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The Differences Between Insulin, Collagen,... The ingredients in neutralizing shampoo How to Remove Nicotine Stains From My Mustache How to Stop Hair Loss With Bladderwrack Directions for Using Kerastase Aqua-Oleum Advantages and Disadvantages of Thermolysis... The
difference between soy lecithin & isoflavones What Household Items Have Hydrochloric Acid? Natural Products to Kill Demodex Mites How to Remove Hair With Ant Egg Oil Using monistat 7 for hair growth How to remove limescale from natural stone... Although fairly common, a blocked drain is enough to drive most people to their wit's end. An obvious
recourse in such cases is to call on the plumber and while that's a sensible option, there are certain things that you can do yourself to unblock a drain. The vast majority of blocked drains are caused by jammed up debris like hair, food particles and other unwanted materials. Natural drain cleaners are often ineffective at removing this debris completely,
which means chemical-based cleaners are your best option. Here we look at one such cleaning agent, caustic soda, and how to use it to unblock drains in your house. Need help unblocking your drain? Speak to an expert now: 08081 689 112 What is caustic soda? The chemical name of caustic soda is sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and it's also known as lye. The
name caustic soda is derived from the material's origins as a sodium hydrate and it's called caustic because, well, it's highly corrosive in nature. It's the last bit that is of most interest when we talk of unclogging blocked drains. Caustic soda causes a chemical reaction when it comes into contact with organic materials like dirt, food, hair etc. These are also
ingredients that account for a majority of drain blockages. Caustic soda can also be easily dissolved in water, which is one reason why many drain cleaners, however, have a higher concentration of caustic soda compared to the ones meant for domestic
use. How to use caustic soda for cleaning & unclogging drains? In its purest form, caustic soda is available as a white coloured waxy solid. However, it's the powdered/liquid caustic soda at any neighbourhood hardware store. Once you've bought it, follow the below-explained
steps. Take a large bucket and dilute 3 cups (750 ml) of caustic soda in 3 litres of cold water. Use a wooden spoon or stirrer to mix the soda and the water. Do not use these containers and utensils for any cooking-related purpose later on. Also, avoid using your hands to stir the mixture. As you mix up the two, you should see a bit of fizz and some amount of
heat. Now pour this solution straight drown the blocked drain and let it sit undisturbed for 30 minutes. Now boil 4 litres of water and use it to flush the drain. If the block persists, you can repeat this procedure a couple of times. Considerations when using caustic soda Although highly effective, using caustic soda to clear blocked drains is not without its
share of challenges. The biggest risk it poses is to your health and safety. Caustic soda's corrosive nature, while a boon when trying to get rid of difficult blockages, can lead to vision impairment. At the very least, direct contact can create a burning sensation and swelling in the eyes and the skin. The consequences of ingesting it are far more serious. From
chemical burns to gastrointestinal ulceration and even death, caustic soda's effects on health can be devastating. If you have decided to use caustic soda to clear a blocked drain, do so after wearing full protective equipment. When you are done using the caustic soda to clear a blocked drain, do so after wearing full protective equipment.
from most hardware shops or stores that specialise in selling commercial-grade cleaning products. The concentration of the caustic soda sold by these stores ranges from 50% to above. However, you don't need such a high concentration to dissolve the average drainage debris. But if you still intend to buy highly concentrated caustic soda, be careful of its
corrosive nature and use and store it appropriately. If you are faced with a blocked drain, do not go for caustic soda as the first measure. Most drain cleaning products is more than adequate to keep your drains flowing freely. Having said that, do consult a professional
plumber once before buying high concentration caustic soda if conventional drain cleaning products fail to clear your drain blockage. Often, the risk of using something like caustic soda far outweighs the price you'd pay for a professional and efficient plumbing service. Caustic Soda method didn't work? - Call our Drain Unblocking Specialists Today! Drain
Unblocking London | Drain Unblocking Essex | Drain Unblocking Kent | Drain Unblocking Surrey Clogged drains over time and combines with soap scum, oils and other debris to form thick clogs that impede water flow. Clearing
hair clogs entirely can be challenging, often requiring the use of chemical drain cleaners to fully dissolve and dislodge the mass of tangled hair from pipe walls. While homemade mixtures like baking soda and vinegar can help loosen minor clogs, severe hair blockages usually call for more powerful chemical agents to break down the hair and restore proper
drainage. But which chemical ingredients work best for dissolving hair in drains? Here's an overview of some of the top options. What Causes Hair clogs in Drains? Hair gets trapped in drains because its thin, stringy texture allows strands to wind their way into pipes and joints. Hairs collect in drains trainers but inevitably some slip through over time,
accumulating bit by bit along pipe walls. When wet, hair sticks to surfaces and binds to soap scum, grease, skin cells and minerals from water to form sticky masses that capture even more hair clogs include: Shampooing or shaving over
sinksLong hair from multiple household membersOld pipes with cracks and gapsInsufficient water flow to flush hair fullyInfrequent drain cleaningHair eventually decomposes in drains but clumps can persist for months or even years before breaking down, continuously trapping more hair. Chemical intervention is often needed to speed up hair removal and
get drains flowing freely again. Chemical Ingredients in Drain Cleaners Use caustic or corrosive agents to look for include: Sodium Hydroxide Also known as lye or caustic soda, sodium hydroxide is a highly alkaline
chemical compound that dissolves proteins like hair as well as fats and oils. It saponifies greases to make them more water soluble. Sodium hydroxide can be extremely corrosive, so drain cleaners contain it in lower concentrations. Potassium hydroxide can be extremely corrosive, so drain cleaners contain it in lower concentrations.
oils blocking drains. It can generate enough heat to liquefy solidified grease. Concentrated forms can be hazardous if handled improperly. Sodium NitrateThis oxidizing agent is an active ingredient in crystallized drain openers. It accelerates decomposition of organic material like hair when combined with sulfuric acid. The exothermic reaction also releases
heat to melt blockages. Sodium Chloride acid under the salt (sodium chloride) in drain cleaners helps remove soap scum and mineral deposits from pipes. It abrasively scrubs surfaces when dissolved in water. Non-clumping rock salt varieties are best for preventing clogs. Sulfuric AcidUsed with sodium nitrate, concentrated sulfuric acid promotes a vigorous chemical
reaction that burns through blockages. This powerful acid dissolves hair and other organics on contact. Drain cleaners use a diluted form to avoid hazardous fumes. Enzymes are a safer alternative to caustic
chemicals but require longer contact time to work. Bleach Sodium hypochlorite bleach breaks down hair proteins and loosens matted clumps through oxidation. Plain liquid bleach shouldn't be mixed with drain cleaner. Acids Chemical compounds like
sulfuric, hydrochloric or phosphoric acid dissolve hair and other debris by chemically converting them into liquid and gas. They are effective but very hazardous if used incorrectly. Types of Drain Cleaners for HairChemical drain cleaners for removing hair clogs come in various formulas: Caustic Liquid Drain Cleaners Sodium hydroxide and potassium
hydroxide based alkaline liquids are classic caustic drain openers. They quickly dissolve hair and other organics but require caution to avoid chemical burns or pipe damage. Crystallized Drain Openers Granular products containing sodium nitrate and sulfuric acid generate heat and fizzing action to penetrate blockages when mixed with water. They
effectively clear hair but carry risks if used improperly. Enzyme Cleaners and grease over several hours or days. They are gentle on pipes but not as immediately effective on severe clogs. Oxidizing Cleaners and grease over several hours or days. They are gentle on pipes but not as immediately effective on severe clogs. Oxidizing Cleaners and grease over several hours or days.
break them down through a chemical reaction. They provide a moderate approach but can take time to work. Acidic Cleaners Sulfuric or hydrochloric acid based cleaners Sulfuric or hydrochloric acid based
gently but are generally not strong enough for severe blockages on their own.Drain Cleaner TypeActive IngredientsProsConsCaustic LiquidsSodium/Potassium Hydroxide- Fast acting- Powerful hair removal- Very alkaline/corrosive- Requires gloves/eye protectionCrystallized Cleaner Sodium Nitrate, Sulfuric Acid- Strong exothermic reaction- Penetrates
thick clogs- Generates dangerous heat/fumes- Can cause pipe burnsEnzyme CleanersProprietary Enzyme Blends- Gentle formula- Won't harm pipes- Slow to take effect- Not for severe clogsOxidizing CleanersBleach, Peroxide, Potassium Permanganate- Moderate hair removal- Disinfects- Can take time to work- Can be harsh if overusedAcidic
CleanersSulfuric/Hydrochloric Acid- Very fast acting- Powerful solvents- Extremely hazardous- Requires extreme cautionNatural CleanersVinegar, Baking Soda, Boiling Water- Non-toxic ingredients- Won't damage pipes- Limited on severe clogs- Slow results How to Use Chemical Drain Cleaners When using chemical cleaners to remove hair clogs, follow
these important guidelines:- Carefully read product instructions first- Wear gloves, goggles and protective clothing- Never mix cleaners together as toxic fumes can result- Don't use on completely blocked drains - relieve standing water first- Limit use to small, targeted amounts - don't overdose drains- Give cleaners proper time to work before flushing
with water- Rinse pipes thoroughly with water after treatment- Ventilate area to avoid inhaling fumes- Keep children and pets away during use You turn on the shower or pull the plug out of your shower, and you simply can't get rid of
it. When your drain is blocked, it can be stressful and incredibly inconvenient. Drain unblocker products are the way to go when you are struggling to get things flowing normally again. But there are so many different types of drain unblockers out there, we hear you, so how do you choose with a whole load of blockages that need different care and
attention. We spent hours analysing and reviewing (35 Hours to be precise), but which one was the best drain unblocker for showers and baths from over 50 we checked out? Ultimately it was this model from Scotch that was a clear winner for us. It's powerful, works quickly on hair, which tends to be the biggest culprit in the bathroom blocking up the
shower drain and bath waste. It is safe to use on multiple drains and pipes within your home, so not only was it a winner for the bathroom, you can use this in the kitchen, thanks to the way it deals with fats and grease..HAPPY-DAYS! Scotch is a powerful solution that works quickly - A great all rounder for around £10. Due to its strength and the speed at
which it works, it gets our vote for the best out there for showers and baths. But if our top pick isn't for you, fear not we have plenty of other options for you, this quick table highlights our shower and bath drain unblocker picks for all types of blockages. Scotch is a big brand, and one that has proven itself time and time again. When your drain gets clogged
with hair (pet and human alike) it can be a real pain to get clear again, and that is why we have chosen a drain unblocker that is powerful and ready for action, so take a good look. This particular drain to get clear again, and that is why we have chosen a drain unblocker that is powerful and ready for action, so take a good look. This particular drain to get clear again, and that is why we have chosen a drain unblocker that is powerful and ready for action, so take a good look. This particular drain to get clear again, and that is why we have chosen a drain unblocker that is powerful and ready for action, so take a good look.
ready, which is particularly useful if you have muddy pets to rinse off. It is one of the strongest formulas on the market as well, so you are assured success with every use. It doesn't just push the hair down and out either; it actually dissolves it in the drain so that you have a completely clear system. It even works to tackle grease, completely melting it, which
is ideal if you fancy using it for the kitchen sink as well as your bath or shower. The fact that it is able to get rid of two of the biggest clogs really works in its favour, and it works quickly, so you can get back to full functionality faster. Some customers feel that it is quite expensive to buy, especially when compared with other brands, but we disagree as its on
another level to supermarket brandsThis shower drain unblocker is incredibly powerful and effective, making it one of the best on the market for removing hair and grease from drains. While there are some who found it quite expensive, they all noted that it worked really well, and you don't have to use the entire bottle on one blockage (unless it's really
severe). It is quick to act and easy to use as well as rinse out after, and so definitely worth spending a little extra. Q. How much do you need to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At one time it is suggested to use at any one time? A. At on
name for decades, and for a good reason. It has always been a strong and effective shower drain cleaner, so if you if you didn't like out top pick Scotch product and want to stick with a brand you will certainly be familiar with then this could be your choice. This particular shower drain unblocker comes in a twin pack, with each bottle containing 500ml -
perfect for severe blockages or for regular maintenance of your shower drain. One of the most important features that it is safe for use in every room. It comes in gel form, which is easy to insert into the drain, and it works fast to get rid of grunge, hair, and grease
effectively. While it will clean your shower drain nicely, it will also remove any foul odours that might be lurking down there - leaving it smelling fresh ready for your next shower. If your shower had a slow running drain before, this unblocker promises to rectify it. Some customers found this one quite tricky to get open, and a couple even ended up cutting a
hole in the bottle. [We didn't experience this when we tested it] This one shot drain cleaner comes at a pretty good price, especially considering there are two bottles in the pack. While there are some that have noted the bottles can be really hard to open (even resorting to cutting it open) at least you know it is child safe, and it doesn't affect how well the
product works. Ideal for showers, and the rest of your home, it's a fast-acting solution to any blockage. Click Here for Latest Prices Just like the shower, the bath can get clogged pretty easily - especially if there is a lot of hair and soapy scum getting down the drain. To tackle blockages like this, you need something powerful, and Buster is one of the leading
 brands. Have a look at the reviews below and see what you think of it. This drain cleaner comes in a pack of six, each of which contains 300ml of liquid so that are slow moving due to build-up starting. Made to be powerful, it will dissolve any hair that it
down the bath drain, as well as soap scum and any other debris that has built up in there. It has been designed to be used on showers, baths, and basins, so your entire bathroom is covered by this pack of drain unblocker, and the instructions are really easy to follow with a strong and effective solution to get things back to normal. While normally used for
unblocking drains, you can also use a small amount for regular maintenance so that things remain clear. Some customers have noted that it can be a little slow to start working, especially with severe blockages. This drain cleaner doesn't just come from a reputable brand; it is also really cost-effective because it comes in a handy six-pack. While it has been
stated that it can be a little slow to work, the results are absolutely fantastic and well worth waiting a little longer for. It's a powerful solution that will eliminate hair and scum in your drain, leaving it fresher and cleaner than ever before. Plus, it can be used as a preventative measure - which is great if your bath gets a lot of use. Click Here for Latest Prices
The outside drains need love too, and it is pretty normal for them to end up clogged at some point. To help you out, we have picked our favourite outdoor drain unblocker so that you can ensure it works well the first time. Take a look below and see if this is going to be the one for you. This drain unblocker comes in a 500ml bottle, which is more than enough
to take action on any blockages in your drain. It is a thick gel that will cling to the entirety of the drain, wrapping itself around the blockages and working to dissolve them so that you have free flow again. It will even deodorise the drain to remove any foul odours. This particular drain cleaner will dissolve grease, hair, soap scum, food, and even leaves, so
 there really isn't anything this particular cleaner can't work on when clearing the external drain. It works incredibly fast as well, ensuring that within 30 minutes you are able to see the water running normally again - or overnight for those really bad
clogs. This drain cleaner comes at a pretty reasonable price, and is perfectly suited for use outside. While some customers found they needed a few bottles for their blockages, this is not a common occurrence, and so you should be fine with just one. It doesn't just unblock the drain either, it also leaves it with a fresh smell and gets rid of whatever was
causing the foul one. A fantastic choice to make for any outdoor drain. Q. Can you use this on an inside drain aswell as an outside drain? A. Although it is sold as an outside drain product, there should be no problem using it inside aswell. Click Here for Latest Prices There are some blockages that just need something extra in order to get loose, and this is
where the HC formula is for those really heavy-duty tasks.. If this is the kind of thing you need for your home, make sure you take a look at the reviews below and maybe pick a pack up. With this drain cleaner, you have a choice, because you can either pick up a single 1L box, or you can get as many as three so that you are fully prepared for current or
get rid of anything from hair and grease, to soap scum and toothpaste, and even the biggest blockages can be broken down by this beast. The instructions for both bottles are also very clear, so you will find using them incredibly effective
biggest advantages. Overall, it's an excellent cleaner to choose. Click Here for Latest Prices Here are some further models of drain unblocker for you to look at, just in case the ones above do not quite meet your requirements. Another drain unblocker for you to look at, just in case the ones above do not quite meet your requirements. Another drain unblocker for you to look at, just in case the ones above do not quite meet your requirements.
you need to do is pour it into the drain and leave it to sit for 30 minutes before rinsing it out with hot water. When you do pour it into the drain, it won't make the blockage worse - unlike granular unblocker. It works on every form of waster pipe as well, making it a versatile
product to choose, and it will even remove any foul odours for the perfect finish. Available at a low price, this miracle worker is sure to end up at the top of your list. There are times when you need to do is hand-feed the spiral
rod down the drain using the rotating handle. Using the pistol grip, you can clear stubborn clogs and blockages with great ease. The whole system is very easy to use, and the ergonomic design means that it is also comfortable to hold. The ideal combination of simplicity and functionality can be found in this model, and it comes to you at an incredibly cheap
price. Back to the classics, this is another gel drain cleaner from Mr Muscle, but this time it has been designed to deal with your kitchen as well as your bath or shower - As soon as the liquid is poured into the drain, the two main ingredients are activated and produce a strong cleaning foam that will cleanse the entire width of your pipes; breaking down
grime and debris to leave things clearer than before. After leaving it for 15 minutes or overnight (depending on how bad the blockage is) just rinse it with hot water and you'll be back in action. For a twin pack of this cleaning wonder, it's a good supermarket type product but not the same level as our top picks This particular chemical is pretty powerful, and the blockage is) just rinse it with hot water and you'll be back in action.
it can dissolve almost anything that is natural - including hair (a paintbrush made with hair will last less than 20 seconds when dipped in caustic soda). This isn't all though, as it has been known to dissolve skin and can even remove fingerprints from your hands, as well as burn the skin horribly. This is why you should always wear gloves and safety goggles
when using it, because while it is incredibly effective on drains, it can also cause a lot of damage to your skin and body. It does, however, practically guarantee that you will have a good drain unblocking experience when you use it, just make sure you check that it can be used with your piping and drain before you buy it as there might be restrictions due to
the strength of the product. You can get a tub of caustic soda at a reasonable deal hereThere are a few ways you can unblock a shower drain naturally - it depends on how severe the clog is and what you have available to you at the time. Here are some of the natural methods that we find work best for you to flick through. This is often the simplest fix for
minor clogs in your drain, and if it is small enough, you should find that this solves everything. All you need to do is fill the kettle up, boil it, and then steadily pour the entire thing down the drain. The heat of the water is usually enough to remove scum and grunge, or separate small blockages so that the drain is left clear and flowing smoothly again. This is a
really good natural solution for tougher clogs, and it can work pretty well if you don't want to use chemicals on your drain. First, pour a pot of boiling water down the drain to loosen things up a little, and then pour half a cup of baking soda down after it. Let it sit for a few minutes before you get a cup of white vinegar and mix it with a little hot water and
you are sure to be an unstoppable cleaning team that can conquer any blockage - no matter how big or small it may be. With a range of brands and prices, we have something for everyone. What did you think of our drain unblocker guide? Are there any that you would have liked to see or recommended? We love hearing from you, so make sure to leave us a
message in the comments below. Does it work? No poo method Alternatives Takeaway Baking soda can cause skin irritation and damage to your hair. You may want to opt for an alternative, like a clarifying shampoo, and choose a product that fits your hair. You may want to opt for an alternative, like a clarifying shampoo, and choose a product that fits your hair.
commercial shampoos. People report that baking soda, dissolved in water, can remove excess oil and buildup, soften your hair, and restore shine. But the method is not foolproof — some people have reported severe damage to their hair over time. Read on to learn what research says about this treatment and if you should use it. There is no evidence that
baking soda can soften your hair or restore shine. There's more research to support baking soda as a risk for hair damage and skin irritation. The average scalp has a pH level of 5.5, and the hair shaft has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health, but baking soda as a risk for hair damage and skin irritation. The average scalp has a pH level of 5.5, and the hair shaft has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health, but baking soda has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health, but baking soda has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health, but baking soda has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health, but baking soda has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health, but baking soda has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health, but baking soda has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health, but baking soda has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health, but baking soda has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health, but baking soda has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health, but baking soda has a pH level of 5.6. Maintaining this balance helps with hair health h
can increase:cuticle damagehair breakagefrizzirritationYour skin also has a pH level around 5.5. One study found that an alkaline soap (pH 9.5) significantly decreased the skin's fat content and irritated the protective layer of the skin's fat content.
first. Ingredients with a high pH are effective at removing buildup and drying out the scalp, but long-term use can also strip your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp. The no poo method doesn't balance your hair of its natural oils and irritate the scalp.
scalp's pH level. In fact, it may even stress out your scalp when you introduce a high and low pH level so quickly together. If you do choose to use the no poo method, do so with extreme caution. Patch-test on your skin before using to see if baking soda causes any side effects. In general, baking soda is abrasive and can leave your hair and scalp dry. Using
the powder as a shampoo is more likely to be effective for people with a conditioner to moisturize the scalp. A different no poo convert shared a similar experience within weeks of starting the method. Some users have found that combining baking soda with an apple cider vinegar
rinse actually stripped their hair. The good news is that hair and skin care has increasingly improved since the no poo method. How you choose your hair care products, from shampoos to sprays, should depend on: hair damage (chemical treatment, blow dryers, grooming habits, and environmental exposure) hair strength (resistance to breakages) hair type,
such as thin, thick, strong, curly, or straightscalp typeUse a clarifying shampoo. If you want to remove product buildup and oil, use clarifying shampoo. These shampoos contain surfactants such as sodium lauryl sulfate or sodium lauryl sulfate to remove product buildup. Research shows that these ingredients effectively remove oils but this can cause hair
damage, especially if already damaged, dry, or chemically treated. Avoid long-term use. Use coconut oil can penetrate the hair shaft and prevent hair breakage. It also works pre- and post-conditioner. Conditioner helps create the sleek, frizz-free look many people want. It also seals
shampoo replacement. There are many other products and ingredients you can use for hair health. You can also try taking vitamins for your overall health and for stronger hair growth., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,775 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United
football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, 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 Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for
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: Charles Rangel Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi 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 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 -
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. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany.
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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))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by Kinch
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
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 and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the 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
Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the first Qing 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
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 Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry
 Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1715)
1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1708) January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke,
 French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German
 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. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (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. 1718) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 3 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 5 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 6 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 7 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 8 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish politician (d. 1708) May 9 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English poli
1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German bysician (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of
Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu
(from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1710) [11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch
admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681)
September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) 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. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 -
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                ser, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobl
(d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 31 - Georg II of
Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1596) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1596) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1596) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1596) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1596) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1596) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1596) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1596) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1596) March 29 - Lord John Stewart (b. 1596) March 29 - 
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. 1511) 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. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with
the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1583) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1583) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1583) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1583) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1583) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1583) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1583) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1583) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1583) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1583) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1583) September 3 Guido Bentivoglio Bentivog
8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English
diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - N
(b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry
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a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification.
century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century
1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - 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 sas America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of
Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numera
October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres
through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made
substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America 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 came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the
leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European 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 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, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da
Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 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: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, wit
by Amara Dungas, 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 Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice 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, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509:
Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia.
Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward
from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China,
during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: 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 Chaldiran, the Ottoman
Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The
Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 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: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an
Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (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 V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Rom
Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first 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: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under the Adil Shahi under the Ad
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present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November,

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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 was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodesed.
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 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 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 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 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 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 ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August and Indonesia (in present-day Indonesia) and Indonesia (in pres
 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 manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi
Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of
 the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the
 island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a
 glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: Treaty 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. 1531: The Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas
1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1534: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical,
 millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (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. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portuguese establish Recife in
Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores
inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri dynasty as rulers of North India during the
reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher 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: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are
 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 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in
Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is
 made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 1547
 Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg.
 Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 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 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 under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is
Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 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: 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 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. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at
 Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion 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 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 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 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 died in the Forbidden City, Longqing 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: 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,
responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottomans. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistadore responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Market Missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Market Missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Market Missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Market Missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Market Missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Market Missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Market Missionaries in what was a spanish missionaries in what which was a spanish missionaries in what was a spanish missionaries in what was a spanish missionaries in what was a spanish which was a spanish missionaries in what was a spanish missionaries in white was a spanish was a spanish was a spanish with the was a spanish 
Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture 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
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. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 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 Portugal is
killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese es
in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 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. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and
 Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope
Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day 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 Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi.
Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: 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 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. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 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 forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.
 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 1
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, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States of Ne
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: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during the
Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase
spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of 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 Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent,
 Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the 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 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. 1519-1520: Hodern square root symbol (v)
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 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 is
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(previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th_century" Hair entanglements in sink drains are a typical and somewhat unpleasant issue that often results in drain blockages and can escalate to expensive repair work. It can be quite a hassle to handle, particularly if you're unfamiliar with the correct methods.
However, fret not! We're here to lend a hand! In this homely blog post, we're going to equip you with some valuable guidance on how to dissolve that are effective at dissolving hair in a drain. For a natural and home-friendly solution to dissolve
hair in your drain, all you need are the everyday items of baking soda, white vinegar, and hot water. Simply sprinkle half a cup of baking soda into the troubled drain, followed by an equal measure of white vinegar, and hot water. This delightful concoction is superbly
effective at removing hair and other organic matter causing the pesky blockage. Enzymatic cleaners, unlike chemical drain cleaners, unlike chemical drain cleaners, use bacteria or enzymes to break down clogs caused by hair and other materials. They are safer for pipes, septic systems, and the environment. However, they may take longer to work and may be less effective for severe
clogs. Caustic soda, or sodium hydroxide, is a potent chemical that effectively dissolves hair and other clog-causing materials in drains. To use, mix with water as instructed and pour down the clogged drain. However, caution must be exercised as improper use of caustic soda can be extremely hazardous. If the previous methods fail, try a toilet plunger or
drain snake. These tools can physically remove hair and other debris from the drain. To use a plunger, place it over the drain and pump it up and down until the clog clears. To use a drain snake, insert and turn it to break up the clog. Prevention indisputably beats cure, and this wisdom extends to hair clogs too. Consider taking forward-thinking steps such
as setting up a hair catcher or a mesh drain cover to trap the hair and steer clear of clogs in your sink drain. Yet, if you're faced with persistent or tough blockages, don't hold back from reaching out for professional aid. Skilled experts in drain services have the know-how and the right tools to wrestle even the most stubborn clogs. providing personalized
solutions to ensure your drains remain unblocked and operate efficiently. Dealing with hair clogs in sink drains can be a frustrating and unpleasant experience. However, by using the above-mentioned tips and tricks, you can easily remove hair clogs from your sink drain and keep it unclogged and hygienic. Remember to take preemptive measures to prevent
hair clogs from forming in the first place, and always prioritize safety when handling drain cleaners. By following these tips, you can say goodbye to hair clogs in your sink drain once and for all! At Guardian Plumbers, we understand the frustration of clogged drains. If you can't unclog it yourself, reach out! Our experienced team will assess and provide a
tailored solution. We can handle even the toughest clogs. Contact us today to get your plumbing back in shape!
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