de Ricci Pope Sixtus V Pope Urban VII January 7 - Jakob Andreae, German theologian (b. 1520) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b.
1527) February 2 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1522) February 4 - Gioseffo Zarlino, Italian music theorist and composer (b. 1517) February 12 François Hotman, French Protestant lawyer and writer (b. 1524) Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508) February 18 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady
Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1543) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1514) February 21 - Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of
Simmern (b. 1552) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1553) June 30 - Maha Thammara
of Württemberg, German noble (b. 1563) August 10 Hōjō Ujimasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1538) Hōjō Ujiteru, Japanese warlord (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 13
- Pedro Téllez-Girón, 1st Duke of Osuna, Spanish duke (b. 1537) September 20 - Lodovico Agostini, Italian composer (b. 1534) September 27 - Pope Urban VII (b. 1522)[29] October 12 - Kanō Eitoku, Japanese painter (b. 1543)[30] October 16 - Archduchess Anna of Austria, Duchess of
Bavaria (b. 1528) October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1570) October 23 - Bernardino de Sahagún, Franciscan missionary (b. 1522) November 18 - George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, English statesman (b. 1528) November 19 - Girolamo Zanchi
Italian theologian (b. 1516) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 20 - Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1510) December 20 - Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian
Renaissance painter (b. 1555 or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1535) Sorley Boy MacDonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) * "Hurtadoornell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) * "Hurtadoornell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) * "Hurtadoornell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (d. 1545) Bernard Palissy, French potter (d. 1546) Bern
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adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century 15th c
16th century State leaders 14th century 15th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments 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 English in the Battle of Castillon.
throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the end of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously
influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in
two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the 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 was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which
introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan
Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century,
leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in
the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of
Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the 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 Ming 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: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill
mission led by three kings of Sulu, 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: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 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: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the Siege of Orléans and Siege o
Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan
of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - 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, the Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztrecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 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 and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from 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. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446:
Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire, 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which 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 Abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450s: Machu Picchu const
dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of 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 Details and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where a major factor in deciding the Dattle in European history where a major factor in deciding the Dattle in Europ
civil war between the House of York and the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457:
Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates.
defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV
of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of
England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462:
Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the
Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Hagg 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 Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great 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 Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Switze
Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river,
Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 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: 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: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from
Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 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: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam
becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan 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 Yañez 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: The Last
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