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Introduction Statement of Cash Flow (SCF) is an additional information provided to the users of accounts in the form of a statement, which reflects various sources from where cash was generated (inflow of cash) by the entity. This information is
very useful to the users to evaluate the ability of an entity to generate cash and cash equivalents and the timing and certainty of their generation. 2. Objectives and Benefits of Cash Flow Statement of the cash flows; Further requirement
of generating cash and cash equivalents; Timing, nature and certainty of generation of future cash flows and to check the past assessment accuracy; and The changes in the capital structure. 3. Scope An entity shall prepare a statement of cash flows in accordance with the requirements of this Standard and shall present it as an integral part of its
financial statements for each period for which financial statements are presented. 4. Definitions Cash in cludes cash in hand, cash at bank & demand deposits with banks; Demand deposits with banks; Demand deposits with banks; Demand deposits with banks and
these cannot be withdrawn without penalty, hence it cannot be classified as cash. Cash equivalents: An asset can be called as a cash equivalent when it satisfies the following conditions:- Short term & highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into cash; and Conversion into cash is subject to insignificant risk of changes in value; (i.e.,
Insignificant loss because of conversion) Short term investment is an investment which has a maturity of less than or equal to three months from the date of acquisition. E.g., Treasury bills, Government securities having maturity within 3 months from the date of acquisition (These items are redeemed at the same amount without any default -
insignificant risk of change in value). Preference shares acquired also can be cash equivalent only when the entity acquired 3 months before their specified redemption date and subject to insignificant risk of failure of the company to repay the amount at maturity. Investment in equity shares cannot be cash equivalent as it has significant risk of
change in value; An entity should disclose the list of cash and CE - considered as change in accounting policy as per AS 5) Note: As
per Division II Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, cash and cash equivalents classification is like this As per the Guidance note - "The disclosure regarding bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents' should include items such as Balances with banks held as margin money or security against borrowings, guarantees, etc. and bank
deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months but less than 12 months maturity should be classified under "Other current Financial Assets" (read carefully) i.e., This presentation only when "Original term is more than 12 months but the remaining maturity is less than 12 months from the balance
sheet date"; If the Original maturity and remaining maturity from the balance sheet date is more than 12 months - it should be presented under "Other non-current financial assets". Presentation of Statement of Cash Flow (SCF) As per the standard, CASH ACTIVITIES of an entity are classified into three. Such classification should be most
appropriate to its business. The classification is based on the nature of business of the entity. These are Principal revenue producing activities are also operating activities. Purchase & sale of long term assets and other Investments which are not
cash equivalents; & Income received from investments; The activities which changes the size and composition of contributed equity (i.e. owners's capital); Borrowings and any other kind of finance; Examples Cash received from the sale of goods or services;
Payments made to suppliers for goods or services; Receipt of royalties, fees, commission and other revenue; Payments to employees; Payments for other operating expenses; Insurance premium payments & claims receipts; Cash theft; (residuary item) Cash received from insurance claim on fire accident; (residuary item) Acquisition & disposal of fixed
assets including intangibles; Acquisition & disposal of shares, share warrants, debt securities; (Not by Financial entity) Interest, dividend and rental income receipts; (Income from investments) Issue of equity & preference share capital; Buy back of equity shares; Redemption of preference
shares; Borrowing loans & issue of debentures; Repayment of loans & redemption of debentures; Interest payment, Preference dividend payment, Equity dividend payment, Equity dividend payment (either interim or final dividend); (finance costs) Cash payment, Equity dividend payment, Preference dividend payment, Equity divi
presented in the following manner. It is discussed in detail in the next paragraphs. Statement of cash flows from INVESTING activities XXX Cash flows from FINANCING activities XXX Net cash flows XXX Add: Opening Cash and cash
equivalents XXX Closing Cash and cash equivalents XXX How does the presentation of SCF help the users of financial statements? It helps the users in many ways while taking economic decisions. Benefits of classification from each activity are described as follows: Operating activities - To forecast future cash flows from its regular operations;
Investment activities: Helps the users to estimate the future operating activities; Financing activities and other income from the investment activities; Financing activities and other income from the investment activities. It is useful to predict future claims by providers of funds by way of dividend, interest, etc. When a contract is accounted for as a hedge of an identifiable
position the cash flows of the contract are classified in the same manner as the cash flows of the position being hedged. (You understand this after studying Ind AS 109 - Financial instruments) 5. Presentation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities Can be presented in TWO ways. They are: Direct method; Indirect method. The
standard gives an option to the entity in presentation of operating activities i.e., it can present either in direct method. The standard encourages direct method or indirect method. The standard encourages direct method. The standard encourages direct method under the direct method or indirect method or indirect method. The standard encourages direct method under the direct method under the direct method or indirect method.
payments of the entity can be obtained from either: (a) Cash/bank book; or (b) Alternatively non-cash and non operating activities under direct method: Cash flows from operating activities `Cash receipts from customers XXX
Cash paid to suppliers and employees (XX) Cash generated from operations XXX Income tax paid (XX) Cash flows from operating activities `Cash flows from operating activities `Cash flows from operating activities `Cash flows from operating activities `XXX 5.2 Indirect Method Under this method, the net cash flows from operating
activities are determined by adjusting (add/less) profit or loss before tax and before extraordinary/exceptional items i.e., investing or financing items which are considered in calculation of profit or loss before tax - such as interest receipt or
payment, dividend receipt in case of non-financing entity, etc.; (c) Changes in inventories and operating activities under indirect method: Cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below format of cash flows from operating activities in the below flows from operating activ
profit before taxation and extraordinary items XXXX +/- Non-cash and non-operating items: Depreciation XXX Good will written off during the year XXX Interest income (XXX) Dividend income (XXX) Divid
Decrease in inventories XXX Decrease in sundry creditors (XXX) Cash flow before special nature items (residuary) XXX Proceeds from operating activities XXX for the control of the control
and financing activities in a manner which is most appropriate to its business. The following are the examples of classification for reporting cash flows Banks and financial institutions Other entities Interest received on loans and advances given Operating Investing Interest paid on deposits and other
borrowings Operating Financing Interest and dividend paid on preference and equity shares by other entities Financing Financin
Financing Financing Payment towards reduction of outstanding financing Finan
an expense in P&L or capitalised in accordance with Ind AS 23 - Borrowing Costs. CARVE OUTS - Ind AS 7 Vs. IAS 7 gives an option to classify the interest and dividends received as item of operating cash flows. Ind AS 7 does not provide such an option
and requires these items to be classified as items of financing activity, and investing activity, respectively. Dividend: IAS 7 gives an option to classified as a part of financing activity only. 7. Income Tax Income tax payment shall be classified under operating
activities unless they can be specifically identified with financing and investing activities. It is often impracticable to separate tax payments between operating and other than operating activities. It is practicable to separate tax payments between operating and investing activities. It is often impracticable to separate tax payments between operating and investing activities. It is practicable to separate tax payments among different activities.
When tax cash flows are allocated over more than one class of activity, the total amount of taxes paid is disclosed. 8. Cash Flows in Foreign Currency (i.e., Read either Basic concepts OR Ind AS 21) using the exchange rate on the date of cash flow. Entities
can use any rate which approximates to the actual rate. UNREALISED foreign exchange gain or loss are non-cash items, hence excluded from statement of cash flows in order to reconcile cash and
cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the period. This amount is presented separately from Statement of cash flows and includes the differences, if any, had those cash flows been reported at end of period exchange rates. 9. Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures When accounting for an investment in an associate, a
joint venture or a subsidiary accounted for by use of the equity or cost method, an investor restricts its reporting in the SCF to the cash flows in respect
of its investments in the associate or joint venture, and distributions and other payments or receipts between it and the associate or joint venture. Acquisition and disposals of subsidiaries or other business units should be presented separately
under investing activities. It means cash inflows from disposal should NOT be deducted outflows of acquisition and disposal, the entity should disclose the following: (a) The total purchase consideration; (c) the amount of cash and cash
equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost; and (d) the amount of the assets and liabilities other than cash or cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses, over which control is obtained or lost, summarised by each major category. Point (c & d) need not be disclosed when the investment in
subsidiary is measured at FVTPL. Changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary's equity instruments, are accounted for as equity transactions (see Ind AS 110) and presented as financing activities in SCF, unless the subsidiary is held by an
investment entity and is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Accordingly, the resulting cash flows are classified as cash flows from financing activities. 10. Non-cash Items Investing and financing transactions shall be
disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these investing and financing activities. Examples of non-cash transactions are: (a) the acquisition of assets either by assuming directly related liabilities or by means of an equisition of an entity by means of an equisition of assets either by assuming directly related liabilities.
change in such policy, it should be reported as per Ind AS 8. 12. Disclosures The amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances held by a branch of the entity which operates in a
foreign country where exchange controls or other legal restrictions apply as a result of which the balances are not available for use by the entity. Any additional information may be relevant to users in understanding the financial position and liquidity of an enterprise. The disclosure of segmental cash flows enables users to obtain a better
exercised reasonable efforts to ensure the veracity of information, content published, Taxmann shall be under no liability in any manner whatsoever for incorrect information, if any., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,248 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the
United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology
Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 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-Cold 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 ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that Gammarelli, the official tailor of the pope,
is one of the oldest family-run businesses in Europe? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan
Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney?
 ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of
Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. 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: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the
Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australian
 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 Wikipedia itself,
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to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals
WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are
listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español العربية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Ваназа Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Eλληνικά Esperanto Euskara العربية
verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century
17th century 18th century Decades 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s Years 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts
and 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 calendarsGregorian calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe
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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,
the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+100(C)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-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
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 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 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. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophiae) 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 - Antoine Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1710) January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1700) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 27 - Antoine Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1710) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1710) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1710) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 29 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 29 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 29 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 29 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 29 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 29 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 29 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 20 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 20 - Anto
1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1713) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (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 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir
 James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1698) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English politician (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1703) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 8 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1704) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31
1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) 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 Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble
(d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (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. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish
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 30 - 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 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1712) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2
 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 - 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. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes
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. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581)
July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, 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)
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. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel
1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (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 to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September
2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millenni
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 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 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 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 en
Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting 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 Galileo
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 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 expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early
20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian 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, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized.
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: Zhengde 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 Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca,
the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: 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'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
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
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
Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya 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 to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and Indonesia (in present-day In
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 Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary 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
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at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Ireaty 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 recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the h
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 Portugal. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William T
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. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 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.
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 reign of the reign of the reign of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the reign of the reign of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the reign of the reign of the reign of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the
Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by F
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 is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory
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 Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used f
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 Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England
John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan 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: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 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: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 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: The
Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator 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: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of
the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.
1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of
Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and
calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571:
Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the 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 kill
 Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capiture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores
apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence
spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a
Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 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 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish
harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese Empi
Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday,
 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between
1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market"
(because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585–1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by
Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram 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 b
English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr 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 Alvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-
1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds.
Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The 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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