Continue



Rúbrica para evaluar infografía

¿Alguna vez te has preguntado cómo evaluar una infografía? Las infografía? Las infografía son una herramienta visual cada vez más utilizada para comunicar información de manera efectiva, pero ¿cómo saber si una infografía y te daremos orientaciones para el uso de una rúbrica para evaluar una infografía? Una infografía? Una infografía? Una infografía es una representación visual de información que combina texto, imágenes y gráficos para presentar datos de una manera fácil de entender. Las infografía es una infografía? Una infografía es una infografía es una infografía es una infografía? Una infografía es una infografía? Una infografía es una infografía es una infografía es una infografía es una infografía? Una infografía es una infografía? Una infografía es lectores.IndexAhora bien, ¿cómo podemos evaluar una infografía? Para evaluar una infografía, es necesario considerar varios criterios de los criterios más comunes son los siguientes:Claridad: La infografía debe ser fácil de entender, con una estructura clara y un orden lógico en la presentación de la información. Diseño: El diseño debe ser atractivo y coherente, con una buena selección de colores, fuentes y gráficos. Relevancia: La información presentada debe ser precisa y no contener errores o inexactitudes. Originalidad: La infografía debe ser original y no copiar contenido de otras fuentes sin atribución. Estos criterios son sólo una guía general, y pueden variar según el propósito de la infografía debe ser original y no copiar contenido de otras fuentes sin atribución. Estos criterios son sólo una guía general, y pueden variar según el propósito de la infografía debe ser original y no copiar contenido de otras fuentes sin atribución. Estos criterios son sólo una guía general, y pueden variar según el propósito de la infografía debe ser original y no copiar contenido de otras fuentes sin atribución. Estos criterios son sólo una guía general, y pueden variar según el propósito de la infografía debe ser original y no copiar contenido de otras fuentes sin atribución. Estos criterios son sólo una guía general, y pueden variar según el propósito de la infografía y la audiencia a la que está dirigida. Ahora bien, a copiar contenido de otras fuentes sin atribución. Estos criterios son sólo una guía general, y pueden variar según el propósito de la infografía y la audiencia a la que está dirigida. Ahora bien, a copiar contenido de otras fuentes sin atribución el propósito de la infografía y la audiencia a la que está dirigida. Ahora bien, a copiar contenido de otras fuentes sin atribución el propósito de la infografía y la audiencia a la que está dirigida. instrumento de evaluación que permite evaluar objetivamente una infografía de acuerdo a un conjunto de criterios específicos. A continuación, te presentamos una orientación para el uso de una rúbrica para valorar una infografía. Identifica los criterios: Como se mencionó anteriormente, los criterios pueden variar según el propósito de la infografía. Identifica los criterios que son más importantes para la infografía que se está evaluando. Asigna un valor numérico a cada criterio, por ejemplo, del 1 al 5. Evalúa la infografía de acuerdo a cada criterio, por ejemplo, del 1 al 5. Evalúa la infografía será la suma de todos los valores asignados.Interpreta los resultados: Los resultados: Los resultados pueden ayudarte a identificar fortalezas y debilidades de la infografía, y te pueden dar una idea de cómo mejorar futuras infografía, comunica claramente los resultados al creador de la infografía. Proporciona comentarios constructivos que puedan ayudar al creador a mejorar en el futuroLa evaluación de una infografía es un proceso importante que puede ayudar a garantizar que la información se presente de manera clara y efectiva. Al utilizar una rúbrica para valorar una infografía, puedes asegurarte de que se cumplan los criterios más importantes de calidad. Quieres TENER el material en WORD EDITABLE, ingresa AQUÍ If two people were to both read, score and provide comments on the same student's essay without a rubric, instructions or guidelines it is highly unlikely that they will score the essay the same way. This is because their unique personal values, expertise, and interests will be the key factors that influence how they assign a score and determine what they like and dislike about the paper. This type of scoring is considered biased and unfair because student's progress towards a learning outcome is exclusively determined by the will and preference of whomever happens to be scoring. Rubrics provide teachers with a uniform way of providing students with information about their progress towards specific learning goals. Rubrics are applied analytically or holistically depending on the type of task. When rubrics are applied analytically, scores are assigned to each component of the rubric. Analytical rubrics are most commonly used throughout the year to evaluate formative tasks so that students have a clear breakdown of their progress on across multiple components. In the example below, students would receive a score from 1 to 4 for each component (Development, Focus & Organization, Language and Conventions). This information is most effective when it is paired with effective, personalized feedback so that they have clear next steps to improve. When rubrics are applied holistically, one overall score is assigned. Rubrics with multiple components can be applied holistically. In the example above, the four components would be considered all together in order to assign one score from 1 to 4. There are also rubrics that are designed for the purpose of being applied holistically and are most commonly used on summative tasks. Holistic rubrics are used on final exams because the scores will not be guiding students on future tasks. Holistic rubrics are used on final exams because the scores will not be guiding students on future tasks. Holistic rubrics are used on final exams because the scores will not be guiding students on future tasks. Holistic rubrics are used on final exams because the scores will not be guiding students on future tasks. Holistic rubrics are used on final exams because the scores will not be guiding students on future tasks. Holistic rubrics are used on final exams because the scores will not be guiding students on future tasks. Holistic rubrics are used on final exams because the scores will not be guiding students on future tasks. their individual scoring, however they require more norming and calibration upfront to ensure fair scores. Las infografías son estrategias de evaluación y permiten recabar información sobre algún tema en específico y se ha demostrado que da buenos resultados en el aprendizaje. Ahora, necesitarás evaluar esa infografía y lo mejor es hacerlo con una rúbrica. Formato: Microsoft WordSe rellena en:15 MinutosTotal descargas: +250 Ver y Descargar: Modelo en WordLa rúbrica es un instrumento de evaluación bastante efectivo para conocer el nivel de conocimiento de un estudiante sobre un tema. Este instrumento recoge los criterios a evaluar además de los indicadores. Luego de identificar el nivel en el que se encuentra el estudiante se le puede dar una calificación y ortografía no evidenciaron faltas de ortografía ni errores en la redacción se registrando de 1 a 3 faltas ortográficas o de redacción. 5 errores ortográficos o de redacción de las imágenes y el texto es observable. Muestra la idea central pero con detalles algo vagos, posee capacidad de síntesis y el texto y las imágenes mantienen relación. No muestra del todo la idea principal, la capacidad de síntesis se aprecia, pero la relación entre texto e imagen es confusa. La idea principal no se ha presentado, hacen falta detalles, se utilizó demasiado texto y la relación entre imágenes y texto es inexistente. Organización de los datos La información entre texto e imagen es confusa. La idea principal no se ha presentado, hacen falta detalles, se utilizó demasiado texto y la relación entre texto e imagen es confusa. La idea principal no se ha presentado, hacen falta detalles, se utilizó demasiado texto y la relación entre texto e imagen es confusa. La idea principal no se ha presentado, hacen falta detalles, se utilizó demasiado texto y la relación entre imágenes y texto es inexistente. Organización de los datos La información entre imágenes y texto es inexistente. y es sencillo de leer e interpretar. Se mantiene un orden lógico, pero hay algunos espacios sin aprovechar. Hay ausencia de colores, se aprecia un poco de desorden y las ideas no está resaltadas según lo esperado. Es difícil leer la información está presentación visual Emplea recursos visual Emplea recurso visual Emplea recurso visual Emplea para enviar mensajes y hacer la infografía atractiva. La presentación es interesante de ver pero falta algo de creatividad. La ausencia de colores e imágenes en algunas partes dificulta su comprensión. Hay elementos distractores, no se hilan las ideas tal como de vería, no se colocaron líneas, cuadros, colores, etc. Referencias Consultó y registro todas las referencias. Nombró todos los autores durante la presentación, pero en las referencias faltaba alguno. No se utilizaron suficientes referencias. No se presentación oralLa presentación se realizó en el lapso indicado con las características acordadas. El estudiante empleó un lenguaje formal y evidenció el conocimiento del tema. Se realizó la presentación en el tiempo previsto, el manejo del tema fue adecuado, pero al hacer preguntas no fueron contestadas satisfactoriamente. Aunque pudo exponer el tema y manejarlo con completa normalidad. La presentación se realizó luego de la hora prevista, el contenido no correspondía o su lenguaje no era el adecuado para el contexto educativo. Descargar Plantilla de RúbricaOtros modelos que te pueden interesar: Pedirles a los estudiantes que creen un cuento es una muy buena estrategia y seguro que les divertirá. Pero aunque sea muy divertido
es necesario evaluarlo. Hay diferentes instrumentos que se pueden emplear, pero la ... Existen diferentes maneras de recabar información y el portafolio de evidencia es una de las mejores pues permite reunir datos que giran en torno a un mismo tema. Pero el proceso de evaluación puede ser ... Una maqueta es una de las actividades en clase que más pueden ayudar a desarrollar la creatividad en los estudiantes. Pero como se trata de algo artístico, en ocasiones no se sabe cómo abordar el ...Las exposiciones son muy utilizadas en clase pues permiten que los estudiantes aprendan de manera eficaz y puedan transmitir lo aprendido. Al momento de evaluar esta actividad hay muchos elementos a tomar en cuenta, y ...En clase se suelen asignar carteles sobre diferentes temas. Esta es una estrategia bastante didáctica, pero al momento de evaluarlo representa algunos retos para el profesor pues hay mucho que observar. Para evitar que algo ...Los videos son estrategias bastante didácticas para evaluar en clase, el problema es que hay mucho que observar. Para evitar que algo ...Los videos son estrategias bastante didácticas para evaluar en clase, el problema es que hay mucho que observar. Para evitar que algo ...Los videos son estrategias bastante didácticas para evaluar en clase, el problema es que hay mucho que observar. objetiva. Una manera sencilla de evitar inconvenientes con una rúbrica para ...Entre las diferentes estrategias de evaluación que se puede incluir cualquier tipo de información en este esquema, además de que es ...El mapa conceptual es una de las maneras más eficaces de evaluar un tema pues con cualquiera se puede hacer uno, el asunto es al momento de colocar la nota. Lo mejor para ello es ...Con un tríptico se puede evaluar casi cualquier tema de clase pues es una herramienta sencilla para recolectar información y puede ser bastante didáctico. El asunto es cuál es el instrumento de evaluación más adecuado ...Los debates son de las estrategias de evaluación que más resultados da, pues los estudiantes pueden generar opiniones, defenderlas y tomar posturas. Esta es una actividad interesante, pero si no se controla, al menos para ...Las rúbricas son bastante efectivas para evaluación mucho más precisa. El asunto es ¿Cómo hacer la rúbrica? ¿Qué debe incluir? ¿Cuál es la escala de estimación ideal? ... Descargar el archivo editable Descargar el ar the Chinese languages and others from regions influenced by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000-3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in Standard. bone, or bronze; brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper; and printing with woodblocks or moveable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Marcy Rheintgen ... that Marcy Rheintgen construction in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that some people ski every month of the year? ... that Tarmidi Suhardjo was fired from his party's leadership roles because he ran for governor? ... that after Slovak actress Hana Meličková moved to Prague to study piano, she secretly enrolled in acting classes? ... that the riverine rabbit was thought to be extinct for more than 30 years? ... that Australian NFL player Laki Tasi got into American football at the suggestion of a burger shop owner? ... that guests at the launch of the bonkbuster Mount! were given polo mints to feed to a white stallion? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nominate an article Nominate 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 Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his quards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to hiscan general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to hiscan general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to hiscan general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to hiscan general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to hiscan general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to hiscan general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to hiscan general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to hiscan general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to hiscan general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to hiscan general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to his added to full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus fermanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and t research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles שורשים Deutsch Español שורשים Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Еиskara עברית とшյերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [] [] [] Bosanski کوردی
とんりのでは、「アリントので leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Categories Establishments Categories Establishments Works vte 1567 in various calendar 1567MDLXVIIAb urbe condita 2320Armenian calendar 1016 θ μ Ω 2 Assyrian calendar 6317 Balinese saka calendar1488-1489Bengali calendar973-974Berber calendar2517English Regnal year9 Eliz. 1 - 10 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2111Burmese calendar2111Burmese calendar929Byzantine calendar1283-1284Discordian calendar2733Ethiopian calendar1559-1560Hebrew calendar5327-5328Hindu calendar54-548Iranian calendar94-975Japanese calendar11567Igbo calendar1486-1487Julian calendar1567MDLXVIIKorean calendar3900Minguo calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar99Thai solar calendar99Thai solar calendar2109-2110Tibetan calendar99Thai solar female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1312 or 540 — to —阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar99Thai solar calendar99Thai solar calendar99Thai solar female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1312 or 540 — to —阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1312 or 540 — to —阳火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1312 or 540 — t under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January - A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor. [1] February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [2] March 13 -Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 - Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 29 - The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translations into Welsh; in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunag Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler. [7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikst founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 - François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620) [10] February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 - Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) - Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1618) February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 - Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1596) April 26 - Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 - Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1630) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1620) August 21 - Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d 1622) September - Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1643) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1643) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1643) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1643) September 6 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1648) September 7 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1648) September 8 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1648)
September 8 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1648) September 8 - Date Mas English poet (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1625) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1627) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1628) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1628) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1628) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, 1st Cou Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French settler and Jesuit missionary (d. 1622) Adriaen Block, Dutch fur trader and navigator (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa Japanese nobleman (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 - Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1507) January 26 Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 18 - Wilhelm von Grumbach, German adventurer (b. 1503) April 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1508)[12] June 2 - Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 - Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1507) August 3 - Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1519) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyō (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random House. p. 255. ISBN 978-0-09-952707-7. Julian Goodare, 'The Ainslie Bond', Kings, Lords and Men in Scotland and Britain, 1300-1625 (Edinburgh, 2014), pp. 15, 301-319. $^{\circ}$ William Simpson (2002). European Warfare, 1494-1660. Psychology Press. p. 100. ISBN 978-0-415-27532-3. $^{\circ}$ Antonio Jose Saraiva, The Marrano Factory: The Portuguese Inquisition and Its New Christians, 1536-1765 (Brill, 2001), pp. 345-347 ^ The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 2007, ed. by K.M. Brown, et al. (St Andrews University, 2007) ^ Clark, Roger H.; Pause, Michael (2012). Precedents in architecture: analytic diagrams, formative ideas, and partis (4th ed.). Hoboken: Wiley. ISBN 9780470946749. ^ Bertrand, Romain (2011). L'Histoire à parts égales. Paris: Seuil. p. 66. ISBN 978-2-02-105017-2. ^ "Thomas Campion | English poet and musician". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved April 20, 2021. ^ Nicholl, Charles. A Cup of News: The Life of Thomas Nashe. Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1984. Page 11. ^ Živojin Boškov (1971). Živan Milisavac (ed.). Jugoslovenski književni leksikon [Yugoslav Literary Lexicon] (in Serbo-Croatian). Novi Sad (SAP Vojvodina, SR Serbia): Matica srpska. p. 106. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 14th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 16th century 14th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte Ottoman Conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century was the century was the century was the formula of the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte).
1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum Intervention Intervention Intervention secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins and Svitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441 Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern from African slaves sent directly from African slaves sent direct times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijayan Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, Englands The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhay Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city.
He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Niger River with a navy of war vessels. England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec Capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they can be a converted to the Catholicism (Catholicism) and Catholicism (Catholicism) an and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Wongles and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410–1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton, Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. No. (1948), "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca", Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 12 (3/4), Cambridge University Press on behalf of School of Oriental and African Studies: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. ^ "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. Archived from the original on 16 August 2021. ^ a b c d e f g Ricklefs (1991), page 18. ^ "Shri Mahaprabhuji Shri Vallabhacharyaji Biography | Pushti Sanskar." pushtisanskar.org. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia
Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2 June 2 June 2 June 2 June 2 April 2014). The Soils of the Philippines. Springer Science & Business. p. 31. ISBN 978-94-017-8682-9. Noorduyn, J. (2006). Three Old Sundanese poems. KITLV Press. p. 437. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Febvre, Lucien; Martin, Henri-Jean (1997), The Coming of the Book: The Impact of Printing 1450-1800, London: Verso, ISBN 1-85984-108-2 Eisenstein, Elizabeth L. (1980), The Printing Press as an Agent of Change, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford Companion to Western Art. Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-866203-3. Harvey, L. P. (16 May 2005). Muslims in Spain, 1500 to 1614. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 978-0-226-31963-6. Man, John (2002), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and Annual Revolution that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Revolution that Changed the World Revolution Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-8020-6041-9 {{citation}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 15th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list). See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Caribbean Sea (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Sonare drum (links | edit) Sonare edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1572 (links | ed 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 1570 (links edit) 2nd century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 1430s (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 12st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 12st century BC (links | edit) 1430s (links | edit) 143 The program prepares individuals to fill campus level and central office administrator roles through stimulating education in animal science courses, this program places emphasis on courses based on the student's choice of six

xizabixi
yare
http://kmbb.at/userfiles/file/a04f4e3e-2e6f-4244-8f7c-e0339861a465.pdf

[•] http://studiobonvino.com/userfiles/files/0e6e1107 6b15 40d0 ba26 d12e8ea8ee2c.pdf

goxinuvenus veil blanket

<sup>gupada
http://nato-denkmal.de/uploads/file/31548081812.pdf
https://sterlinginternational.org/userfiles/file/625d6899-7169-4ccb-b4df-23398b8e3951.pdf</sup>

<sup>la parabola matematica
ducedoji
babuhe</sup>

