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Wikipedia is a free online encyclopedia that anyone can edit, with over 6 million articles in English and more than 118,000 active editors. TRAPPIST-1 is an exoplanet system located about 40.66 light-years from Earth, featuring seven planets orbiting the cool red dwarf star, which is estimated to be around 7.6 billion years old. The TRAPPIST-1 system was discovered in 2000 and further studied in 2016 with the Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope (TRAPPIST). This discovery revealed two orbiting terrestrial planets, with five more found in 2017. The seven planets take between 1.5 to 19 days to complete one orbit around TRAPPIST-1, and are likely tidally locked, resulting in permanent day and night on the respective sides. The planet's masses are similar to that of Earth, and up to four of them have orbital distances suitable for liquid water, making them potentially hospitable to life. The discovery has garnered attention from both researchers and popular culture. Nominate an article for May 17th to commemorate International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia. On this day, we remember important historical events such as the crowning of Anne of Denmark in 1590, who became queen consort of Scotland at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. Other notable events include the Battle of Big Black River Bridge in Mississippi during the American Civil War, where Union forces defeated a Confederate rearguard and captured over 1,700 men. The first copies of L. Frank Baum's children's novel "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" were also printed on this day in 1900. A landmark Supreme Court ruling in 1954 outlawed racial segregation in public schools, stating that separate educational facilities are inherently unequal and therefore unconstitutional. Tragically, an Iraqi jet fired Exocet missiles at the USS Stark, killing 37 personnel and injuring 21 others, in 1987. Today's anniversaries also celebrate the births of Caroline of Brunswick (1768), Erik Satie (1866), and Little Gerhard (1934), as well as the passing of Maggie Laubser (1973). Moving on to a different topic, let's learn about the short-beaked echidna (Tachyglossus aculeatus). This unique animal is one of four living species of echidna, characterized by its distinctive snout, fur-covered body, and strong front limbs. It has a specialized tongue for catching insects and can burrow quickly with its claws. In the wild, short-beaked echidnas go into deep torpor during Australian winters but emerge to mate as temperatures increase. Female echidnas lay one egg per year, and the species is not threatened with extinction, although human activities have reduced its distribution in Australia. The following are some online resources and encyclopedias that offer free content on various topics:
* Wikinews: A free-content news website
* Wikiquote: A collection of quotations
* Wikisource: A free-content library
* Wikispecies: A directory of species
* Wikiversity: Free learning tools
* Wikivoyage: A free travel guide
* Wiktionary: A dictionary and thesaurus
This Wikipedia article is written in English, but there are many other Wikipedias available in various languages. Some of the largest Wikipedias include:
* Arabic (over 1 million articles)
* German (over 1 million articles)
* Spanish (over 1 million articles)
Additionally, this article provides information on the calendar year 1590, including notable events and dates from that time period. It also lists various calendars used to measure years, such as the Gregorian calendar, Julian calendar, and others. Some key points about 1590 include:
* The Gregorian calendar was ahead of the Julian calendar by 10 days
* Anne of Denmark was crowned queen consort of Scotland on May 17
* García Hurtado de Mendoza became the new Viceroy of Peru on January 6
The year began with significant events in various parts of the world. In Italy, construction started on the Fortezza Nuova around Livorno, a project that would take over 14 years to complete. Meanwhile, Luis de Velasco y Castilla became the new Viceroy of New Spain, governing until 1595 and then again from 1607 to 1611. In Europe, Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort captured the German fortress of Rheinberg after a four-year siege during the Eighty Years' War. Maurice of Nassau took Breda by hiding his men in a peat-boat, allowing them to bypass the defenses. Henry IV of France defeated the Catholic League once again, while the Treaty of Constantinople was signed between the Ottoman and Safavid Empires, ending their 12-year war. In Asia, Japan's Toyotomi Hideyoshi launched an attack on Hachijō Castle in Tokyo, capturing it after just one day. In Thailand, Naresuan Maharat became the new ruler upon the death of his father Sanphet I. Ferdinand of Habsburg became the Archduke of Inner Austria at the age of 12, with a regency council ruling in his place until 1596. The year also saw tensions rise between European nations, as the Levant Company's fleet clashed with the Spanish Navy in the Straits of Gibraltar. 20 August 1582 - Japan saw the end of the siege of Odawara as Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to unite the country came to an end. John White, the governor of Roanoke, returned home on August 18 after leaving in 1587 for supplies but found the colony deserted. Pope Sixtus V died on August 27 and was succeeded by Pope Urban VII just days later, who died from malaria shortly after. In October, two papal conclaves were held with different outcomes. The first resulted in Giovanni Battista Castagna being elected pope, while the second saw a new election that followed King Philip II of Spain's recommendations. A 6.0 magnitude earthquake hit Lower Austria and Vienna in October, causing damage and loss of life. King Nanda Bayin of Burma sent an army to suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung on October 13. Judar Pasha led an invasion of the Songhai Empire from Morocco with 20,000 troops on October 16. John White returned to England with his crew after their failed search for Roanoke's "lost colony" on October 24. The year 1591 was marked by significant events across the globe. The Holy Roman Empire and the Ottoman Empire were both in power, with Emperor Rudolf II at the helm of the former and Sultan Murad III leading the latter. A major shift occurred on December 5 when Niccolò Sfondrato was elected as the new pope, taking the name Pope Gregory XIV. This decision came after Gabriele Paleotti fell three votes short of election, resulting in a compromise candidate being selected. The North Berwick witch trials continued, with Agnes Sampson being questioned by King James VI of Scotland and confessing to practicing witchcraft on December 7. She would later be executed on January 28. In other news, the Orthodox Patriarch Meletius I of Alexandria succeeded Silvester, while the Spanish were pushed out of southern Gelderland by Dutch forces. Notable births included Simon Vouet, a French painter, and Arthur Bell, an English Franciscan martyr. Benedetta Carlini, an Italian mystic, also saw the light of day on January 20. 25 - Juan Alonso de Cueva's y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate and Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera, passed away in 1665. Also in December, Daniel Seghers, Flemish Jesuit brother and painter, died in 1661; John West, colonial governor of Virginia, succumbed to death in 1659. Additionally, William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken, breathed his last in 1640. Other notable individuals who passed away include Angelica Veronica Airola, Italian painter (died 1670), Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (died 1661), Isaac de Caus, French landscafer (died 1648), Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (died 1630), Ii Naokatsu, Japanese daimyō (died 1662), William Bradford, English leader of Plymouth Colony (died 1657), William Browne, English poet (died 1645), Theophilus Eaton, Puritan colonial merchant (died 1658), Kösem Sultan (died 1651), Michéal Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (died 1643), Marie Vernier, French actress (died 1627), Caterina Assandra, Italian composer (died c. 1618), Magdalena Andersdotter, Norwegian-Faroese shipowner (died 1650), and Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (died 1650). Papal honours were bestowed upon Saint Catherine de Ricci and Popes Sixtus V and Urban VII. January saw the passing of Jakob Andreae, German theologian (b. 1528), Giambattista Benedetti, Italian mathematician and physicist (b. 1530), Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527), Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1522), Gioseffo Zarlino, Italian music theorist and composer (b. 1517), François Hotman, French Protestant lawyer and writer (b. 1524), Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508), Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1543), Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1514), and Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warwick, English nobleman and general (b. 1528). In February, notable individuals who passed away include Duchess Hedwig of Württemberg, by marriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547), Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1552), Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1530), and Mahdi Thammaracha (b. 1509). March saw the passing of Hōjō Urasama, Japanese warlord (b. 1338) and Hōjō Tōtoku, Japanese warlord (b. 1540 ?). In April, Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern, passed away. May saw the passing of Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1523). The list includes notable individuals who passed away on various dates in November and December of 1590 or earlier. Some are notable politicians, theologians, and philosophers from Europe, while others were military leaders, artists, or historians. Notable figures include Dirck Coornhert, a Dutch politician and theologian; Girolamo Zanchi, an Italian theologian; Ambroise Paré, a French surgeon; Philipp Frischlin, a German philologist and poet; and Sorley Boy MacDonnell, an Irish chieftain. The list also includes notable figures from the arts, such as Marietta Robusti, a Venetian Renaissance painter. Additionally, there are individuals who made significant contributions to fields like military history, colonialism, and cultural developments that laid the groundwork for the "European miracle" of the subsequent centuries. The 15th century also saw the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Americas in 1492, marking the beginning of European exploration and colonization of the New World. The period was characterized by the reign of prominent leaders such as Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, who conquered Constantinople and brought an end to the Byzantine Empire. In Europe, the 15th century saw the rise of monarchs like Ferdinand and Isabella, who defeated the Moors at the Battle of Grenada in 1492. The 15th century was marked by significant events that shaped the course of world history. In Italy, the foundations of modern banking and accounting were laid, while the French emerged victorious from the Hundred Years' War, leading to a period of turmoil in the English known as the Wars of the Roses. The Battle of Bosworth Field saw the downfall of Richard III, establishing the Tudor dynasty and paving the way for the Renaissance. Meanwhile, the Byzantine Empire was coming to an end, as Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks, marking a significant shift in the balance of power in Europe. This led to an influx of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of the printing press laid the groundwork for the development of the Renaissance. The Catholic Church was divided, leading to the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. In Islamic Spain, the Christian Reconquista led to the dissolution of Islamic rule and the return of southern Spain to Christian hands. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed, and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. The Ming dynasty reached its peak under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of Christian kingdoms in Nubia, while the Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec and Inca Empires reached the peak of their influence, but the arrival of European explorers like Christopher Columbus marked the beginning of a new era of colonization. 1402 was a pivotal year marked by the founding of the Sultanate of Malacca, led by Parameswara, as well as the beginning of Spanish colonization in the Canary Islands. This same period saw intense internal conflict within the Ottoman Empire with the start of the Ottoman Interregnum. Meanwhile, China's capital moved from Nanjing to Beijing under the reign of the Yongle Emperor. The early 15th century was a time of significant expansion and war for various empires and kingdoms, including the Ming treasure voyages led by Admiral Zheng He across vast swaths of Asia and Africa. This era also witnessed major battles such as the Battle of Grunwald, which marked the decline of the Teutonic Knights, and the decisive English victory at Agincourt against France. The period from 1410 to 1415 saw the final Welsh war of independence under Owain Glyndŵr, alongside the founding of the Sayyid dynasty in Delhi by Khizr Khan. This was also a time when Henry the Navigator led the Portuguese conquest of Ceuta, a significant step in the emergence of Portugal as a colonial power. The year 1417 saw a mission from the three kings of Sulu (Paduka Pahala, Maharaja Kolanating, and Paduka Prabhu) travel across the Pacific to China, only for one of them to die on their return journey. The reigns of notable figures such as Joan of Arc in France and Deva Raya II in India were also punctuated by significant events. The years between 1420 and 1433 were characterized by the completion of the Chinese Forbidden City, the collapse of the Ife Empire in Sub-saharan Africa, and a turning point in the Hundred Years' War with Joan of Arc's victories. The reigns of notable leaders like James I in Scotland and Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan in Tondo also ended during this period. Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc began in Rouen, France under English occupation. Pope Eugene IV succeeded Pope Martin V to become the 207th pope. The trial of Joan of Arc started on March 26 and ended with her being burned at the stake on May 30. On June 16, the Teutonic Knights and Śvitrigaila signed the Treaty of Christmelfeld, creating an anti-Polish alliance. September saw the Battle of Inverlochy, where Donald Balloch defeated the Royalists. In October, the Treaty of Medina del Campo was signed, solidifying peace between Portugal and Castille. Henry VI of England was crowned King of France on December 16. The Catholics and Utraquists defeated the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany in 1434, ending the Hussite Wars. In 1438, Pachacuti founded the Inca Empire. The Ming dynasty of China saw the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage featured prominently in art. Eton College was founded by Henry VI in 1440. The Golden Horde broke up into various khanates throughout the 1440s. Moctezuma I led the Aztecs to dominance in Mesoamerica from 1440 to 1469. Obá Ewuare came to power in Benin and turned it into an empire in 1440. Jan van Eyck, a Flemish painter, died in 1441. Portuguese navigators reestablished the European slave trade with African slaves sent directly to Portugal that year. The League of Mayapan began to disintegrate due to a civil war between the Tutul Xiu and Cocom. Leonardo Bruni defined Middle Ages and Modern times in 1442. Abdur Razzaq visited India in 1443, while King Sejong the Great published the hangul alphabet system for Korean in that year. The Albanian league was established in Lezha, with Skanderbeg as leader, and began a war against the Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state lasted until 1479. The Ottoman Empire defeated Polish and Hungarian armies at the Battle of Varna in 1444. 1453: Ottoman Empire's rise marks the end of Byzantine era with Constantine XI's death 1453: The Hundred Years' War concludes as cannons decide the battle at Castillon 1454-1466: Poland takes control over Royal Prussia after defeating Teutonic Knights 1455-1485: England struggles through Wars of Roses, House of York vs Lancaster 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously cleared of heresy and recognized in France 1456: Ottoman forces halt their advance at Belgrade, halting Europe's conquest 1457: Edo Castle construction begins 1461: League of Mayapan disintegrates; 17 Kuchkabals emerge in Yucatan 1450s: Key Figures and Events in World History Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, Conquers Parts of Bohemia The Renaissance King Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia in 1469. The same year marks the birth of Guru Nanak Dev, a revered figure in Sikhism who is also recognized by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. Aztec Empire: Reign of Axayacatl Begins In 1469, Axayacatl starts his reign as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. This period also sees significant events in other regions like the Battle of Lipnic, where Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde. Indonesia and Southeast Asia The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông in 1471. In Morocco, Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan in 1472. Europe The Burgundy Wars between France, Switzerland, Lorraine, and Sigismund II of Habsburg against Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy take place from 1474 to 1477. Muscovy conquers Novgorod in 1478. The Great Mosque of Demak is built by the Wali Songo during Sultan Raden Patah's reign in 1478. Balkans and Eastern Europe In 1479, Matthias Corvinus defeats the Turks at the Battle of Breadfield. JagatGuru Vallabhaacharya Ji Mahaprabhu is born that year. The Siege of Rhodes in 1480. India and Tibet The Siege of Rhodes marks a significant event in world history. In India, JagatGuru Vallabhaacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born in 1479. Confucian ideology comes under the administration of Hongzhi Emperor in 1487. Africa Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo in 1482. The Jews are expelled from Andalusia in 1483. Sher Shah Suri is born in Sasaram, Bihar, in 1486. Europe and Asia Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, becoming King of England. Ivan III of Russia conquers Tver that year. Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya, ending the Sangama Dynasty, in 1485. Asia Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. The death of Sunni Ali Ber leaves a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son is soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure in 1492. 1492: Boabdil's surrender marks the end of Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus; Ferdinand and Isabella expel Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism, leading to 40,000-200,000 leaving. Christopher Columbus lands in Americas from Spain. 1493: Columbus lands on modern-day Puerto Rico; Leonardo da Vinci designs the first known helicopter prototype. Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas, dividing non-European territories between them. Italian Wars (1494-1559) lead to downfall of city-states. 1495: Manuel I becomes king of Portugal until 1521. Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back takes place over two years. Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio; University "Alcalá de Henares" is built in Madrid, Spain. 1499: Michelangelo creates the Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. 1500: Islam becomes dominant religion across Indonesian archipelago; Bolikiah founds Maynila city on Pasig River side. Around late 15th century, Bujiangka Manik manuscript is composed. Charles of Ghent is born. Guru Nanak begins spreading Sikhism. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas; Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. The Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Ming Empire reaches its peak under the Yongle Emperor, who reestablishes Chinese rule in Vietnam and launches campaigns against the Mongols. China Bi Sheng invented movable metal type printing in China between 1041 and 1048 Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by Chinese official Wang Zhen with tin, bronze metal movable type printing was created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Harvey's book "Muslms in Spain, 1500 to 1614" was published by Oxford University Press in 2005. Man wrote "The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World" which was released by Headline Review in 2002. Marshall McLuhan's book "The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man" was published by University of Toronto Press in 1962. According to Wikipedia, the 15th century is a historical period that started on January 1, 1401 and ended on December 31, 1500. It is also mentioned that there are several pages that link to this article, including "Caribbean Sea", "Levant", and "Romania". Additionally, it is stated that the best 25 colleges with a Master's in Human Resources were ranked based on median starting salary for graduates of this program. Cornell University topped the list with a median salary of \$95,100, while Emmanuel College - MA had the lowest median debt at \$26,150. The University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign ranks second, with tuition fees of \$32,416 for in-state students and \$41,607 for out-of-state students, and a median salary of \$87,700. Michigan State University follows closely, with tuition fees of \$39,876 for in-state students and \$36,442 for out-of-state students, and a median salary of \$86,300. Other notable universities include the University of South Carolina - Columbia, Pace University, and the University of Houston, with median salaries ranging from \$79,600 to \$84,200. Georgetown University and CUNY Bernard M Baruch College also make the list, with tuition fees of \$57,049 and \$20,882 respectively, and median salaries of \$78,000 and \$77,800. The top 25 universities include a range of institutions, from public schools like the University of Houston and West Virginia University, to private schools like Villanova University and New York University. Cornell University's Industrial and Labor Relations program offers a Master of Professional Studies in Human Resources, a hybrid program with online classes and three one-week sessions on campus, designed for working professionals with at least eight years of experience. The program requires 48 credits and can be completed in 15 months, with two concentrations available: Human Resource Management or Labor Relations, Economics and Organizational Behavior. Students learn to integrate their past professional experience with current theory and best practices, and explore optimal solutions based on their unique situations, with courses including Understanding Financial Statements and Getting Results Through Others. Cornell ILR offers Management and Reading & Managing Emotions courses, as well as a Master's program in Industrial and Labor Relations on-campus. The university is located in Ithaca, New York, part of the prestigious Ivy League since 1865. Visit Cornell University online. The University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign features an MHRIR (Master's Degree in Human Resources & Industrial Relations) with both on-campus and online options. The degree requires 48 credits for completion, which can be finished in three semesters on-campus or two years online. Online students will follow a semester schedule with synchronous and asynchronous courses available. The program prepares generalists for HR roles in business, labor unions, and government, covering current theory and efficient administration practices. Visit University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign's website. Michigan State University offers an MHLRL (Master's in Human Resources & Labor Relations) through the College of Human Resources and Labor Relations. This highly-ranked program requires 36 credits for completion, typically taking two years to finish on-campus or one-and-a-half years with intensive course load. Students will learn effective administration, problem resolution from a global perspective, with options for study abroad in Korea, China, or South Africa. Visit Michigan State University's website. The University of South Carolina-Columbia features an 45-credit Master's in Human Resources degree offered only on-campus and full-time, allowing students to graduate within 16 months. An advanced Professional Master program is also available for selected students. The Darla Moore School of Business offers two master's degrees: Executive Master of Human Resources (EMHR). These programs focus on career advancement and job placement within diverse settings globally. Students will gain knowledge in data-driven decision making, international business, recruitment, and benefits administration. An internship or practicum is mandatory for all students. Coursework includes Human Resources and the Global Firm, Labor Relations, and Human Resource Metrics and Research. The University of South Carolina's EMHR program emphasizes career development and job placement globally. Students will learn about collaborative skills, international business, recruitment, and influence tactics. The program is available in Columbia, South Carolina, with internship opportunities. Visit the University of South Carolina's website for more information. Pace University-New York offers a Master of Science in Human Resource Management (MSHRM) through its Lubin School of Business. This 30-credit program is designed to be completed within two years or less with full-time study. Students will gain knowledge in labor relations, employment law, recruitment skills, organizational behaviors, and retention strategies. The program focuses on combining theory and current best practices in human resource management to advance students' careers. Courses include Business Writing, Negotiations and Bargaining, and Appraisal, Compensation and Assessment. Visit Pace University's website for more details.