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1983 academy award winners
2020s2010s2000s1990s1980s1970s1960s1950s1940s1930s1920sJump toOscarBest Actor in a Leading RoleBest Actor in a Supporting Ro
SubjectsBest Effects, Sound Effects EditingBest Effects, Visual Effects EditingBest Foreign Language FilmBest Music, Original Song Score and Its Adaptation or Best Adaptation or Best Adaptation ScoreBest PictureBest Short Film, AnimatedBest Short Film, Live ActionBest SoundBest Writing,
Screenplay Based on Material from Another MediumBest Writing, Screenplay Written Directly for the ScreenHonorary AwardJean Hersholt Humanitarian AwardGordon E. Sawyer AwardJean Hersholt Humanitarian AwardGordon
1983 The winner is listed first, in CAPITAL letters. Films of 1983 Actor: ROBERT DUVALL in "Tender Mercies", Michael Caine in "Educating Rita", Tom Courtenay in "The Dresser" Actress: SHIRLEY MACLAINE in "Terms of Endearment", Jane Alexander in
 "Testament", Meryl Streep in "Silkwood", Julie Walters in "Educating Rita", Debra Winger in "Terms of Endearment" Supporting Actor: JACK NICHOLSON in "Terms of Endearment", Sam Shepard in "The Right Stuff", Rip Torn in "Cross Creek" Supporting Actress:
LINDA HUNT in "The Year of Living Dangerously", Cher in "Silkwood", Glenn Close in "The Big Chill", Amy Irving in "Yentl", Alfre Woodard in "Cross Creek" Director: JAMES L. BROOKS for "Terms of Endearment", Bruce Beresford for "The Big Chill", Amy Irving in "Yentl", Alfre Woodard in "Cross Creek" Director: JAMES L. BROOKS for "Terms of Endearment", Bruce Beresford for "The Big Chill", Amy Irving in "Yentl", Alfre Woodard in "Cross Creek" Director: JAMES L. BROOKS for "Terms of Endearment", Bruce Beresford for "The Big Chill", Amy Irving in "Yentl", Alfre Woodard in "Cross Creek" Director: JAMES L. BROOKS for "Terms of Endearment", Bruce Beresford for "Terms of Endearment", Bruce Beresford for "The Big Chill", Amy Irving in "Yentl", Alfre Woodard in "Cross Creek" Director: JAMES L. BROOKS for "Terms of Endearment", Bruce Beresford for "The Big Chill", Amy Irving in "Yentl", Alfre Woodard in "Cross Creek" Director: JAMES L. BROOKS for "Terms of Endearment", Bruce Beresford for "The Big Chill", Amy Irving in "Yentl", Alfre Woodard in "Cross Creek" Director: JAMES L. BROOKS for "Terms of Endearment", Bruce Beresford for "The Big Chill", Amy Irving in "Yentl", Alfre Woodard in "Cross Creek" Director: JAMES L. BROOKS for "Terms of Endearment", Bruce Beresford for "Terms of Endearment", Bruce Beresfor
Dresser" Paramount Pictures' Terms of Endearment (with eleven nominations and five wins) was the emotionally-manipulative film about a Houston woman's (MacLaine) affair with an ex-astronaut (Nicholson) and her stubborn and exasperated struggles with her contentious daughter (Winger) over many years. Adapted from Larry McMurtry's novel,
and director Brooks' feature film debut, it was a classic film that blended comedy and 'tearjerker' melodrama, similar to the Best Picture-win experienced by the family drama three years earlier, Ordinary People (1980). It won most of the big awards in major categories in 1983: Best Picture/Director/Screenplay Adaptation (three Oscars all won by
James L. Brooks), Best Actress (Shirley MacLaine) and Best Supporting Actor (Jack Nicholson). The other four nominees for Best Picture included: writer/director Lawrence Kasdan's The Big Chill (with three nominations and no wins), a film noted for its ensemble acting about a group of radical 60's college friends re-united during a weekend the
British import film set in World War II and adapted from a successful play, The Dresser (with five nominations and only four wins) writer/director Philip Kaufman's Mercury astronaut story (adapted from Tom Wolfe's best-selling book) of the early days of the US space program, The Right Stuff (a box-office failure with eight nominations and only four wins)
Sound, Original Score, Film Editing, and Sound Effects Editing) Bruce Beresford's adaptation of Horton Foote's Tender Mercies (with five nominations and two wins), a character study of an alcoholic, ex-country-western singer in Texas The Best Director winner was James L. Brooks for Terms of Endearment - his first Oscar win as Best Director. [It
was an unprecedented win for Brooks - three Oscars for writing, producing, and directing the same film. A triple win had also occurred for Leo McCarey in 1944, Billy Wilder in 1960, Francis Ford Coppola in 1974, and would later occur for James Cameron in 1997. He also became the fourth director to win an Oscar for his first feature.] Philip
Kaufman (director of The Right Stuff) was omitted from the Best Picture-nominated directors competing for Best Director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill. In their places, Swedish director for The Big Chill.
Film, Best Cinematography, Best Art/Set Direction, and Best Costume Design), the lush, turn-of-the-century tale of two Swedish children. And Mike Nichols (for his first film since 1975) was nominated for Silkwood (with five nominations and no wins), the story of the title character Karen Silkwood of two Swedish children. And Mike Nichols (for his first film since 1975) was nominated for Silkwood of the title character Karen Silkwood of the title 
Australian director Bruce Beresford (with his sole career nominated for The Dresser. Among the Best Actor nominees, there were three British actors, one Scot actor, and one American actor.
[Similar circumstances occurred during the 1992 ceremonies.] All five of the Best Actor nominees also played roles of alcoholics (of varying degrees). The American nominee and winner was Robert Duvall (with his fourth nomination and his first Oscar win - previous nominations were in 1972, 1979, and 1980) as the ex-drinking, ex-country/western
music star Mac Sledge who settles down on a Texas farm with Tess Harper and her son in Tender Mercies. The British (and Scottish) Best Actor nomination) as Dr. Frank Bryant, a drunken English literature professor/tutor in Educating Rita (with three nominations and no
wins) Tom Courtenay (with his second nomination) as the loyal, abused, gay, alcoholic, backstage, dresser/valet for co-star Albert Finney (with his third nomination) who was also nominated - for the same film - for his role as the senile, self-obsessed, alcoholic Shakespearean stage actor "Sir" in The Dresser Scottish
actor Tom Conti (with his first nomination) was nominated as a drunken, womanizing Scottish poet on a New England lecture tour in the American film Reuben, Reuben Shirley MacLaine won the Best Actress award (with her fifth nomination and first Oscar win - previous nominations were in 1958, 1960, 1963, and 1977) for her role as 50 year-old
widowed mother/grandmother, and daughter-hating Aurora Greenwood in the soap-opera-ish Terms of Endearment. Her co-star Debra Winger (with her second nomination) was also nominated as her terminally-ill daughter Emma Horton. As in the film's competition within their relationship, MacLaine won over her 'daughter'. Other Best Actress
nominees included: Jane Alexander (with her fourth unsuccessful nomination) as Carol Wetherly, a Northern California housewife with three children facing World War III nuclear holocaust in Testament (the film's sole nomination) Meryl Streep (with her fifth nomination, and third consecutive nomination as Best Actress) as the title character - a
union activist and worker at the Kerr-McGee nuclear materials plant who believes she has been contaminated and then dies in a suspicious car accident in Silkwood British actress Julie Walters (in her screen debut) as sharp-witted, working-class Cockney hairdresser Rita who eagerly takes Open University classes in the romantic comedy Educating
Rita Jack Nicholson (with his seventh nomination, third Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, third Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, third Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination, and second Oscar win) was awarded the Best Supporting Actor nomination was awarded the Best Supporting Actor no was awarded the 
win the Best Supporting Actor award following a Best Actor win in 1975. His win made him the third winner of both actor awards - the first two actors were Jack Lemmon (in 1955 and 1973) and Robert DeNiro (in 1974 and 1980). Both of them first won a Best Supporting Actor award and then a Best Actor award.] Nicholson had lost the Best
Supporting Actor nomination two times before: two years previously for Reds (1981) and also 14 years previously for Easy Rider (1969). Nicholson defeated the following Best Supporting Actor nominees: his film's co-star John Lithgow (with his second consecutive award) as Debra Winger's lover Sam Burns Charles Durning (with his second
consecutive nomination) as Nazi Erhardt ("Concentration Camp") in Mel Brooks' re-make of the 1942 classic, To Be or Not to Be (the film's sole nomination) as Florida backwoods redneck Marsh Turner
in the life story of 1930s author Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings (author of The Yearling and Jacob's Ladder), Cross Creek The winner in the Best Supporting Actress category was a female in a male role - the diminutive, 4 foot, 9-inch Linda Hunt (with her first and only nomination and win) as Billy Kwan - an idealistic Chinese-Australian (Eurasian)
dwarf/photographer-guide for journalist Mel Gibson in 1960s Indonesia in director Peter Weir's Australian film, The Year of Living Dangerously. Hunt's character was not transgender, just male. [Note: Her Oscar win was the first instance that an actress won an Oscar for playing a gender-switched role - a character of the opposite sex.] The other four
Best Supporting Actress nominees were: Cher (in her film debut) as Meryl Streep's lesbian, blue-collar roommate Dolly Pelliker in Silkwood Glenn Close (with her second consecutive nomination) as physician Sarah (one of the former college student friends reunited together at a weekend retreat) in The Big Chill Amy Irving (with her sole career
nomination) as Hadass in producer/director Barbra Streisand's Yentl (with five nominations and only one win - Best Original Song Score and/or Its Adaptation Score) Alfre Woodward as Geechee in Cross Creek Oscar Snubs and Omissions: Another collaboration between director Martin Scorsese and Robert De Niro (their fifth) - the satirical black
comedy The King of Comedy about obsession and celebrity culture - was denied nominations in every category and was a tremendous box-office failure. Robert De Niro as aspiring, oddball, would-be comedian Rupert Pupkin, Jerry Lewis as kidnapped Johnny Carson-like talk-show host Jerry Langford, and Sandra Bernhard (in her film debut) as Masha
were neglected in the nominations, as was Paul D. Zimmerman's screenplay. Another glaring omission was the complete lack of nominations for the sequel Psycho II, featuring an under-rated, return performance by Anthony Perkins. Director Philip Kaufman wasn't even nominated for his visually-inspiring, dazzling Best-Picture nominee The Right
Stuff, nor was Ed Harris for his performance as heroic American astronaut John Glenn. Bob Clark's popular holiday film, A Christmas Story, was completely ignored. Director/writer Bob Fosse's Star 80, his last film and the true story of the murder of Playboy Playmate Dorothy Stratten (Mariel Hemingway) by her estranged, obsessed husband Paul
Snider (Eric Roberts), lacked any Academy Awards nominations, although Roberts was nominated for a Golden Globe, and the film was placed on film critic Gene Siskel's 10-Best list for the year. And producer/star/director Barbra Streisand was snubbed for her directorial debut effort in the musical opus Yentl (with five nominations and one win - for
nomination.] David Cronenberg's horror-thriller The Dead Zone from a Stephen King story was notable for its un-nominated performance of Christopher Walken as psychic Johnny Smith, and for lacking a nomination for Michael Kamen's score. Bill Forsyth's whimsical British film Local Hero with Burt Lancaster as Texas oil industrialist Happer was
another un-nominated film. Jeremy Irons wasn't nominated for his role as Jerry in Harold Pinter's nominated screenplay about a seven year adulterous affair (shown in flashback) titled Betrayal, nor was Charles Martin Smith for his performance as lone, white wolf-
studying Arctic Yukon biologist in Carroll Ballard's cinematographically-beautiful Never Cry Wolf, nor was director/producer/actor Clint Eastwood in his fourth Dirty Harry role in Sudden Impact (with no nominations) - famous for his line: "Go ahead, make my day." Actresses who were nudged out of the acting nominations were Rosanna Arquette as a
60s New Jersey Jewish girl in writer/director John Sayles' Baby, It's You, Bonnie Bedalia as drag-racing champion Shirley Muldowney in Heart Like A Wheel, Barbara Hershey as the sexual victim of an unseen entity in director Sidney Furie's The Entity, and Barbra Streisand as the title character in Yentl - a Jewish girl masquerading as a boy. Michelle
Pfeiffer was not nominated for her role as the trophy wife of drug lord Al Pacino in Scarface, and Louise Fletcher was ignored for her performance as a chain-smoking, work-addicted scientist in Brainstorm. Famed cinematography nomination this year for Woody Allen's Zelig. [He was
cinematographer for the first two Godfather films and Allen's Best Picture-winning Annie Hall (1977). Although nominated a second time for The Godfather, Part III (1990), he never won.] Director Godfrey Reggio's debut film, the experimental, feature-length, ecology-minded visual documentary Koyaanisqatsi (with no nominations) - meaning "life out
of balance," was overlooked for a Best Original Score nomination (for Philip Glass' musical score), and a Best Film Editing nomination for cinematographer Ron Fricke. Awards & Festivals: Academy Awards: 1980s: 55th: Results & Commentary Skip to the winners list. Hosted by Liza Minnelli, Dudley Moore, Richard Pryor and Walter Matthau, the 55th
Annual Academy Awards were presented on Monday, April 11, 1983. Nominated for 11 Oscars, Gandhi took home eight of them, including Best Picture, Best Director for Richard Attenborough and Best Actor for Ben Kingsley. "This film was dedicated to Pandit Nehru, Lord Mountbatten of Burma, and Motilal Kothari, all men of great vision and
Lange was also nominated in the Best Actress category for Frances. It was only the fourth time that an actor was nominated in two categories in the same year. Meryl Streep's wonderful performance in Sophie's Choice earned her a second Oscar. Streep said, "Oh, boy! No matter how much you try to imagine what this is like, it's just so incredibly
thrilling, right down to your toes." An Officer and a Gentleman's Louis Gossett Jr. won Best Supporting Actor. He was only the third African-American to win a competitive Oscar and the first in his category. Zbigniew Rybczyński, who won Best Animated Short for Tango, earned his place in the trivia books by becoming the first Oscar winner to spend
some time behind bars on Oscar night. Rybczyński had stepped outside the theatre for a smoke, and when a security guard tried to stop him from re-entering a scuffle ensued and he was arrested. He was released a few hours later when his identity was confirmed. Meanwhile, George C. Scott's ban on the Oscars apparently only extended to accepting
them, as he and his wife attend the 55th ceremony. Results Best Actor in a Leading Role Best Actor in a Leading Role Best Actor in a Supporting Role Sophie's Choice Meryl Streep Best Actor in a Supporting Role An Officer and a Gentleman Louis Gossett Jr. Best Actress in a Supporting Role
Best Foreign Language Film Volver a Empezar ('To Begin Again') Best Art Direction Gandhi Stuart Craig, Bob Laing and Michael Seirton Best Costume Design Gandhi John Mollo and Bhanu Athaiya Best Documentary (Feature) Just Another Missing Kid John Zaritsky Best Documentary
(Short Subject) If You Love This Planet Edward Le Lorrain and Terri Nash Best Film Editing Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams Best Music (Original Score) E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial John Williams E.T
Best Music (Original Song) An Officer and a Gentleman "Up Where We Belong" Jack Nitzsche, Buffy Sainte-Marie and Will Jennings Best Short Film (Live Action) A Shocking Accident Christine Oestreicher Best Sound E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial Robert Knudson, Robert Glass, Don Digirolamo and
Gene Cantamessa Best Sound Effects Editing E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial Charles L. Campbell and Ben Burtt Best Writing (Screenplay - based on material from another medium) Missing Costa-Gavras and Donald Stewart Best Writing (Screenplay Written
Directly for the Screen) Honorary Award Mickey RooneyNote: ...in recognition of his 60 years of versatility in a variety of memorable film performances. Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award Gordon E. Sawyer Award Scientific or Technical Award (Academy Award of Merit) August Arnold and Erich Kaestner Note: ...for the concept and engineering of
the first operational 35mm, hand-held, spinning-mirror reflex, motion picture camera. Scientific or Technical Award (Scientific and Engineering and implementation of a 4,000 meter printing system for motion picture
Mohammad S. Nozari Note: ...for the research and development of the 3M Photogard protective coating for motion picture film. Brianne Murphy and Donald Schisler Note: ...for the engineering and manufacture of the Teccor
Enterprises' magnetic transducer for motion picture sound recording and playback. Scientific or Technical Award (Technical Aw
Christie motion picture projectors., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,025 articles in English Habitable zones of 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 two orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the
pictured), and are thus potentially hospitable to life. This has drawn interest from both researchers and popular culture. (Full articles...) Recently featured: iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Marie Sophie Hingst Archive By email More featured 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
winter sports complex with toboggan runs? ... that Paddy Higson was known as the "mother of Scottish film"? ... that the robotic costumes used in the Doctor Who episode "The Robot Revolution" were 3D printed in thirty-four different pieces before being assembled? ... that Google searches for the word "fortnight" in the US increased by 868% on the
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:
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 (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 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. 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 (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus).
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guide Wiktionary Dictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Uniques Pyccкий Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa In
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was 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 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 16th century, and the 1st 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 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 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 Spanish Imperial Army captures the German fortress of Rheinberg after a four-year long siege
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 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of these safavid Empire (modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[5] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of these safavid Empire (modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[6] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of these safavid Empire (modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[6] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of these safavid Empire (modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[6] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of these safavid Empire (modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[6] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys o
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 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 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 Sultanate (now Morocco), on orders of Sultanate (now Morocco), order (now
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. [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) 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. 1676)[24] February 7 - Barthold Nihus, Roman Catholic priest (d. 1657) March - Roger Ludlow, one of the founders of the 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 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. 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 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. 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 soldier (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) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 27
1667) October 3 - Anna of Pomerania, Duchess-Consort of Croy and Havré (d. 1662) November 25 - Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera (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. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1681) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1681) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1681) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1681) Yamada Nagamasa, Yamada Naga
1630) Ii Naokatsu, Japanese daimyō (d. 1662) 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) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1650) Mari
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. 1520) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 1 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1522) February 2 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1527) February 1 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1527) February 1 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1520) February 1 - Cath
writer (b. 1524) Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508) 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. 1530) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1530) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1552) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1552) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1552) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1547) April 6 - Francis
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. 1520) October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1543)[30] October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1570) October 23 - Bernardino de Sahagún, Franciscan missionary (b. 1499) October 19 - Dirck Volckertszoon Coornhert, Dutch politician and
theologian (b. 1522) November 18 - George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, English statesman (b. 1518) 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. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (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 Jesuits (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. 1558) Juan Bautista de Pomar, 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). "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario
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when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd m
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 Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the 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 Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type
began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance. [2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the
rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic 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'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 colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte).
1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara. [6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-
1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: 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 Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights.
1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between
the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the Sake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala
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 Rava 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 Svitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October
- Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande
Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the 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
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