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Media plan example
If you've been wondering how to create a social media plan and have been searching high and low on the internet, your search ends here. Social media is one of the most effective ways to reach your target audience. According to a recent study by HubSpot, 77% of marketers say social media marketing has been somewhat to very effective for their
company in 2022. But including social media in your marketing plan can also be overwhelming. How do you know what type of content to post, who to engage with and measure. This guide will walk through the steps for creating a successful social media
plan. Table of Contents What is a Social Media Plan? What to Include in a Social Media Plan? How to Create a Successful Social Media Plan? A social media plan is a document that defines the goals, strategies and action items for your social media plan? A social
network, which can be helpful if you're just starting with social media or your company wants to revamp its strategy. Social media plans help businesses understand what they're trying to achieve with their online presence, how they will do it and how they will measure their success. Without one, businesses can easily make mistakes that cost them
time or money while not having enough information about their audiences and create content to improve their social media plan helps companies set goals, identify audiences and create content to improve their social media plan helps companies set goals, identify audiences and create content to improve their social media plan helps companies set goals, identify audiences and create content to improve their social media plan helps companies set goals, identify audiences and create content to improve their social media plan helps companies set goals, identify audiences and create content to improve their social media plan helps companies set goals, identify audiences and create content to improve their social media plan helps companies set goals, identify audiences and create content to improve their social media plan helps companies set goals, identify audiences and create content to improve their social media plan helps companies set goals, identify audiences and create content to improve their social media plan helps companies set goals.
doesn't have to be set in stone; rather, it should be a flexible document outlining your business's social media strategy. The plan should include the following: Executive Summary The executive Summary is a short overview of your plan and should be one-page maximum. It should include the following: Brief description of your business and its social
media goals Timeline for implementation (if applicable) Detailed information on what you plan to do with each platform Customize this template and make it your own! Edit and Download Current state of your business's social media
presence. Do a social media audit and include the following: A list of all the platforms you're currently using and their purposes The number of followers/following for each platform (if applicable) An evaluation of whether or not your current strategy is working and what could be improved in the future Customize this template and make it your own!
 Edit and Download Competitor Benchmarks This section outlines the competitive landscape of your industry and how it relates to social media presence An analysis of how each platform is used by them, including strengths and weaknesses compared to your own
strategy A list of any gaps in the market that you can take advantage of and any opportunities to collaborate with other companies within your industry Target Audience, how they use social media and each platform's demographics. Additionally, you can consider the following: A list of your audience's interests, age range
and location An analysis of how these factors affect their behavior on each platform Examples of content that resonates with them and why this is so Customize this template and make it your own! Edit and Download Goals and objectives Your social media goals and objectives. Consider the following to ensure a
flawless social media plan: A list of goals for each platform, including specific metrics that will be used to measure success How these goals (both in terms of time, money and other resources) A list of resources available to assist
with this process and any other factors that may impact it Customize this template and make it your own! Edit and Download Social Media Tactics to help you achieve them. These should include the following: How often will each platform be updated
(and by whom)? Which content types are appropriate for each platform? The tone, style and voice of the content. Customize this template and make it your own! Edit and Download Now that you've decided to craft a social media plan for your company, the next step is creating the actual plan. While there are no hard and fast rules when it comes to
creating your strategy, there are some best practices that you can follow. Follow these simple yet effective steps to create a social media audit of your existing channels. This will give you an idea about what's working, what isn't and
how to improve the things that are falling flat. What is a Social Media Audit? A social media audit is an overview of all the activities and campaigns you have been running on various networks—including posts, comments and replies, ads, and any other interactions with followers (like likes/shares). It will also include information about each channel's
demographics: who's following them, where they're located, etc. 2. Know Your Target Audience You should know your target audience are all
critical in determining the makeup of an audience. Psychographics: In addition to demographics, psychographics also help define an audience by focusing on interests and opinions rather than other factors such as age or gender. For example, a person may have specific political views that distinguish him from most other people his age (or vice versa).
Interests: Knowing what types of content interest your target audience allows you to create more appealing posts — it's easy to share something if it resonates with them! According to a survey by ITSMA, 90% of companies that use buyer personas understand their customers better than their competitors. Therefore, it would be better to create a
buyer persona to make this process easier. Here are 20 customer persona templates from Visme that you can customize to create your own. Watch this video below to learn more about creating a persona. 3. Set S.M.A.R.T Goals Setting SMART goals (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound) is the most efficient way to reach your
goals. For example: "I will increase Instagram followers by 100 within 30 days." This goal is specific because it assigns a metric (the number of followers) and benchmarks for improvement (increased by 100). It's achievable because your company already has followers
and increasing their numbers by 100 seems like an attainable goal for someone with your level of expertise. And finally, it's time-bound; if you don't hit that target by the next 30 days, then we're going home! Read this article about creating S.M.A.R.T. goals and using the S.M.A.R.T. goals template below to create goals and never fail to achieve them
again. Customize this template and make it your own! Edit and Download 4. Identify KPIs to Monitor Your Progress You've set some SMART goals for yourself or your team members' social media accounts or profiles. But what about key performance indicators? These metrics help measure how much progress has been made toward meeting those
objectives regularly and can be applied across multiple platforms. With so many social media metrics available, it takes time to know which ones are most important for your business. The key is to choose KPIs that align with your objectives, goals, and what you want to measure. This will help you determine whether or not you are progressing toward
those goals. Here are some of the most common KPIs: Social media followers and reach Engagement rate (likes, comments and shares) Brand awareness and brand equity Sales and lead generation Customer service satisfaction Cost per lead and R.O.I. Made withVisme Infographic Maker 5. Choose the Right Social Media Channels As of 2022, there
are over 4.5 billion social media users worldwide, equivalent to 58% of the current world population. But this doesn't mean every social media is all about engagement. So you must choose channels where your audience spends their time. For example, if your business caters to millennials, you must be on
Facebook and Instagram. If your target market includes women over 35, Pinterest might be a good channel for you. To choose the right social media platform for your business, you'll have to find answers to these questions: Where does your audience hang out online? Do they prefer Facebook or Instagram, or Twitter? What type of content do they
prefer the most? Here is an infographic template and make it your own! Edit and Download Define Your Brand Voice Sharing information with your audience is one of the primary purposes of using social media. You
must ensure that your posts are relevant and exciting if you want people to engage with them. This means you must define your brand voice before creating any content for your social channels. You can start by defining what kind of content you want to share on social media. For instance, if you're a B2B company, you might want to focus on providing
educational content or industry news relevant to your audience. If you sell products online, you can share some tutorials or product reviews to help customers make informed buying decisions. Here is an infographic that will help you find your brand voice. Customize this template and make it your own! Edit and Download Create Engaging Content
Now that you know your target audience, goals, social media, there is a lot of noise. The average person is exposed to more than 4,000 ads each day on social media. For your brand to stand out in that crowd, you must ensure
your social media content is on point. Transform your visual content with Visme's easy-to-use content creation platformProduce beautiful, effective marketing content with branded templates for easy customization Sign up. It's free. Here are some
types of content that you can create for your social media. Videos Videos are a great way to engage your audience on social media. They're fun, visual, and easy to share—which is why they're such a popular choice for consumers and
online marketers. You can make videos in a variety of ways: Micro Videos are short, snappy videos that are usually no longer than 30 seconds. These videos are ideal for social media because they can be shared easily and quickly. If you want to create micro videos, Visme can help you create explainer videos, product videos, promo
videos, YouTube video ads and many others. Check out Visme's broad collection of video templates and edit them using the free online video maker to fit your needs. YouTube Shorts: Similar to micro videos, shorts have more room to tell a story or explain something complex. They can also be longer than 30 seconds—but they should still be short
enough that people won't get bored watching them! Here is an example of a YouTube short from Visme that explains top design tips to improve your social media graphics. TikTok: This platform lets you create and share short video clips in real-time with friends like Snapchat did before it was sold to Facebook. The app is viral among teens and young
adults, so if you want to reach that audience, TikTok might be worth checking out! @vismeapp This e-book hack is going to change your life! Adding a flipbook makes your documents :sparkles: and makes you stand out from the crowd. :computer: #ebooks #flipbook makes your documents :sparkles: Adding a flipbook makes your documents :sparkles: Addin
Videos: With over 2 billion active users, YouTube is the most popular video-sharing platform worldwide. YouTube lets you upload video content, including product reviews, tutorials on how to use specific products/services offered by your team members/employees,
and many others. Watch this video to learn more about creating social media videos. Infographics can be a fantastic way to combine text and images to convey your message. They're easily shareable and engaging and help people understand complex concepts in an easily digestible way. An infographic could be the perfect solution if you
Here is how you can create an infographic in minutes using Visme. Images are what people see first before they read your content. So use engaging and eye-catching images that relate to your content. A picture of a popular travel destination would be relevant and exciting if you're posting about how to save money while traveling. Visme has a
rich library of social media graphics to level up your social media graphics to level up your social media channels from Visme's editor. Create your social media graphic View more
templates Read our detailed guide about the 10 types of social media game. Watch the video below to learn more about it. Visme offers a wide range of social media graphic templates, you can easily customize. With these templates, you can create your own Facebook Ads, Facebook Posts, LinkedIn
Headers, YouTubeThumbnails, Instagram Stories and almost every type of content you need to run your social media campaigns effectively. Watch the video below to learn how it works. 8. Create a Social Media Content Calendar A content calendar A content calendar A content of the video below to learn how it works. 8. Create a Social Media Content you need to run your social media campaigns effectively.
content calendar. Some people prefer using spreadsheets or Google Docs, while others like using advanced apps such as Visme's Social Media Scheduler. The key is finding a system that works best for you and then sticking with it! With Visme, you can create your social media content and use the social media scheduler to automate your posts. Here
is a detailed guide to creating a social media calendar in Visme. 9. Create an Engagement Strategy You need to start engaging with your customers on social media is to listen to what they have to say, respond in a timely fashion and be helpful. Here
are some tips for creating a social media, then you're probably already doing this. But if not, then it's time to get a response from the
company itself. This can be as simple as thanking them for their comment or sharing their story. If one person starts a conversation, others will join in — and soon, you'll have a lively discussion going on about your brand! Provide Excellent Customer Support If people are talking about your brand online, there's no better way to encourage them than
by providing customer support through social media channels. Users have a place to ask questions directly about products or services without waiting for an email response from customer service reps. The more you can do to connect with your audience and provide a way for them to get in touch with you, the better. This will keep them engaged with
your brand and help you build strong brand loyalty. 10. Track Performance and Make Adjustments We've already discussed the KPIs you should track to monitor your social media performance. Once you have tracked your performance, it's time to make adjustments based on what worked and didn't. If there are specific posts that drive more traffic
than others, then you need to continue posting those types of content. If a particular post receives a lot of negative feedback from followers, you should avoid posting that type of content in the future. Consider changing platforms or deleting one if it isn't performing well for you. With Visme's collaboration features, your team can create and publish
content on social media directly from the Visme app. So, collaborate with your team to make changes in your social media plan, adjust the calendar and even work on a design project together. Watch the video below to learn more about this amazing feature. Create Your Next Social Media Plan with Visme Social media is a powerful tool. The key to
using it effectively is creating an effective social media plan. You can use this guide as a template to get started on your plan. But remember that there are no hard-and-fast rules when it comes to social media. The best thing you can do is experiment with different formats and see what works best for your brand! Now you know that Visme can be a
great help in every step of the process of creating your social media plan. Sign up for Visme's all-in-one design tool and social media plan. The free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,994,763 articles in English Habitable zones of TRAPPIST-1 and the Solar System TRAPPIST-1 is
a cool red dwarf star with seven known exoplanets. It lies in the constellation Aquarius about 40.66 light-years away from Earth. It has a mass of about 9% of the Sun and is estimated to be 7.6 billion years old, making it older than the Solar System. The discovery of the star was first published in 2000. Observations in 2016 from the Transiting Planets
and Planetesimals Small Telescope (TRAPPIST) led to the discovery of two orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets between about 1.5 and 19 days to orbit around the star. They are likely tidally locked to TRAPPIST-1, leading to permanent day on one side and night on the other. Their masses are
comparable to that of Earth. Up to four of the planets orbit at distances where temperatures are suitable for the existence of liquid water (diagram pictured), and are thus potentially hospitable to life. This has drawn interest from both researchers and popular culture. (Full article...) Recently featured: iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Marie Sophie and popular cultured in the existence of liquid water (diagram pictured), and are thus potentially hospitable to life.
Hingst Archive By email More featured articles About Bertoncelj (pictured) competed on MasterChef Slovenia during his gymnastics career? ... that the Knox Mountain Hillclimb is considered very challenging due to every corner being off camber? ... that the Works of Yaelokre have been compared
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thirty-four different pieces before being assembled? ... that Google searches for the word "fortnight" by Taylor Swift? ... that the Green Bay Packers signed Tom Birney as their new kicker in 1979, even though he had not kicked a field goal in more than five years? ... that a 2015
issue of the Strawberry Newspaper features Hello Kitty discussing military conflicts in Afghanistan, Somalia, and Ukraine? Archive Start a new article José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey
Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins
the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon Nominate an article May 17: International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia Anne of Denmark 1590 - Anne of
Denmark (pictured) was crowned the queen consort of Scotland in a ceremony at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. 1863 - American Civil War: At the Battle of Big Black River Bridge in Mississippi, Union forces under John A. McClernand defeated a Confederate rearguard and captured around 1,700 men. 1900 - The first copies of the children's novel
The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum were printed. 1954 - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education in 
American frigate USS Stark, killing 37 personnel and injuring 21 others. Caroline of Brunswick (b. 1768)Erik Satie (b. 1866)Little Gerhard (b. 1934)Maggie Laubser (d. 1973) More anniversaries: May 16 May 17 May 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About The short-beaked echidna (Tachyglossus aculeatus) is one of four living species of
echidna. It is covered in fur and spines, has a distinctive snout to help detect its surroundings, and uses a specialized tongue to catch insects. Its extremely strong front limbs and claws allow it to burrow quickly. It repels predators by curling into a ball and deters them with its spines. During the Australian winter, it goes into deep torpor and
hibernation. As the temperature increases, it emerges to mate. Female echidnas lay one egg a year and the mating period is the only time the solitary animals meet. A newborn echidna grows rapidly on mother's milk and is expelled into the mother's burrow when it grows too large for the pouch. It leaves the burrow when it is around six months old
The species is found throughout Australia and in coastal and highland regions of eastern New Guinea. It is not threatened with extinction, but human activities have reduced its distribution in Australia and in coastal and highland regions of eastern New Guinea. It is not threatened with extinction, but human activities have reduced its distribution in Australia. This photograph shows a Tasmanian short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmania
Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured: Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Lysander Spooner Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news -
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1512 - Kali Yuga4690-4691Holocene calendar11590Igbo calendar590-591Iranian calendar968-969Islamic calendar98-999Japanese calendar322 before ROC民前322年Nanakshahi calendar122Thai solar calendar2132-
2133Tibetan calendar阴土牛年(female Earth-Ox)1716 or 1335 or 563 — to —阳金虎年(male Iron-Tiger)1717 or 1336 or 564 1590 (MDXC) was a common year starting on Monday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Monday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1590th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the
590th year of the 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 1590s decade. As of the start of 1590, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year May 17: Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland. January 6 - García Hurtado de
Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of South America except for Brazil). He will serve until 1596.[1] January 10 - Construction of the Fortezza Nuova around the city of Livorno begins in Italy in the Grand Ducky of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany and continues for more than
14 years. January 25 - Luis de Velasco y Castilla, Marquess of Salinas, becomes the new Viceroy of New Spain, a colony comprising most of Central America, Mexico and what is now a large part of the southwestern United States. Velasco will govern until 1595, and then again from 1607 to 1611.[2] February 3 - Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort,
the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German fortress of Rheinberg after a four-year long siege during the Eighty Years' War.[3] March 4 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, takes Breda, by concealing 68 of his best men in a peat-boat, to get through the impregnable defenses. March 14 - Battle of Ivry: Henry IV
of France again defeats the forces of the Catholic League, under Charles, Duke of Mayenne.[4] March 21 - The Treaty of Constantinople is signed between the two nations.[5] April 4 - The Cortes of Castile approves a new subsidy,
the millones.[6] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Spanish Navy while attempting to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar after trading in the Mediterranean Sea.[7] Levant Company's Benedict Barnham, on the flagship Salomon, leads the corporate fleet in a six-hour battle and
heavily damages the Spanish ships, clearing the way for the company ships to return home. May 7 - King Henry of Navarre, claimant to the throne of France, begins an unsuccessful attempt to besiege Paris, at the time controlled by the Catholic League. By August 30, Henry is forced to raise the siege, when Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma comes
to its rescue with a Spanish army. May 17 - Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland, at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. [8] June 23 - The Japanese samurai Toyotomi Hideyoshi sends an army of 15,000 men, led by generals Maeda Toshiie and Uesugi Kagekatsu, in an attack on the Hachiōji Castle in what is now Tokyo. The castle is lightly
defended, by only 1,300 men, because the samurai Hōjō Ujiteru has most of his troops engaged in defending Hideyohsi's siege of Odawara. The castle is captured after one day, and later destroyed on orders of the shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu. July 1 (13th waning of 1st Ashadha, 952 CS) - Naresuan Maharat becomes the new ruler of Thailand as Sanphet
II of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, upon the death of his father, Sanphet I. July 19 - The day after his 12th birthday, Ferdinand of Habsburg becomes the new Archduke of Inner Austria (Innerösterreich) upon the death, in Graz, of his father Charles II. A regency council rules in the place of Ferdinand until 1596.[9] July 21 - Japan's first diplomatic
representatives to Europe, Itō Mancio, Michele Chijiwa, Giuliano Nakaura and Martino Hara, return to Japan after eight years, having departed on February 20, 1582. [10] August 4 - In Japan, the siege of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11]
the word "CRO" carved into a tree, and the word CROATOAN (believed to be a reference to Hatteras Island, where the colonists formerly lived).[12] August 27 - Pope Sixtus V dies after serving for five years, and a new papal conclave is organized, to start on September 7 at the Apostolic Palace in Rome. September 5 - Alexander Farnese's army forces
Henry IV of France to lift the siege of Paris. September 15 After the eight day conclave, Giovanni Battista Castagna, the Cardinal-Priest of San Marcello al Corso receives the necessary two-thirds majority despite support for Cardinal Marco Antonio Colonna.[13] Castagna takes becomes Pope Urban VII but contracts malaria and dies 12 days later.[14]
The estimated 6.0 magnitude Neulengbach earthquake causes significant damage and Silesia.[15] October 6 - Two days before the scheduled papal conclave begins, Enrique de Guzmán, 2nd Count of Olivares, Spain's ambassador to the Papal States, presents the
cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals will support, and 30 whom they are instructed not to vote for.[16] October 8 - The second papal conclave had been concluded,
and 53 cardinals arrive. [16] October 13 (5th waxing of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - In what is now Myanmar, King Nanda Bayin of Burma sends a 10,000-man army, led by the Viceroy Thado Dhamma Yaza III of Prome, and General Natshinnaung to suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung. [17] German astronomer Michael Maestlin becomes the
first person to record an observation of the planet Mars by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadi Sultanate (now Morocco), on orders of Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. The Saadi Army's objective is to conquer the
Songhai Empire, led by the Emperor Askia Ishaq II, in North Africa, corresponding to what is now the Republic of Mali.[19] October 24 - After an unsuccessful search of the "lost colony" of Roanoke, English officer John White and the surviving crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight return to England on October 24.[12] November 22 (12th waning
of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - Burmese King Nanda Bayin sends a his son, the Crown Prince Mingyi Swa and 20,000 troops to what is now Thailand.[17] November 29 - A truce is signed between representatives of the Holy Roman Empire (ruled by Emperor Rudolf II) and the Ottoman Empire (ruled by Sultan Murad III.[20] December 5 - Niccolò
Sfondrato, Cardinal-priest of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, is elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as a compromise candidate after Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being elected as a compromise candidate after Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being elected as a compromise candidate after Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as a compromise candidate after Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being elected.
confesses to practising witchcraft. She will be executed on January 28. [22] Orthodox Patriarch Meletius I of Alexandria succeeds Silvester. The Spanish are pushed out of southern Gelderland by the Dutch forces. Emperor Ahmed I January 9 - Simon Vouet, French painter (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643)
January 20 Edward Convers, American settler (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1661) January 27 - Charles Caesar, English politician and judge (d. 1642) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (d. 1661) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1661) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1664) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford (d. 1667) Italian mystic (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1664) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1664) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford (d. 1664) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford (d. 1665) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1666) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford (d. 1667) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford (d. 1668) January 30 - La
colony (later the state) of Connecticut (d. 1664) March 6 - Margaret of the Blessed Sacrament, French Discalced Carmelite nun (d. 1660) March 10 - Dietrich Reinkingk, German lawyer and politician (d. 1649) March 29 - Michael Reyniersz Pauw, Dutch
businessman (d. 1640) April 7 Louis de Dieu, Dutch theologian (d. 1642) John Upton, English politician (d. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1618) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1648) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1647) May - William Cecil, 17th Baron de Ros (d. 1618) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1648) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1648) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1648) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1648) May 6 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) May 7 John May 7 John May 7 John May 8 John May 
1646) May 12 - Cosimo II de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (d. 1621)[25] May 31 - Frances Carr, Countess of Somerset (d. 1632) June 1 - Isaac Manasses de Pas, Marquis de Feuquieres, French soldier (d. 1640) June 9 - Caspar Sibelius, Dutch Protestant minister (d. 1658) June 19 - Philip Bell, British colonial governor (d. 1678) June 24 - Samuel
Ampzing, Dutch linguist and historian (d. 1632) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1632) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1653) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1653) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) July 13 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1658) J
August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1624) August 9 - John Webster, colonial settler and governor of Connecticut (d. 1649) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 30 - Anthony Stapley, English politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de
Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1662) November 25 - Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate,
Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera (d. 1661) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1660) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1660) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1661) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1660) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1661) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1661) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1661) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1661) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1661) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1661) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1661) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1661) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1661) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1662) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1662) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1663) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1663) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1664) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1665) D
boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1657) William Browne, English poet (d. 1662) William Browne, English poet (d. 1665) William Browne, English leader of Plymouth Colony (d. 1657) William Browne, English poet (d. 1645) Theophilus Eaton, Puritan colonial merchant (d. 1658) Kösem Sultan (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh
Irish chronicler (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1627) Caterina Assandra, Italian composer (died c. 1618) Magdalena Andersdotter, Norwegian-Faroese shipowner (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1681) Saint Catherine de Ricci Pope Sixtus V Pope
Urban VII January 7 - Jakob Andreae, German theologian (b. 1528) January 20 - Giambattista Benedetti, Italian mathematician and physicist (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 2 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1522) February 4 - Gioseffo Zarlino, Italian music
theorist and composer (b. 1517) February 12 François Hotman, French Protestant lawyer and writer (b. 1524) Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508) February 18 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1543) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1514) February 21 -
Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warwick, English nobleman and general (b. 1528) March 4 - Duchess Hedwig of Württemberg, by marriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1552) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French
cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1523) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1533) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1540) July 21 - Sophie of Württemberg, German noble (b. 1563) August 10 Höjö Ujimasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1538) Höjö Ujiteru, Japanese
warlord (b. 1540?) August 17 - James III, Margrave of Baden-Hachberg (b. 1562) August 27 - Pope Sixtus V (b. 1521)[28] September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1537) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1537) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Austria, Member of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of Austria, Member of Austria, M
(b. 1534) September 27 - Pope Urban VII (b. 1521)[14] October 4 - Jacques Cujas, French legal expert (b. 1522)[29] October 12 - Kanō Eitoku, Japanese painter (b. 1528) October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1570) October 23 - Bernardino de Sahagún, Franciscan
missionary (b. 1499) October 29 - Dirck Volckertszoon Coornhert, Dutch politician and theologian (b. 1522) November 19 - Girolamo Zanchi, Italian theologian (b. 1516) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 20 -
Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1510) December 27 - Emanuel Philibert de Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits (b. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (b. 1555) or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1535) Sorley Boy MacDonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505)
                                  Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) ^ "Hurtado de Mendoza, García", by Miguel Molina Martínez, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018)
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newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 15th
1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to
Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century was the century was the century was the Forman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century was the centur
Early Renaissance, and the early modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The
Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the
Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the migration of Greek scholars and
texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance. [2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church
and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to
Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to
reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Forbidden City and
commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure
from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of Christopher Chris
accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara. [6] 1402: The settlement of
the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing. [7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The
Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java,
Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Norse settlement in 1408. The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the
Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conguest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the
beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka
Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor
Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king. [10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I
returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first
emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations
for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish
alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438:
Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate, the Khanate, the Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469s:
Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators
cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur
Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II
defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Varna and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Varna and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna and Jáno
as ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang
Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11]
1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in
deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic
Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Majapahit. [11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins.
Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St
Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of
Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last
garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan
by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III
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