## I'm not a robot



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What's a operation in math
A mathematical process. The most common are add, subtract, multiply and divide (+, -, ×, ÷). But there are many more, such as square root, logarithm, powers etc. If it isn't a number it is probably an operation. Example: In 25 + 6 = 31 the operations meanthings like add, subtract, multiply, divide, squaring, etc. If it isn't a
number it is probably an operation. But, when you see something like ... 7 + (6 × 52 + 3) ... what part should you calculate first? Start at the left and go to the right? Or go from right to left? Warning: Calculate them in the wrong order, and you can get a wrong answer! So, long ago people agreed to follow rules when doing calculations, and they are
Order of Operations Do things in Parentheses First 4 \times (5 + 3) = 4 \times 8 = 32 4 \times (5 + 3) = 4 \times 8 = 32 4 \times (5 + 3) = 4 \times 8 = 32 (wrong) Exponents (Powers, Roots) before Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong) Multiply or Divide before you Add or Subtract 5 \times 22 = 5 \times 4 = 20 5 \times 22 = 102 = 100 (wrong)
Otherwise just go left to right 30 ÷ 5 × 3 = 6 × 3 = 18 30 ÷ 5 × 3 = 30 ÷ 15 = 2 (wrong) How Do I Remember It All ... ? PEMDAS ! P Parentheses first E Exponents (ie Powers and Square Roots, etc.) MD Multiplication and Division (left-to-right) Divide and Multiply rank equally (and go left to right). Add
and Subtract rank equally (and go left to right) So do it this way: After you have done "P" and "E", just go from left to right doing any "A" or "S" as you find them. You can remember by saying "Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally". Or ... Pudgy Elves May Demand A Snack Popcorn Every
Monday Donuts Always Sunday Please Eat Mom's Delicious Apple Strudels People Everywhere Made Decisions About Sums You may prefer GEMS (Grouping, Exponents, Multiply, Add, Subtract). In Canada they say BEDMAS (Brackets, Exponents, Divide, Add or Subtract).
Multiply, Add, Subtract). It all means the same thing! It doesn't matter how you remember it, just so long as you get it right. Examples Multiplication before Addition: First 6 \times 2 = 12, then 3 + 12 = 15 Parentheses first: First (3 + 6) = 9, then 9 \times 2 = 18 Multiplication and Division rank equally, so just go left to right: First 12 / 6 = 2, then 2 \times 3 = 6,
then 6/2 = 3 A practical example: Example: Sam threw a ball straight up at 20 meters per second, how far did it go in 2 seconds? Sam uses this special formula that includes the effects of gravity: height = velocity × time - (1/2) \times 9.8 \times 10^{-2} time 2 Sam puts in the velocity of 20 meters per second and time of 2 seconds: height = 20 \times 2 - (1/2) \times 9.8 \times 10^{-2}
Now for the calculations! Start with: 20 \times 2 - (1/2) \times 9.8 \times 22 Parentheses first: 20 \times 2 - 0.5 \times 9.8 \times 22 Then Exponents (22=4): 20 \times 2 - 0.5 \times 9.8 \times 22 Then Exponents of Exponents are special: they go top-
(153) Parentheses completed: 7 + 153 Last operation is an Add: 160 297, 1566, 1572, 298, 1568, 381, 1570, 3854, 3855, 383 Copyright © 2023 Rod Pierce Feet to CM (ft to cm) Conversion - Formula,...Prime Numbers - Definition, Chart, Examples,...Place Value - Definition with Examples AM and PM - Definition, Examples, FAQs,...Order Of
Operations - Definition, Steps, FAQs,... Find your Math Personality! Numbers can now be defined as values, and each number will have its respective values. Maths also has another set of objects, called the symbols. Example: As a part of learning, we all know that the symbol + represents ADD. Similarly, - is a symbol that represents the function
SUB. These symbols are functional by nature and define the operation they perform. From the above, NUMBERS are VALUES While SYMBOLS are FUNCTIONS Also read Downloadable PDF The detailed importance of mathematical operations is mentioned below. To view them click on the below Download button. Importance of Mathematical
Operations Download What are Operators and Operands? Knowing the difference between and purpose of Numbers/Values and Operands. Knowing the difference between and purpose of Operators and Operands. Knowing the difference between and purpose of Numbers/Values and Operands. Knowing the difference between and purpose of Operators and Operands. Knowing the difference between Operators and Operands.
first focus on Operators. Operators are Mathematical Symbols that emphasise on a particular action, like how we have verbs in language English. Example, Run, Sit, Walk represents actions in English.
in Maths are, Next, let us move to understand what Operands are? Operands can be defined as a NUMBER or VALUE upon which the FUNCTION will be applied. Example If 2 and 5 are two given numbers or values, and ADD is the function given. Then the given statement can be written as, 2 + 5 or 5 + 2. The operator (+) ADD serves as a function or
action upon the numbers 2 and 5. Every number on which an action or function is performed is termed as OPERANDS. In the above example 2 + 5, + stands as OPERANDS Either by summing 2 with 5, or 5 with 2 results an outcome. This outcome is the answer for the operator acting upon the operands. In this case, it is 2
+ 5 is 7. The word 'is' can be replaced with a Mathematical Operator called EQUALS-TO represented as = . 2 + 5 = 7 or 5 + 2 = 7 What is BODMAS is the next challenging, yet wonderful functionality in Maths. It is a predefined rule based on which Mathematical-operations can be performed. It can be defined as below and priority of use
moves from top to bottom. The above RULE should be memorised in order to work out a given Mathematical operation. What is the Important role and why it can not be ignored in Mathematical-operations. 4 + 3 x 2 = ? Traditionally, First operation will be 4 +
3 = 7 So 4 + 3 x 2 becomes 7 x 2, which is equal to 14. Now let us apply the BODMAS rule and work out the same example, thus this step is also ignored No Division used, hence moving to next priority
Multiplication The given example has a Multiplication operation That is 3 x 2 in the given example 4 + 3 x 2 is simplified to 4 + 6, which carries a ADDITION function So, 4 + 6 = 10 There are no further operations to be
performed, hence ignoring the Subtraction operation. The answer for 4 + 3 x 2 as per BODMAS rule is 10, Whereas 4 + 3 x 2 by a traditional left to right movement calculation is 14. Both the methods yield 2 different results. In order to avoid such confusions, a rule is in place which needs to be followed. In this case, it is BODMAS The above
illustration should have given satisfactory evidence about how important BODMAS is and why it should not be ignored while performing Mathematical-operations. BODMAS in Detailed Form Below are a series of examples that emphasises on each part of BODMAS rule. Use the checklist Worked out Examples
                                                                            =10 - 4
                                                                                                           =4 + 64 \times 6
                                                                                                                                    =4 + 384
                                                                                                                                                        =388 Practice Examples 3 + 20 x 3 25 - 5 ÷ (3 + 2) 10 + 6 x (1 + 10) (3 + 2) + 52 Summary We have understood that an operation is a function which takes zero or more input values (called operands) to a well-defined output
value. The number of operands is the arity of the operation. The most commonly studied operations are binary operations (i.e., operations of arity 2), such as addition and multiplication on how to approach a given set of problems using the BODMAS rule in mathematical-operations. Image
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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 Hingst Archive By email More featured articles About Bertoncelj at the 2015 European Games ... that Sašo 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 to The Lord of the Rings, Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that Camp Growden was envisioned to become a
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release day of the song "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 Nominate an article José Mujica Former president of Uruguay 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:
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 educational facilities are inherently unequal" and therefore unconstitutional. 1987 - An Iraqi jet fired two Exocet missiles at the 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. This photograph shows a Tasmanian short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmania. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured: Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Lysander Spooner Archive More featured pictures Community portal
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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 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 Duchy of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the orders of Tuscany on the O
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 Ottoman Empire (in modern-day Turkey) and the Safavid Empire (modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war 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 eigh
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, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of th
 Roanoke after having left the North American colony in 1587 to get supplies. Upon arrival at, the crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues to where the colonist went being 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 some loss of life
in Lower Austria and Vienna; the effects are felt as far as Bohemia and Silesia.[15] October 6 - Two days before the scheduled 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 the planet Venus
[18] October 16 - Saadian invasion of the Songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led 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 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. [16] December 7 - North Berwick witch trials: Agnes Sampson is questioned by King James VI of Scotland, and 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 20 Edward Convers, American settler (d. 1643) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1661) Italian mystic (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d.
 January 27 - Charles Caesar, English politician and judge (d. 1642) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (d. 1676)[24] February 7 - Barthold Nihus, Roman Catholic priest (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 18 - Manuel de Faria e Sousa, Spanish and Portuguese historian and poet (d. 1642) John Upton, English politician
(d. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1617) May - William Cecil, 17th Baron de Ros (d. 1618) May 3 - France Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1635) 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 linguist and historian (d. 1632) June 19 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) June 19 - Caspar Sibelius, Dutch linguist and historian (d. 1632) June 19 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657)
Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) July 13 - Pope Clement X (d. 1676)[26] July 26 - Johannes Crellius, Polish-German theologian (d. 1633) August 6 - Count John Louis of Nassau-Hadamar (d. 1653) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1624) August 9 - John Webster, colonial settler
and governor of Connecticut (d. 1661) August 19 - Henry Rich, 1st Earl of Holland, English politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1656) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1656) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1656) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1656) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1656) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1656) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and Engli
1667) October 3 - Anna of Pomerania, Duchess-Consort of Croy and Havré (d. 1660) October 11 - William Pynchon, English colonist and fur trader in North America (d. 1665) December 3 - Daniel Seghers, Flemish Jesuit brother
and painter (d. 1661) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1640) Angelica Veronica Airola, Italian painter (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1659) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, C
1630) Ii Naokatsu, Japanese daimyō (d. 1642) William Bradford, English leader of Plymouth Colony (d. 1657) William Browne, English poet (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. 1650) January 20 - Giambattista
Benedetti, Italian mathematician and physicist (b. 1530) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 2 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527
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. 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. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1523) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1523) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1523) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1550)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal
1553) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1509) July 10 - Charles II, Archduke of Austria, regent of Inner Austria (b. 1540) July 21 - Sophie of Württemberg, German noble (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. 1532) September 20 - Lodovico Agostini, Italian composer (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. 1543)[30] October 16 - Archduchess Anna of Austria, Duchess of Bavaria (b. 1528) October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1543)[30] October 16 - Archduchess Anna of Austria, Duchess of Bavaria (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 18 - George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, English statesman (b. 1528) November 19 - Girolamo Zanchi, Italian theologist 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. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (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. 1555) In a substance painter (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits (b. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1558) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1558) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1558) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1558) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1558) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1558) Nicholas Bobadilla, and army comm
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). "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario
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Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and
when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th ce
vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the
Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social
and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the
Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the 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 Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration 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 paper 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 rules. 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 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 Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate.
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, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte)
1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-
1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: 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 last recorded
event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights.
1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between
the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern 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: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406.
1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the
tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene
IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old 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 Xuande
Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba
Ewuare comes to power in the West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of 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 league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the 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 Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born.
1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that
started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the
death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle 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 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 league of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461.
Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen
Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV 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 capturing the city. He
develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville
1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succeeds Girish
Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of
Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec apital of Tenochtitlan as the Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The
kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers
Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends. [11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born [12] The Siege of Rhodes
(1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the First auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the
Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's
Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486:
Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of
Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad
made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree,
expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and
agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of
Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the
Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang [14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali. [15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain,
Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for
Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the
Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1400-1468), Who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the
lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world.
Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400–1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was
invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi
1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived
from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: [...] was
rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies,
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University of London. 12 (3/4). Cambridge University Press on behalf of School of Oriental and African Studies: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Nodern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how, it happened.". Filipinos. 24 Maro. \* New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines. Springer Science & Business. p. 31. ISBN 978-94-017-8682-9. ^ Noorduyn, J. (2006). Three Old Sundanese poems. KITLV Press. p. 437. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Febvre, Lucien; Martin, Henri-jean (1997), The Coming of the Book: The Impact of Printing 1450-1800, London: Verso, ISBN 1-85984-108-2 Eisenstein, Elizabeth L. (1980), The Printing press as an Agent of Change, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 978-0-226-31963-6. Man, John (2002), The Gutenberg Revolution that Change dhe World, London: University of Chicago Press, ISBN 978-0-226-31963-6. Man, John (2002), The Gutenberg Revolution that Change dhe World, London: Verso, ISBN 978-0-206-041-9 { (citation) }: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 15to century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20) [ 250 | 500) (Caribbean See (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 1570 (l