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Witamy - Welcome Polish (jezyk polski) belongs to the west Slavic group of the Slavic branch of the Indo-European language family. Its closest living relatives are Czech, Slovak, and Sorbian. It is spoken by 36.6 million people in Poland. It is also spoken in Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany.
Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and U.S. The worldwide population of speakers of Polish is estimated at around 39 million (Ethnologue). Click here to see where Polish is spoken in the U.S. Status After the First Partition of Poland in 1772 by Prussia, Austria, and Russia, and Russia, and Russia, Ethnologue).
Poland disappeared from the map. The partitioning countries tried to replace Polish with German or Russian. Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish state after the First World War. Today, Polish is the national language of the Polish state after the First World War. Today, Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish state after the First World War. Today, Polish is the national language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish was restored as the official language of the Pol
consider Polish to be their first language. It is used in all official, social, and personal situations. Dialects Polish has a number of mutually intelligible dialects. The main ones include: Wielkopolski (Greater Polish), spoken in western Poland Mazovian (Mazur), spoken in
northeastern Poland, including the capital of Warsaw Structure Sound system Polish has a relatively simple vowel system and a complex consonantal system. Vowels There are five oral and two nasal vowels the latter retained from ancestral Proto-Slavic. In script, nasal vowels are marked by a diacritic called ogonek 'little tail,' e.g., /ɛ̃/ written as ę,
and /ɔ̃/ written as a. Close i u Open-mid ε, ε ɔ, ɔ̃ Open a Nasal vowels occur at the end of words or before fricatives. Before stops and affricates, only oral vowel + nasal consonant system is strikingly rich, with an abundance of affricates.
In addition to typical Slavic oppositions, such as between unpalatalized and palatalized consonants, and voiceless and voiced consonants, Polish has an additional opposition between alweolar and pre-palatal fricatives and affricates, i.e., between \(\frac{1}{3}\) and \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{1}{3}\) and \(
with the tip of the tongue, whereas /ɛ/, /z/, /tc/, and /dz/ are produced with the middle of the tongue. Double consonants (except nasals, laterals, and rhotics) are devoiced at the end of words, e.g., Bóg 'God' is pronounced as [buk]. /pi, /bi/, /ki/, /gi/, /fi/, /wi/, /mi/, /mi/, /mi/, represent
palatalized consonants produced with the blade of the tongue coming in contact with the hard palate. /x = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /x has no equivalent in English /t = s in treasure /t = s in treasure /t = s in treasure /t = s in
falls mostly on the penultimate (next to the last) syllable in a word. Polish is a richly inflected language with a grammar that is similar to that of other Slavic languages. Nouns, adjectives, and pronouns Polish nouns and adjectives are marked for gender, number, and case. The three are fused into one ending, as is the case in all Slavic languages.
Polish nouns have the following grammatical categories: There are two numbers: singular and plural. There are two numbers: singular and plural. There are two numbers: singular and plural. There are two numbers: singular and plural.
retained the vocative forms. Animate and inanimate masculine nouns have different endings in the accusative case, with the animate mouns they modify in gender, number, and case. An interesting feature of the Polish
pronominal system is that the formal second-person pronouns are the same as the nouns pan 'Mr.', pani 'Mrs.', and their plural forms 'panowie, panie'. The formal 2nd person form of address is used with 2nd person verb forms. Verbs agree with their subjects in person and number in the non-past, and in gender and number in the past.
They are marked for the following categories: Verbs are marked for person and number. There are three persons (first, second, third), and two numbers (singular and plural). Like all Slavic languages, Polish is a pro-drop language, i.e., personal pronouns can be dropped because the verb ending makes the person clear. Verbs are marked for aspect:
imperfective and perfective and perfective verbs consist of imperfective verbs can be formed from imperfective verbs by prefixation. Imperfective verbs have three tenses: present, past, and
future, The future tense is a compound form using the verb być 'to be'. Perfective verbs have two tenses: past and future. The future tense is a simple form that uses the same endings as the present tense. Verbs in the present tense is a simple form that uses the same endings as the present tense is a simple form that uses the same endings as the present tense.
indicative, imperative, conditional. Verbs have two voices: active, passive. Verbs of motion constitute a special subcategory of verbs. They are characterized by a complex system of directional and aspectual prefixes and suffixes. Word order in Polish is Subject-Verb-Object. However, other orders are possible since inflectional
endings take care of clearly marking grammatical relations and roles in the sentence. Word order is principally determined by topic (what the sentence is about, or old information, or those that carry the most emphasis. Most of Polish
vocabulary is derived from Common Slavic roots that are shared by all Slavic languages. In addition, Polish has been influenced over the centuries by a number of languages, especially Old Church Slavonic, Latin, Greek, German, French, Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Russian. Vocabulary Most of Polish vocabulary is derived from Common Slavic roots
shared by all Slavic languages. In addition, Polish has been influenced over the centuries by a number of languages, including Old Church Slavonic, Latin, Greek, German, French, Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Russian. The spelling of loanwords was usually changed to accommodate Polish pronunciation, and various suffixes were added to create nouns,
adjectives, and verbs. When borrowing international words, Polish often changed their form. For example, the Latinate suffix -tion becomes -cja in Polish, e.g., inauguracja. Here are a few common phrases and words in Polish, e.g., inauguracja. Here are a few common phrases and words in Polish, e.g., inauguracja. Here are a few common phrases and words in Polish. Hello, good day Cześć, dzień dobry Good bye Do widzenia Please Proszę Thank you Dziękuję Excuse me
Przepraszam Yes Tak No Nie Man Mężczyzna Woman Kobieta Below are the Polish numerals 1-10. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 jeden dwa trzy cztery pięć sześć siedem osiem dziewięć dziesięć Writing Polish is first attested in 9th century, including the first printed
book in Polish in 1513. The 16th century also saw the appearance of the first Polish dictionaries and grammars. Since Poland was predominantly Roman Catholic, it was natural for the Polish alphabet to be was based on the Latin, rather than on the Cyrillic alphabet. The language uses an adapted and expanded version of the Latin alphabet. Because
. i represents /i/ and palatalizes the preceding consonant y represents /k/. ¿ repre
Rights in Polish. Artykuł 1 Wszyscy ludzie rodzą się wolni i równi pod względem swej godnośći i swych praw. Są oni obdarzeni rozumem i sumieniem i powinni postępować wobec innych w duchu braterstwa. Article 1 All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards
one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Did You Know? Here are a few words English has borrowed from Polish kielbasa from Polish mazurka from Russian mazurka, from Polish mazurka from Russian kolbasa), perhaps from Turkish kulbasti 'grilled cutlet' mazurka from Russian mazurka from Russian mazurka from Polish kielbasa from
Poland. sejm Congress of the Polish Republic, from Polish sejm 'assembly' solidarność 'Solidarity,' name of Polish trade union federation founded in September 1980 at the Gdansk shipyards, and originally led by Lech Walęsa. In the 1980s, it constituted a broad anti-communist social movement that advocated nonviolence. Difficulty Language
Difficulty How difficult is it to learn Polish? Polish is considered to be a Category II language in terms of difficulty for speakers of English., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,331 active editors 7,022,970 articles in English School in Sketty, Swansea, photographed in 1854 The period between 1701 and 1870 saw an expansion in access to
formal education in Wales, though schooling was not yet universal. Several philanthropic efforts were established to provide a basic education. Private schools aimed at the working classes also existed. State funding was
introduced to schools from 1833. Some use of the Welsh, and public opinion was keen for children to learn English. Many schools punished children for speaking Welsh, despite government studies that found such methods
ineffective. The government did little to promote bilingual education. Grammar schools experienced difficulties and, by the end of the period, secondary education was limited. Dissenter academies and theological colleges offered higher education. (Full article...)
featured articles About Sae Kitamura ... that Sae Kitamura (pictured) has had her university students contribute to the Japanese Wikipedia as part of their coursework? ... that James Patrick Shea thought that an
invitation to meet with Pope Benedict XVI at the White House was a hoax? ... that Robby Krieger was unable to record his guitar solo for "You're Lost Little Girl" until he got stoned on hashish? ... that all three podium finishers at the 2024 Tour de France were members of cycling's Big Four? ... that the directors of Final Destination Bloodlines
"debated the ethics" of a character being killed by an MRI machine? ... that one newspaper described as Lego's biggest failure? ... that the first review of Ellen, Countess of Castle Howel complained that its marriage plot focused too much on love?
Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Vera Rubin Observatory (pictured) in Chile releases the first light images from its new 8.4-meter (28 ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at
least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Ongoing: Gaza war Iran-Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Lucien Nedzi Anne Burrell Frederick W. Smith Ron
Taylor Mohammad Kazemi Marita Camacho Quirós Nominate an article June 25 Original rainbow flag 1658 - Anglo-Spanish War: The largest battle ever fought on Jamaica, the three-day Battle of Rio Nuevo, began. 1910 - The United States Congress passed the Mann Act, which prohibited the interstate transport of females for "immoral purposes".
1944 - World War II: U.S. Navy and Royal Navy ships bombarded Cherbourg, France, to support U.S. Army units engaged in the Battle of Cherbourg. 1978 - The rainbow flag (original version pictured) representing gay pride was first flown at the San Francisco Gay Freedom Day parade. 2009 - Singer Michael Jackson died as a result of the
combination of drugs in his body. Giovanni Battista Riccioli (d. 1671)Eloísa Díaz (b. 1866)George Michael (b. 1963)Farrah Fawcett (d. 2009) More anniversaries: June 24 June 25 June 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About 1795 Turban Head
eagle was a ten-dollar gold piece, or eagle, struck by the United States Mint from 1795 to 1804. The piece was designed by Robert Scot, and was the first in the eagle series, which continued until the Mint ceased striking gold coins for circulation in 1933. The common name is a misnomer; Liberty does not wear a turban but a cap, believed by some to
be a pileus or Liberty cap: her hair twisting around the headgear makes it appear to be a turban. The number of states in the union, but with the number at 16, that idea was abandoned in favor of using 13 stars in honor of the original states. The initial reverse, featuring an eagle
with a wreath in its mouth, proved unpopular and was replaced by a heraldic eagle. Increases in the price of gold made it profitable for the coins to be melted down, and in 1804, President Thomas Jefferson ended coinage of eagles; the denomination was not struck again for circulation for more than 30 years. These Turban Head eagles are in the
National Numismatic Collection at the National Museum of American History. Coin design credit: United States Mint; photographed by Jaclyn Nash Recently featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.
Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia an
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 WikiguoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WikitonaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English.
Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles قارسی Български Сatalà Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіє́лд Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Ванаѕа Indones Ванаѕа Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Сatalà Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto
Retrieved from " 2 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. "1658" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years
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a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1658th year of the 2nd millennium, the 58th year of the 17th century, and the 9th year of the 1650s decade. As of the start of 1658, the Gregorian
calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 30 - The "March Across the Belts" (Tåget över Bält), Sweden's use of winter weather to send troops across the waters of the
Danish straits at a time when winter has turned them to ice, begins. Within 17 days, Sweden's King Karl X Gustav leads troops across the ice belts to capture six of Denmark's islands as Swedish territory. February 5 - Prince Muhi al-Din Muhammad, one of the sons of India's Mughal, Emperor Shah Jahan, proclaims himself Emperor after Jahan names
Muhi's older brother, Dara Shikoh, as regent, and departs from Aurangabad with troops. February 6 - Swedish troops of Charles X Gustav of Sweden and Denmark-Norway is concluded in Roskilde by the Treaty of Roskilde, under which
Denmark is forced to cede significant territory. This leads to Sweden reaching its time as a great power. April 15 - In India, the Battle of Dharmat is fought in the modern-day state of Madhya Pradesh between rival claimants to the throne of the Mughal Empire. Prince Muhi al-Din Muhammad, the son of the Emperor Shah
Jahan, leads 30,000 men in a triumph over 22,000 troops led by Jaswant Singh of Marwar and Ratan Singh Rathore. Despite heavy losses, with more than 11,000 casualties, Prince Muhi, who has adopted the name Aurangzeb, continues toward Samugarh and Agra and captures the throne at the end of July. April 16 - In Skåneland, a region recently
ceded by Denmark to the Swedish Empire, representatives of the nobility of the provinces of Blekinge, Halland and Scania gather at the Scanian city of Malmö to swear their allegiance to King Charles X Gustav of Sweden. May 1 - Hydriotaphia, Urn Burial and The Garden of Cyrus are published by Thomas Browne in England. May 29 - Aurangzeb
wins the Battle of Samugarh as Indian Mughal regent Dara Shikoh makes a last effort to defend the Mughal capital Agra. June 3 - Pope Alexander VII appoints François de Laval vicar apostolic of New France. June 14 - Anglo-Spanish War (1635-59): În the Battle of the Dunes, a Spanish force attempting to lift a
siege of Dunkirk is defeated by the French and English. England is then given Dunkirk, for its assistance in the victory. June 25-27 - In the Battle of Rio Nuevo, part of the Anglo-Spanish War, a Spanish invasion force fails to recapture Jamaica from the English. July 2 - The Siege of Toruń begins in Poland as troops of the Polish-Lithuanian
Commonwealth and of Austria seek to recapture the city of Toruń from a garrison of the Swedish Army. Within six months, the Swedish Army. Within six months, the Swedish occupiers surrender. July 18 - Prince Leopold of the House of Habsburg, son of the late Ferdinand III, is elected as the new Holy Roman Emperor. July 31 - After Shah Jahan completes the Taj Mahal, his son
Aurangzeb deposes him as ruler of the Mughal Empire. July - Šarhūda's Manchu fleet annihilates Onufriy Stepanov's Russian flotilla, on the Amur River. August 5 - Just six months after winning territory from Denmark-Norway in war and subsequent treaty, Sweden's King Charles X
Gustav declares a second war against Denmark. By August 11, the King's troops have surrounded Denmark's capital, Copenhagen, while the Swedish Navy blocks the harbor to prevent the city from being resupplied, and begins bombardment. August 14 - The League of the Rhine (Rheinische Allianz) is formed by 50 German princes whose cities are
on the Rhine river. September 3 - Oliver Cromwell dies and his son Richard assumes his father's position as Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland. September 17 - Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese. October 7 - The Netherlands enters the Dano-Swedish
War to come to the rescue of Denmark, sending a 45-ship fleet from Vlie. October 29 - The 45-ship fleet from Vlie. October 29 - The Mexican Inquisition carries out the execution, by public burning, of 14 men convicted of homosexuality, while
another 109 arrested are either released or given less harsh sentences. November 8 (October 29 old style) - The Battle of the Sound takes place between the navies of the Dutch Republic (with 41 warships) and of Sweden (with 45) at the Øresund, a strait between Denmark and Sweden's newly-acquired territory, the former Danish island of Scania.
The Dutch Republic is successful at breaking the Swedish Navy's blockade of Copenhagen, and Sweden is forced to retreat, bringing an end to the attempted conquest of Denmark. November 23 - The elaborate funeral of Lord Protector of England Oliver Cromwell (who had died on September 3 and was buried at Westminster Abbey two weeks later)
is carried out in London. A little more than two years later (in January 1661), his body will be disinterred and his head severed and placed on a spike. December 11 - Abaza Hasan Pasha, an Ottoman provincial governor who is attempting to depose the Grand Vizier, wins a battle at the Turkish city of Ilgin, defeating loyalist forces led by Murtaza
ceasing hostilities between the two empires in the Second Northern War, Russia is allowed to keep captured territories in Livonia (part of modern-day Latvia) for a term of three years. December 30 - The Siege of Toruń ends almost six months after it
started, with Poland recapturing the city from Sweden. Portuguese traders are expelled from Ceylon by Dutch invaders. The Dutch in the Cape Colony start to import slaves from India and South-East Asia (later from Madagascar). Mary of Modena January 9 - Nicolas Coustou, French artist (d. 1733)[3] January 17 - Samson Wertheimer, European
rabbi (d. 1724) January 17 - Francis Seymour, 5th Duke of Somerset (d. 1678) February 18 - Charles-Irénée Castel de Saint-Pierre, French writer (d. 1730) March 8 - Thomas Trevor, 1st Baron Trevor, British Baron (d. 1730) March 23 - Jean-Baptiste Santerre, French painter (d. 1717) March 8 - Thomas Trevor, 1st Baron Trevor, British Baron (d. 1730) March 23 - Jean-Baptiste Santerre, French painter (d. 1717)
March 30 - Muro Kyūsō, Japanese Neo-Confucian scholar (d. 1734) April 11 - James Hamilton, Scottish peer (d. 1712) April 12 - Giuseppe Torelli, Italian violist, violinist, pedagogue and composer (d. 1709) May 30 - Sir Henry Furnese, 1st Baronet, English
merchant and politician (d. 1712) June 10 - John March, Massachusetts businessman, colonel (d. 1730) June 22 - Louis VII, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt (d. 1730) June 11 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 22 - Louis VII, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt (d. 1730) June 11 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 12 - Louis VII, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt (d. 1730) June 13 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 13 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 14 - Camillo Rusconi, Italian artist (d. 1730) June 15 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 17 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 18 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1730) June 19 - Victor Honoré Janssens,
17 - Diogo de Mendonça Corte-Real, Portuguese politician (d. 1736) July 21 - Alexis Littré, French physician and anatomist (d. 1723) August 1 - Pierre Joseph Garidel, French botanist (d. 1737) August 5 - Roelof Diodati, Dutch Governor of Mauritius (d. 1723) August 1 - Pierre Joseph Garidel, French botanist (d. 1737) August 5 -
Claude Audran III, French painter (d. 1734) August 10 - Susanne Maria von Sandrart, German engraver (d. 1716) August 11 - Sir Justinian Isham, 4th Baronet, English baronet and Member of Parliament (d. 1730) August 18 - Jan
František Beckovský, Czech historian (d. 1722) August 22 - John Ernest IV, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian and publicist (d. 1718) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard,
Anstruther, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician (d. 1737) September 30 - Elisabeth Eleonore of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Duchess consort of Saxe-Meiningen (d. 1742) October 2 - Nicholas Roosevelt (1658-1742), Dutch-American politician (d. 1742) October 3 - Mary of Modena, queen of James II of England (d. 1718) October 11 - Christian Heinrich
Postel, German jurist (d. 1705) October 18 - Adolphus Frederick II, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (d. 1704) October 21 - Henri de Boulainvilliers, French nobleman (d. 1722) October 24 - Marko Gerbac, Carniolan physician, scientist (d. 1718) November 2 - Baptist Noel (MP), English
politician (d. 1690) November 4 - Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani, Georgian prince, writer, monk and author (d. 1725) November 27 - Tsarevna Catherine Alekseyevna of Russia, daughter of Tsar Alexis of Russia (d. 1718) November 27 - Hercule-Louis Turinetti, marquis of Prié (d.
 1726) December 2 - Sir Thomas Roberts, 4th Baronet, English politician (d. 1706) December 10 - Lancelot Blackburne, Archbishop of York (d. 1743) date unknown - Elizabeth Barry, English actress (d. 1713) John Cleveland Witte Corneliszoon de With January 1 - Caspar Sibelius, Dutch Protestant minister (b. 1590) January 2 - Sir William Armine, 2nd
Baronet, English politician (b. 1622) January 7 - Theophilus Eaton, English-born Connecticut colonist (b. 1590) January 13 - Edward Sexby, English Puritan soldier (b. 1612) March 25 - Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1607) February 27 - Adolf Frederick I, Duke of
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1592-1628 and again 1631-1658) (b. 1588) March 29 - Bertuccio Valiero, Doge of Venice (b. 1596) April 7 - Juan Eusebio Nieremberg, Spanish mystic (b. 1595) April 19 Kirsten Munk, second wife of Christian IV of Denmark (b. 1598) Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, English colonial administrator and admiral (b. 1587) April 7 - Juan Eusebio Nieremberg, Spanish mystic (b. 1598) Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, English colonial administrator and admiral (b. 1587) April 7 - Juan Eusebio Nieremberg, Spanish mystic (b. 1598) Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, English colonial administrator and admiral (b. 1587) April 7 - Juan Eusebio Nieremberg, Spanish mystic (b. 1598) Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, English colonial administrator and admiral (b. 1587) April 7 - Juan Eusebio Nieremberg, Spanish mystic (b. 1598) Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, English colonial administrator and admiral (b. 1588) April 7 - Juan Eusebio Nieremberg, Spanish mystic (b. 1598) Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, English Colonial administrator and Earl
24 - Francesco Maria Richini, Italian architect (b. 1584) April 29 - John Cleveland, English poet (b. 1613) June 18 - Louis Cappel, French Protestant churchman and scholar (b. 1585) June 8 - Sir Henry Slingsby, 1st Baronet, English baronet (b. 1602) June
27 - Ercole Gennari, Italian drawer and painter (b. 1597) July 22 - Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sønderburg (b. 1580) August 5 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 5 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 5 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 5 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 5 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 5 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 5 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 5 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 6 - Elizabeth Claypole, daughter of Oliver Cromwell (b. 1629) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 7 - Gundakar, Prince official in Vienna (b.
and Saxe-Coburg (b. 1578) September 3 - Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland (b. 1599) September 17 - Kaspar von Barth, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 22 - Georg Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 17 - Kaspar von Barth, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 17 - Kaspar von Barth, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 17 - Kaspar von Barth, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 17 - Kaspar von Barth, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1588) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1588) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1588) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1588) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1588) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1588) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1588) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer (b. 1588) September 18 - George Philipp Harsdörffer, German philologist and writer
Thomas Pride, Parliamentarian general in the English Civil War November 4 - Antoine Le Maistre, French Jansenist (b. 1608) November 7 - Maeda Toshitsune, Japanese warlord (b. 1594) November 8 - Witte de With, Dutch naval officer (b. 1599) November 26 - Duke Francis Henry of Saxe
Lauenburg (b. 1604) November 29 - Margrave Charles Magnus of Baden-Durlach (b. 1621) December 6 - Baltasar Gracián y Morales, Spanish writer (b. 1601) December 20 - Jean Jannon, French typefounder (b. 1580) Date unknown: Osoet Pegua, Thai businesswoman (b.
1615) ^ "killing". Oxford Reference. Retrieved December 14, 2021. ^ Brems, Hans (June 1970). "Sweden: From Great Power to Welfare State". Journal of Economic Issues. 4 (2, 3). Association for Evolutionary Economics: 1–16. doi:10.1080/00213624.1970.11502941. JSTOR 4224039. A swift and brilliantly conceived march from Holstein across the
frozen Danish waters on Copenhagen, by Karl X Gustav in 1658, finally wrests Bohuslin, Sk'ane, and Blekinge from Denmark no longer controls both sides of Oresund, and Swedish power is at its peak. ^ "Nicolas Coustou | French sculptor | Britannica.com. Retrieved December 14, 2021. Retrieved from " 30ne
hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this
message) Millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia Century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 1
by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the 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 year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in 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 include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky
Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and 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 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 Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic Church.
Years' War being laid towards the end of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a
Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan
[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan
over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa and Southern Africa and Southern Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Main article: 1500s Mona Lisa, by
Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom
of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first
battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504:
Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java
called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming
Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemiolateria.
of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the
Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of
Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, 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. Main article: 1510s Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca
the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until
1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political
philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia
(present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the
Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The
Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty
of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and
settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book 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, Holyana Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.
Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The
reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under
at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day
Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later
killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in
present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of
Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portugal And Sunda Kingdom grante
German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at
the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle
of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state
(located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese
Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of
Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 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. Main article: 1530s Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the head of
between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534:
The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija (or Tabarija)
and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England,
Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which
by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty in South Asia, and the Mughal dynast
defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 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, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Raiput Umarkot Fort
1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543:
Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland
The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis
Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 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; Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548; Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield
in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the
Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). Main article: 1550s The
Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth
outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuita Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.
China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned
in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 156: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation in Venice of 
Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-
1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares
bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen
Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars
conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. Main article: 1560s The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet
at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The
fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and
Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563:
Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio
de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish 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: 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 former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary king of Hunga
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 North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-
Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. Main article: 1570s 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 Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Ottoman Turks
Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador 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 d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of
Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: 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: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital Office of Capital O
Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress, 1575; Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese, 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. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in
Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the
Castilian War of 1578, 1579; The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic, 1579; The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands (Inc.).
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] Main article: 1580s The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on
Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with 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 allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 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 Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 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: 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. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Main articles: 1590s and 1600s 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: 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's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails
east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598:
Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising. [12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable. [18] Edo period screen depicting the Battle of
Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of
Jenné. 1599: The van 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
Fil'akovo 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
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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. Introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in

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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 World. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico
  coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (\checkmark) 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: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.
colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope
Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of
England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the
 sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early
 modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137
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Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-
3099-9. ^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly
detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events and persons Retrieved from " 4 The foll
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 правил, виконуйте різноманітні вправи. З чого почати? Насамперед треба попрацювати з фонетикою: освоїти правила читання та нюанси вимови. Наприклад, запам'ятайте, що літера «і» виконує подвійну функцію та позначає м'якість попереднього приголосного: biurko [бюрко] - письмовий стіл. Наприкінці слова всі приголосні звуки
приглушаються: Grzegorz [Гжегош]. У польській мові є специфічні шиплячі приголосні: ź [жь], ś [шь], ć [чешьчь] - честь У словах, що закінчуються на -ika, -yka, наголос за правилами літературної мови падає не на передостанній, а на
Але вони не завжди збігаються з родом іменників нашої рідної мови. Практично у всіх іменників у чоловічому роді закінчення -а або -о): роко́ј - кімната samochód - машина Іменники жіночого роду можуть мати закінчення -а, -і або закінчення може бути не вираженим: torebka -
сумочка plaża - пляж mysz - миша Іменники середнього роду ви впізнаєте по закінченням -о, -е, -е, -ит: biurko - письмовий стіл morze - море cielę - теля muzeum - музей Також іменники середнього роду ви впізнаєте по закінченням -о, -е, -е, -ит: biurko - письмовий стіл morze - море сіelę - теля muzeum - музей Також іменники середнього роду ви впізнаєте по закінченням -о, -е, -е, -ит: biurko - письмовий стіл morze - море сіelę - теля muzeum - музей Також іменники середнього роду ви впізнаєте по закінченням -о, -е, -е, -ит: biurko - письмовий стіл morze - море сіelę - теля muzeum - музей Також іменники середнього роду ви впізнаєте по закінченням -о, -е, -е, -ит: biurko - письмовий стіл morze - море сіelę - теля muzeum - музей Також іменники середнього роду ви впізнаєть початківців дієвідміна дієслів.
 jesteśmy 2-га особа - jesteście 3-тя особа - są При відмінюванні в теперішньому часі, дієслово, як і в українській мові, змінюється по особах: 1-а, 2-а, 3-я і по числам: однина і множина. Також приділіть увагу часам дієслова. Познайомтеся з нюансами утворення теперішнього, майбутнього та минулого часів. Попрактикуйтесь,
  виконайте кілька вправ для закріплення матеріалу. Як і в інших мовах, в польській є модальні дієслова. Це дієслова ми ставимо інфінітив. móc - могти potrafić - змогти umieć - вміти chcieć - хотіти mieć - потрібно musieć - бути
початківців» допоможе вам у цьому. Якщо Ти вже трохи говориш польською, але хочеш впорядкувати, закріпити або розширити свої граматичні знання, вибери курс "ПРАКТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА польською мови". Курс складається з 33 розділів, в кожному з яких розглядається окрема граматична тема. На початку розділу
познайомишся з коротким описом цієї теми. Не бійся, ми знаємо, що Тобі не потрібні знання філолога, а лише практичні підказки, щоб правильно вживати мову. Саме тому усі описи є стислими і супроводжуються великою кількістю прикладів. Друга частина кожного розділу дозволить Тобі пропрацювати і закріпити конкретну
граматичну тему. Ми потурбувались про те, щоб вправи були різноманітними, а передусім, щоб завдяки ним Ти набув упевненості в собі, а отже інтуїтивно і правильно застосовував польську граматику. Курс складається з 33 розділів на такі теми: відмінки, нерегулярні іменники, особові та присвійні займенники, часи, дієслова руху
вид, спосіб, статичні і динамічні прийменники, ступені порівняння прикметників і прислівники. Barcelona (Hiszpania)To rzeczywiście działa! Świetna jest także konwencja kursu - coraz bardziej wciągam się w akcję i zaprzyjaźniam z bohaterami, a przy okazji wydaje mi się, że coraz lepiej rozumiem i mówię po polsku. Mój nauczycie
polskiego także jest zaskoczony moimi postępami ;-)Читай далі© 1997-2025 Szkoła Języków Obcych GLOSSAProjekt "Wdrożenie Planu Rozwoju Eksportu" współfinansowany ze środków Europejskiego Funduszu Rozwoju Regionalnego w ramach Programu Operacyjnego Innowacyjna Gospodarka. Dotacje na innowacje. Inwestujemy w waszą
przyszłość. Матеріал даної граматики пропонується в формі таблиць, де даються основні схеми і приклади відмінювання слів польської мови. На перших сторінках цього посібника розміщується в формі таблиць, де даються основні схеми і приклади відмінювання слів польської мови. На перших сторінках цього посібника розміщується в формі таблиць, де даються основні схеми і приклади відмінювання слів польської мови. На перших сторінках цього посібника розміщується в формі таблиць, де даються основні схеми і приклади відмінювання слів польської мови. На перших сторінках цього посібника розміщується в формі таблиць, де даються основні схеми і приклади відмінювання слів польської мови. На перших сторінках цього посібника розміщується в формі таблиць, де даються основні схеми і приклади відмінювання слів польської мови. На перших сторінках цього посібника розміщується в формі таблиць, де даються основні схеми і приклади відмінювання слів польської мови. На перших сторінках цього посібника розміщується в приклади відмінювання слів польської мови. На перших сторінках цього посібника розміць по приклади відмінювання при відмінювання приклади відмінювання при відмінювання приклади відмін
собі голову надмірними граматичними термінами, проте, обов'язково приходить час, у вашому вивченні польської, поринути у правила та особливості мови. Тут і може стати в нагоді Посібник з польської граматики від LingQ. Це зрозуміле керівництво без зайвої води для тих, хто хоче вивчити польську граматику без головного болю
 Натисніть на граматичну тему, яка вас цікавить, щоб отримати більше інформації. Граматика - це система правил, які визначають будову мови та її функціонування, включаючи відносини між словами, формування речень та їх значення. Вивчення її на початку мовного шляху - це як створення міцного фундаменту для будівництва
будинку. Без нього слова, фрази та навіть цілі речення не матимуть логіки й міцності. Розуміння базової граматичної структури дозволяє вам з самого початку: Правильно формувати речення, навіть із базовим словниковим запасом; Розуміння базової граматичної структури дозволяє вам з самого початку: Правильно формувати речення, навіть із базовим словниковим запасом; Розуміння базової граматичної структури дозволяє вам з самого початку: Правильно формувати речення, навіть із базовим словниковим запасом; Розуміння базової граматичної структури дозволяє вам з самого початку: Правильно формувати речення, навіть із базовим словниковим запасом; Розуміння базової граматичної структури дозволяє вам з самого початку: Правильно формувати речення, навіть із базовим словниковим запасом; Розуміння базової граматичної структури дозволяє вам з самого початку: Правильно формувати речення, навіть із базовим словниковим запасом; Розуміння базової граматичної структури дозволяє вам з самого початку: Правильно формувати речення, навіть із базовим словниковим запасом; Розуміння базової граматичної структури дозволяє вам з самого початку: Правильно початку правильно початку по початку початк
 помилок, які потім важко викорінити; Легше запам'ятовувати слова, коли вони вже "вбудовані" в знайому структуру; Гнучко використовувати лексику — замінювати слова у відомих конструкціях і створювати нові фрази. Приклад: Знаючи, як відмінюється дієслово być (бути) в теперішньому часі, ви можете скласти десятки речень
  лише підставляючи різні займенники та іменники та іменники. Категорія ОписПриклад Частини мови (Морфологія) 9 основних: іменник, дієслово, прикметник, займенник, числівник, прислівник, 
dziecko (c)Число (Liczba)Однина (liczba pojedyncza) і множина (liczba mnoga)kot - koty, kobieta - kobiety kobieta - kob
 показує, що хтось щось робить або знаходиться в якомусь стані. Наприклад: biegać (бігати), czytać (читати), być (бути). У польській мові дієслова змінюються залежно від того, хто виконує дію (я, ти, він, ми, ви, вони). Коли відбувається дія (тепер, минуле, майбутнє) і як саме (реально, умовно, наказово). Є три основні групи дієслів за
 відбувається заразЈа robię, ty robisz, on/ona robiMинулий (przeszły)Дія відбулася в минуломуЈа robiłem (чол.) / robiłam (жін.)Майбутній (przyszły)Дія буде відбуватись у майбутньому простий (для недоконаних дієслів: "będę robić") складений (для доконаних: "zrobię")Вędę robić / ZrobięСпособи (Tryby)Дійсний (oznajmujący)Звичайне
 твердження Robię zadanie. (Я роблю завдання) Умовна дія з часткою by Zrobiłbym to, gdybym miał czas. (Я б це зробив...) Наказовий (гоzkazujący) Наказ, прохання Rób! / Nie rób! (Роби! / Не роби!) Порада: Починайте вчити відмінювання з теперішнього часу в дійсному способі - це основа для побудови більшості
правильно використовувати ці слова в реченні, зробить вашу мову вірною, грамотною. 1. Рід: в польській мові є три роди - чоловічий, жіночий та середній. Рід часто визначається за його закінченням, але є й винятки. 2. Число: Іменники можуть бути в однині або множині. Це залежить від того, чи йдеться про одну особу, предмет або
 кілька. З. Відмінки: є 7 відмінкив, які вказують на функції іменників у реченні. Відмінки змінюються в залежності від ролі іменника в реченні, тобто, чи є він підметом, додатком чи обставиною. РідПрикладЧоловічийтеріс (пес)рѕу
 (пси)кот кіткоту котиdzіеско дитинаdzіесі дітикоbieta жінкакоbieta жінкакоbiety жінкитеżсzyzna чоловікифіх стілецькгzes)о стілецькитез)о кіткоту котиdzіеско дитинаdzіесі дітикоbieta жінкакоbiety жінкитейсzyzna чоловікифіх стілецькитез)о стілецькитез)о стілецькитез)о стілецькитез)о стілецькитезі змінюється не лише закінчення, а й основа (student )основа (student )основа
 studenci). У середньому роді часте закінчення -о 
ightarrow -а (okno 
ightarrow okna). У жіночому -а 
ightarrow -у/і (kobieta 
ightarrow książka 
 kobiecie(даю) жінціЗнахідний (Biernik)kogo? co?kobiete(бачу) жінкуОрудний (Narzędnik)z kim? z czym?z kobieta; жінкоюМісцевий (Miejscownik)o kim? o czym?o kobiecienpo жінкуКличний (Wołacz)—kobieto!жінко! Порада: Спочатку вивчайте відмінки для найвживаніших слів (rodzina - cim'я, dziecko - дитина, dom - дім). Так ви почнето
 формувати речення у різних контекстах швидше. В польській мові прикметник узгоджується з іменником у роді, числі та відмінку. ІменникПрикметник (однина)Перекладdom (чол. рід)duży dombeликий дімkobieta (жін. рід)ładna kobietarapнa жінкadziecko (сер. рід)małe dzieckoмaлa дитина зміна у множині Іменник
 (множина)ПрикметникПерекладdomyduże domyвеликі домикоbietyładne kobietyrapні жінкиdziecimałe dziecimani діти Відмінювання у жіночому роді (однина) Відмінювання у жіночому відмінювання у жіночому відмінювання у жіночому відмінювання у жіночому відмінювання відмінювання
 (Biernik)ładnąwidzę ładną kobietęOрудний (Narzędnik)ładnąz ładną kobietąMicцевий (Miejscownik)ładnejo ładnej kobiecieКличний (Wołacz)ładnao, ładna kobieto! В чоловічому роді (однина) ВідмінокФорма прикметникаПрикладНазивний (Mianownik)dużyduży dom (великий дім)Родовий (Dopełniacz)dużegonie ma dużego domu (немає
 великого дому)Давальний (Celownik)dużemudziękuję dużemu domowi (дякую великим домом)Місцевий (Miejscownik)dużym domem (з великий дім / пса)Орудний (Narzędnik)dużymz dużym domem (з великий дім)Кличний (Wołacz)dużydużydużymz dużym domem (з великий дім)Кличний (Wołacz)dużydużymz dużym domem (з великий дім)Кличний (Wołacz)dużydużymz dużym domem (з великий дім / пса)Орудний (Narzędnik)dużymz dużymz d
 domu! (великий дому) Порада: Вивчаючи прикметники, завжди тренуйте їх із іменниками. Почніть з найуживаніших слів: mały/duży, nowy/stary, dobry/zły, ładny/brzydki. Створюйте словосполучення, наприклад: dobry dzień, stara kobieta, nowe auto. Займенники — це слова, які замінюють іменники, щоб не повторювати їх багато разів
 Допомагають робити мову коротшою і зрозумілішою. У польській мові вони змінюються за родом, числом і відмінком. Існують різні типи займенників: особові, вказівні, зворотні та питальні. Особові (Zaimek osobowy) Позначають особи, з якими ми говоримо або про яких ми говоримо. Змінюються за особами та числами.
ОсобаОднинаМножина1-ша особајату2-га особаtywy3-тя особаоп/ona/onooni/one (чол./жін.) Приклад вживання Ja jestem studentem. - Я студент. Ту jesteś nauczycielem. - Ти вчитель. Опа jest lekarzem. - Вона лікар. Вказівні (Zaimek wskazujący) Використовуються для того, щоб вказати на конкретні предмети або особи.
 ВідмінокОднинаМножинаНазивний (Mianownik)tem/ta/to цей/цьомуtym цимЗнахідний (Biernik)tem/ta/to цей/цьогоtуch цихДавальний (Celownik)tym/tej/temu цьому/цій/цьомуtym цим/цією/цимtymi цимиМісцевий (Miejscownik)tym/tej/tym цьому/цій/цьомуtym цим/цією/цимtymi цимиМісцевий (Miejscownik)tym/tej/tym цьому/цій/цьомуtym цим/цією/цимtymi цимиМісцевий (Miejscownik)tym/tej/tym цьому/цій/цьомутут цим/цією/цимтут цим/цією/цим цим/цією/цимтут цим/цією/цим цим/цією/цим
 цьомуtусh цих Приклад вживання: Ten dom jest duży. - Цей дім великий. Тamta książka jest ciekawa. - Та книга цікава. Зворотні (Zaimek zwrotny) Вказують на дію, яка повертається на суб'єкт, тобто виконання дії на самого себе. ВідмінокОднинаМножинаПерекладНазивнийѕіęѕіęсебе Приклад вживання Муję się codziennie. -
 Я миюся щодня. Oni się śmieją. - Вони сміються. Питальні (Zaimek pytający) Використовуються для формулювання запитань. ВідмінокОднинаМножинаНазивний (Celownik)komu (кому?)komuЗнахідний (Biernik)kogo (кого?)kogoОрудний (Narzędnik)kim
 (ким?)kimMicцевий (Miejscownik)o kim (о кому?)о kim Приклад вживання Kto to zrobił? - Хто це зробив? Кодо spotkałeś? - Кого ти зустрів? Прийменники в польській мові — це слова, які допомагають поєднувати інші слова в реченні та показують, де, коли, куди, чому або як щось відбувається. Вони часто стоять перед іменником
 Особливість їх полягає в тому, що деякі з них вимагають використання конкретних відмінків. Це означає, що після певних прийменників - іменники чи займенники повинні змінювати свою форму відповідно до одного з семи польських відмінків (називний, родовий, давальний, знахідний, орудний, місцевий, окличний).
 ВидиПрикладПрийменники місцяw domu (в будинку)na stole (на столі)pod łóżkiem (під ліжком)Прийменники часуw poniedziałek (в понеділок)przed śniadaniem (перед сніданком)о 10:00 (о 10:00)Напрямкуdo szkoły (до школи)na spacer (на прогулянку)w kierunku miasta (в напрямку міста)Причини, метиz powodu (через)dla ciebie (для
  тебе)рггег okno (через вікно) Вплив на відмінок Після кожного прийменника іменник або займенник змінюється у відповідному відмінку. Ось кілька прикладів з найбільш часто вживаними прийменниками: Прийменник змінюється у відповідному відмінку. Ось кілька прикладів з найбільш часто вживаними прийменниками: Прийменник змінюється у відповідному відмінку. Ось кілька прикладів з найбільш часто вживаними прийменниками: Прийменник змінюється у відповідному відмінку. Ось кілька прикладів з найбільш часто вживаними прийменниками: Прийменник змінюється у відповідному відмінку.
 магазину)naЗнахіднийna kursy (на курси)zОруднийz kolegą (з другом)ргzezЗнахіднийргzez okno (через вікно) Приклади конструкцій з прийменниками W Polsce (в Польщі) - використовується місцевий відмінок після "do". Z
 kolega (з другом) - орудний відмінок після "z". Чому важливо розуміти вплив прийменників на відмінки? Використання прийменників і знання, який відмінок вимагає кожен із них, є важливим у побудові правильних речень. Це дозволяє не тільки уникнути помилок, а й звучати природно при спілкуванні польською мовою.
 ЧислівникПерекладјеdenoдинdwaдвatrzyтриczteryчотириріęс́п'ять Приклад Dwa koty (два коти) - чоловічий рід Порядкові (Liczebniki porządkowe) Ці числівники вказують на порядок, в якому предмети або особи розташовані.
 ЧислівникПерекладріегwszyпершийdrugідругийtrzeciтpeтійczwartyчетвертийріаtyп'ятий Приклад: Pierwszy dzień (перши день) - чоловічий рід Pierwszy dzień (перший день) - чоловічий рід Pierwsza książka (перша книга) - жіночий рід Дробові (Liczebniki ułamkowe) Вказують на частину цілого. ЧислівникПерекладро́нпівс́wierс́чвертьjedna czwartaoднa четвертаjedna drugaoднa
друга Узгодження числівників "Dwa", "trzy", "cztery" використовують різні форми в залежності від роду: Dwa koty (два коти) - чоловічий рід Числівники від 5 до 20 завжди вимагають множинної форми іменника: Pięć książek (п'ять книги) - жіночий рід Числівники від 5 до 20 завжди вимагають множинної форми іменника: Pięć książek (п'ять книги) - жіночий рід Числівники від 5 до 20 завжди вимагають множинної форми іменника: Pięć książek (п'ять книги) - жіночий рід Числівники від 5 до 20 завжди вимагають множинної форми іменника: Pięć książek (п'ять книги) - жіночий рід Числівники від 5 до 20 завжди вимагають множинної форми іменника: Pięć książek (п'ять книги) - жіночий рід Числівники від 5 до 20 завжди вимагають множинної форми іменника: Pięć książek (п'ять книги) - жіночий рід Числівники від 5 до 20 завжди вимагають множинної форми іменника: Pięć książek (п'ять книги) - жіночий рід Числівники від 5 до 20 завжди вимагають множинної форми іменника: Pięć książek (п'ять книги) - жіночий рід Числівники від 5 до 20 завжди вимагають множинної форми іменника: Pięć książek (п'ять книги) - жіночий рід Числівники від 5 до 20 завжди вимагають множинної форми в залежності від роду: Півет книги
 мови, яка поєднує ознаки дієслова і прикметника або прислівника. Вона описує дію або стан, що триває або виконується в певний час. Імперфективи в польській мові можуть бути активними або пасивними. Види Ітіезю на дію, яку виконує суб'єкт. Ітіезю рієтру (пасивний) - вказує на дію, яку виконується в певний час. Імперфективи в польській мові можуть бути активними або пасивними. Види Ітіезю на дію, яку виконує суб'єкт. Ітіезю рієтру (пасивний) - вказує на дію, яку виконується в певний час. Імперфективи в польській мові можуть бути активними або пасивними. Види Ітіезю на дію, яку виконує суб'єкт. Ітіезю пасивними або пасивними або пасивними або пасивними. Види Ітіезю пасивними або пасивними або пасивними або пасивними або пасивними або пасивними. Види Ітіезю пасивними або пасивними або пасивними або пасивними або пасивними. Види Ітіезю пасивними або пасивними або пасивними або пасивними або пасивними. Види Ітіезю пасивними або пасивними або пасивними. Види Ітіезю пасивними або пасивними або пасивними або пасивними або пасивними або пасивними. Види Ітіезю пасивними або пасивними або
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використовується - описує дію, що відбувається одночасно з іншою дією. Pisał list, śріемајас ріозепке. (Він писав листа, співаючи пісню.) Ітіевном дієслово пісно.) Ітіевном дієслово пісно.) Ітіевном дієслово пісно. Ітіевном дієслово пісно.) Ітіевном дієслово пісно. Ітіевном дієслово пісно пісно. Ітіевном дієслово пісно пісно. Ітіевном дієслово пісно пісно
написанаmalowaćmalowany/malowananamaльований/намальованаzrobićzrobiony/zrobionaspoблена Використовується для опису стану, що виникає через дію. Zrobione przez nauczyciela (Зроблене вчителем). Colonization of Africa: Maps, Timeline, Decolonization, & Independence 5 Notorious Greenhouse Gases A Recent History of
 Climate Change Today marks the 50th anniversary of the Emergency, a 21-month period in India during which emergency powers were applied across the country by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It has been widely condemned for its curtailment of civil liberties, arrests of Gandhi's opponents, and censorship of the press. Here's more on this
 infamous abuse of power. The powerThe Constitution of India allows the president to declare a state of emergency on the advice of the prime minister and cabinet of ministers. Until 1975, emergency powers had been applied only during wartime—in 1962, during India's war with China, and in 1971, during its war with Pakistan. The declarationIn
1975 a period of political unrest and instability gripped India, centered on opposition to Gandhi's prime ministership on grounds of alleged corruption. In June 25, Pres. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed declared a state of emergency throughout the country on
Gandhi's advice. Electricity was cut off to the Delhi neighborhood where most media houses were headquartered. No newspapers could be printed, and Indians received news of the Emergency the next morning on All India Radio. The crackdownMonths of severe censorship of the press followed. Preventive detention laws were used to jail Gandhi's
opponents, which allowed her to amend the constitution to expand legislative powers. Gandhi also implemented large-scale sterilization of poor men (some forced) as a form of population control. Police fired on civilian crowds at protests on two occasions; the death toll is disputed, but it is clear that hundreds were killed. The endThe Emergency
ended as unexpectedly as it had begun. In January 1977 Gandhi called for a new general election and released several imprisoned political figures. There was no apparent reason for her to have done so, but modern theories suggest that intelligence reports had predicted an electoral victory for her. But she was soundly defeated, and the Emergence
  was lifted on March 21, 1977, after votes were counted. Popular ProCon Debate Topics Britannica's content is among the most trusted in the world. Subscribe Now! ProCon Award-winning ProCon promotes critical thinking, education, and informed citizenshi
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thought regarding humanity's relationship with nonhuman animals. Alain Elkann Interviews Alain has been writing a weekly interview column for the Italian newspaper La Stampa since 1989. His interviews celebrate some of the best known and successful personalities of the present day. Польська мова, слов'янська мова, с одночасно складною та
корисною для тих, хто вивчає мову, які шукають унікальної лінгвістичної пригоди. Занурюючись у польську мову, ви відкриєте для себе захоплюючу історію та культуру, які доповнюють багатство самої мови. Хоча польська граматика може здатися складною, деконструкція її на керовані елементи робить процес навчання більш
доступним. Ця стаття має на меті познайомити вас із захоплюючим світом польської граматичні роди - чоловічий, жіночий і середній - які впливають на форми прикметників, займенників і дієслів, що їх супроводжують. Крім того,
у польській мові є сім граматичних відмінків: називний, родовий, давальний, знахідний, орудний, локативний та вокативний польських речень. Польські дієслова повинні відмінюватися відповідно до часу, виду та особи
(перший, другий або третій). Існує три основні часи: теперішній, минулий і майбутній. Крім того, польські дієслова мають два аспекти: доконаний (для завершених дій) і недоконаний (для завершених дій) і недоконаний (для завершених дій) і недоконаний (для поточних або звично виконування
польською мовою. Польські прикметники повинні узгоджуватися з іменником, який вони змінюють, щодо роду, числа та відмінка. Прикметники, як правило, стоять перед іменником, забезпечуючи важливий описовий контекст для речення. Прикметники, як правило, стоять перед іменником, забезпечуючи важливий описовий контекст для речення. Прикметники повинні узгоджуватися з іменником, забезпечуючи важливий описовий контекст для речення.
займенники бувають різних форм, включаючи особові, присвійні, зворотні, вказівні та питальні займенники. Розуміння того, як і коли використовувати ці займенники. У польській граматиці заперечення досягається додаванням слова "nie'
перед дієсловами, прикметниками, прислівниками, прислівниками або займенниками, які можуть вимагати додаткового прийменника або іншої іменникової форми. Розпізнавання ших шаблонів заперечення допоможе вам чітко передати задумане значення польською
мовою. Найефективніший спосіб зрозуміти та засвоїти польську граматику - це регулярно вивчати мову. Від читання польської літератури, перегляду польських фільмів або активного спілкування з носіями мови, занурення в різні контексти зміцнить ваше розуміння граматики та розширить словниковий запас. Незважаючи на те
що польська граматика може здатися заплутаною, постійна практика та опанування її крок за кроком допоможе вам оволодіти цією унікальною мовою, і незабаром ви помітите, що впевнено розшифровуєте тонкощі її граматики. Успіхів у навчанні та насолоджуйтесь
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Dwile Flonking, Language Quiz | Celtiadur: Gnawing Bites | Radio Omniglot: Cumbersome Confluences, Omniglot Newscast У цьому розділі міститься вся граматика польської мови, яка вам потрібна. Точніше, її велика частина, тому що розділі міститься вся граматика польської мови, яка вам потрібна. Точніше, її велика частина, тому що розділі міститься вся граматика польської мови, яка вам потрібна. Точніше, її велика частина, тому що розділі міститься вся граматика польської мови, яка вам потрібна.
бути па bieżąco (в курсі). Усі статті з граматики підходять як для початківців так і для тих, хто активно продовжує вивчати польську, оскільки містять у собі найповніші пояснення, на які я тільки була здатна. Багато аспектів граматики польської мови розглянуто у таблицях та схемах, що значно спрощує її вивчення. Так само всі
статті - практичні, з прикладами, вам буде не важко відразу ж почати тренувати прочитане. Тема наголосу у польські відмінки: таблиця множиниУ переважної більшості польських відмінків множина будується просто.
Вивчаючи польські відмінки, найбільше часу ви витратите на називний та знахідний, оскільки ... Ваша Катерина Лук'янова, автор блогу про польську мову ProPolski.com, Теsty.ProPolski.com та сайту insidePL.comЯкщо матеріал був цікавий та корисний, я буду рада підтримці моїх проектів Як ще підтримати блог
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