

Continue





























the list of 99 names of Allah, a beautiful Ayaat from the Holy Quran says: "Allah! there is no god but He" (Q'uran 20:8) Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), To: God belongs 99 names, 100 minus 1, anyone who memorizes them will enter Paradise; He (God) is odd (odd number, he is the Only One), and He loves odd numbers (such as 99) 1- Al-Rahman The Beneficent/He who wills goodness and mercy for all His creatures/2- Ar-Raheem The Merciful/He who acts with extreme kindness/3- Al-Malik/The Eternal Lord/The Sovereign Lord, The One with the complete Dominion, the One Whose Dominion is clear from imperfection/41- Al-Qudus/The Most Sacred/The One who is pure from any imperfection and clear from children and adversaries/5- Al-Salam/The Embodiment of Peace/The One who is free from every imperfection/6- Al-Mu'min/The Infuser of Faith/The One who witnesses for His believers that they are truthful in their belief that no one is God but Him, And He witnessed for His believers that they are truthful in their belief that no one is God but Him/7- Al-Muhamyin/The Preserver of Safety/The One who witnesses the saying and deeds of His creatures/8- Al-Azzim/The Mighty One/The Strong, The Defeater of all enemies/9- Al-Jabbar/The Overpowering/The One who is stronger than all others/10- Al-Mutakabbir/The Supreme/The One who is greater than everything in status/38- Al-Hafiz/The Guardian/The Preserver, The Protector, The One who protects whatever and whoever He willed to protect/39- Al-Muqet/The Sustaining One/The Maintainer, The Guardian, The Feeder, The One who has the Power/40- Al-Haseeb/The Reckoning One/The Reckoner, The One who gives the satisfaction/41- Al-Jaleel/The Majestic/The Sublime One, The Beneficent, The One who is attributed with greatness of Power and Glory/42- Al-Muqit/The Merciful/The Generous One, The Gracious, The One who is attributed with greatness of Power and Glory/43- Ar-Raghef/The Swift/The Quick, The One that nothing is absent from Him, Hence its meaning is related to the attribute of Knowledge/44- Al-Mujeeb/The Responding One/The Responsive, The Hearkener, The One who answers the call of His creatures/45- Al-Mudhib/The Eraser/The One who removes whatever He willed to remove/46- Al-Mudhili/The Degradator/The One who degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/25- Al-Muzil/The Abaser/The Dishonourer, The Humiliator, He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/26- As-Sami/The All-Hearer/The Hearer, The One who hears all things that are heard by His Eternal Hearing without an ear, instrument or organ/27- Al-Baser/The All-Seeing/The All-Noticing, The One who sees all things that are seen by His Eternal Seeing without a pupil or any other instrument/28- Al-Hakim/The Impartial Judge/The Judge, He is the Ruler and His judgment is His Word/29- Al-Adl/The Embodiment of Justice/The Just, The One who is entitled to do what He does/30- Al-Lateef/The Knower of Subtleties/The Subtle One, The Gracious, The One who is kind to His slaves and endows upon Him the power of His grace/31- Al-Karim/The Generous/The One who is generous in giving/16- Al-Wahhab/The Supreme Bestower/The One who is Generous in giving plenty without any return. He is entitled that benefits whatever Halal or Haram/17- Ar-Razzaq/The Total Provider/The Sustainer, The Provider,18- Al-Fattah/The Supreme Solver/The Opener, The Reliever, The Judge, The One who opens for His slaves the closed worldly and religious matters/19- Al-Alim/The All-Knowing/The Knowledgeable, The One nothing is absent from His knowledge/20- Al-Qabid/The Withholder, The One who withholds whatever He willed to withhold/21- Al-Battin/The Hidden/The Concealed, The One who hides whatever He willed to hide/22- Al-Bazir/The Elevator/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/23- Ar-Rafi/The Elevating One/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/24- Al-Mu'izz/The Honourer-Bestower/He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/25- Al-Muzil/The Abaser/The Dishonourer, The Humiliator, He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/26- As-Sami/The All-Hearer/The Hearer, The One who hears all things that are heard by His Eternal Hearing without an ear, instrument or organ/27- Al-Baser/The All-Seeing/The All-Noticing, The One who sees all things that are seen by His Eternal Seeing without a pupil or any other instrument/28- Al-Hakim/The Impartial Judge/The Judge, He is the Ruler and His judgment is His Word/29- Al-Adl/The Embodiment of Justice/The Just, The One who is entitled to do what He does/30- Al-Lateef/The Knower of Subtleties/The Subtle One, The Gracious, The One who is kind to His slaves and endows upon Him the power of His grace/31- Al-Karim/The Generous/The One who is generous in giving/16- Al-Wahhab/The Supreme Bestower/The One who is Generous in giving plenty without any return. He is entitled that benefits whatever Halal or Haram/17- Ar-Razzaq/The Total Provider/The Sustainer, The Provider,18- Al-Fattah/The Supreme Solver/The Opener, The Reliever, The Judge, The One who opens for His slaves the closed worldly and religious matters/19- Al-Alim/The All-Knowing/The Knowledgeable, The One nothing is absent from His knowledge/20- Al-Qabid/The Withholder, The One who withholds whatever He willed to withhold/21- Al-Battin/The Hidden/The Concealed, The One who hides whatever He willed to hide/22- Al-Bazir/The Elevator/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/23- Ar-Rafi/The Elevating One/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/24- Al-Mu'izz/The Honourer-Bestower/He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/25- Al-Muzil/The Abaser/The Dishonourer, The Humiliator, He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/26- As-Sami/The All-Hearer/The Hearer, The One who hears all things that are heard by His Eternal Hearing without an ear, instrument or organ/27- Al-Baser/The All-Seeing/The All-Noticing, The One who sees all things that are seen by His Eternal Seeing without a pupil or any other instrument/28- Al-Hakim/The Impartial Judge/The Judge, He is the Ruler and His judgment is His Word/29- Al-Adl/The Embodiment of Justice/The Just, The One who is entitled to do what He does/30- Al-Lateef/The Knower of Subtleties/The Subtle One, The Gracious, The One who is kind to His slaves and endows upon Him the power of His grace/31- Al-Karim/The Generous/The One who is generous in giving/16- Al-Wahhab/The Supreme Bestower/The One who is Generous in giving plenty without any return. He is entitled that benefits whatever Halal or Haram/17- Ar-Razzaq/The Total Provider/The Sustainer, The Provider,18- Al-Fattah/The Supreme Solver/The Opener, The Reliever, The Judge, The One who opens for His slaves the closed worldly and religious matters/19- Al-Alim/The All-Knowing/The Knowledgeable, The One nothing is absent from His knowledge/20- Al-Qabid/The Withholder, The One who withholds whatever He willed to withhold/21- Al-Battin/The Hidden/The Concealed, The One who hides whatever He willed to hide/22- Al-Bazir/The Elevator/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/23- Ar-Rafi/The Elevating One/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/24- Al-Mu'izz/The Honourer-Bestower/He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/25- Al-Muzil/The Abaser/The Dishonourer, The Humiliator, He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/26- As-Sami/The All-Hearer/The Hearer, The One who hears all things that are heard by His Eternal Hearing without an ear, instrument or organ/27- Al-Baser/The All-Seeing/The All-Noticing, The One who sees all things that are seen by His Eternal Seeing without a pupil or any other instrument/28- Al-Hakim/The Impartial Judge/The Judge, He is the Ruler and His judgment is His Word/29- Al-Adl/The Embodiment of Justice/The Just, The One who is entitled to do what He does/30- Al-Lateef/The Knower of Subtleties/The Subtle One, The Gracious, The One who is kind to His slaves and endows upon Him the power of His grace/31- Al-Karim/The Generous/The One who is generous in giving/16- Al-Wahhab/The Supreme Bestower/The One who is Generous in giving plenty without any return. He is entitled that benefits whatever Halal or Haram/17- Ar-Razzaq/The Total Provider/The Sustainer, The Provider,18- Al-Fattah/The Supreme Solver/The Opener, The Reliever, The Judge, The One who opens for His slaves the closed worldly and religious matters/19- Al-Alim/The All-Knowing/The Knowledgeable, The One nothing is absent from His knowledge/20- Al-Qabid/The Withholder, The One who withholds whatever He willed to withhold/21- Al-Battin/The Hidden/The Concealed, The One who hides whatever He willed to hide/22- Al-Bazir/The Elevator/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/23- Ar-Rafi/The Elevating One/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/24- Al-Mu'izz/The Honourer-Bestower/He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/25- Al-Muzil/The Abaser/The Dishonourer, The Humiliator, He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/26- As-Sami/The All-Hearer/The Hearer, The One who hears all things that are heard by His Eternal Hearing without an ear, instrument or organ/27- Al-Baser/The All-Seeing/The All-Noticing, The One who sees all things that are seen by His Eternal Seeing without a pupil or any other instrument/28- Al-Hakim/The Impartial Judge/The Judge, He is the Ruler and His judgment is His Word/29- Al-Adl/The Embodiment of Justice/The Just, The One who is entitled to do what He does/30- Al-Lateef/The Knower of Subtleties/The Subtle One, The Gracious, The One who is kind to His slaves and endows upon Him the power of His grace/31- Al-Karim/The Generous/The One who is generous in giving/16- Al-Wahhab/The Supreme Bestower/The One who is Generous in giving plenty without any return. He is entitled that benefits whatever Halal or Haram/17- Ar-Razzaq/The Total Provider/The Sustainer, The Provider,18- Al-Fattah/The Supreme Solver/The Opener, The Reliever, The Judge, The One who opens for His slaves the closed worldly and religious matters/19- Al-Alim/The All-Knowing/The Knowledgeable, The One nothing is absent from His knowledge/20- Al-Qabid/The Withholder, The One who withholds whatever He willed to withhold/21- Al-Battin/The Hidden/The Concealed, The One who hides whatever He willed to hide/22- Al-Bazir/The Elevator/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/23- Ar-Rafi/The Elevating One/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/24- Al-Mu'izz/The Honourer-Bestower/He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/25- Al-Muzil/The Abaser/The Dishonourer, The Humiliator, He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/26- As-Sami/The All-Hearer/The Hearer, The One who hears all things that are heard by His Eternal Hearing without an ear, instrument or organ/27- Al-Baser/The All-Seeing/The All-Noticing, The One who sees all things that are seen by His Eternal Seeing without a pupil or any other instrument/28- Al-Hakim/The Impartial Judge/The Judge, He is the Ruler and His judgment is His Word/29- Al-Adl/The Embodiment of Justice/The Just, The One who is entitled to do what He does/30- Al-Lateef/The Knower of Subtleties/The Subtle One, The Gracious, The One who is kind to His slaves and endows upon Him the power of His grace/31- Al-Karim/The Generous/The One who is generous in giving/16- Al-Wahhab/The Supreme Bestower/The One who is Generous in giving plenty without any return. He is entitled that benefits whatever Halal or Haram/17- Ar-Razzaq/The Total Provider/The Sustainer, The Provider,18- Al-Fattah/The Supreme Solver/The Opener, The Reliever, The Judge, The One who opens for His slaves the closed worldly and religious matters/19- Al-Alim/The All-Knowing/The Knowledgeable, The One nothing is absent from His knowledge/20- Al-Qabid/The Withholder, The One who withholds whatever He willed to withhold/21- Al-Battin/The Hidden/The Concealed, The One who hides whatever He willed to hide/22- Al-Bazir/The Elevator/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/23- Ar-Rafi/The Elevating One/The Exalter, The Elevator, The One who lowers whoever He willed by His Destruction and raises whoever He willed by His Endowment/24- Al-Mu'izz/The Honourer-Bestower/He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/25- Al-Muzil/The Abaser/The Dishonourer, The Humiliator, He gives esteem to whoever He willed, hence there is no one to degrade Him; And He degrades whoever He willed, hence there is no one to give Him esteem/26- As-Sami/The All-Hearer/The Hearer, The One who hears all things that are heard by His Eternal Hearing without an ear, instrument or organ/27- Al-Baser/The All-Seeing/The All-Noticing, The One who sees all things that are seen by His Eternal Seeing without a pupil or any other instrument/28- Al-Hakim/The Impartial Judge/The Judge, He is the Ruler and His judgment is His Word/29- Al-Adl/The Embodiment of Justice/The Just, The One who is entitled to do what He does/30- Al-Lateef/The Knower of Subtleties/The Subtle One, The Gracious, The One who is kind to His slaves and endows upon Him the power of His grace/31- Al-Karim/The Generous/The One who is generous in giving/16-



Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. 1541: Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Ruda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Girey of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542–1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort. 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole,Scenes of everyday life Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ramsay fight over a disputed chieftship;reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niamei. 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morota (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkid to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Saten Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Minar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550–1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga (151) 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556–1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent).Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558–1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558–1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyírbátor, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okeshazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562–1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallars, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szegedvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City. Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1568: Rising of the North in England. 1568: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1568: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusads of Luis Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallars, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szegedvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City. Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1568: Rising of the North in England. 1568: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1568: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusads of Luis Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallars, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szegedvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City. Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1568: Rising of the North in England. 1568: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1568: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusads of Luis Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallars, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szegedvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City. Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1568: Rising of the North in England. 1568: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1568: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusads of Luis Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallars, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szegedvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City. Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1568: Rising of the North in England. 1568: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1568: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusads of Luis Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallars, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szegedvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City. Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1568: Rising of the North in England. 1568: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1568: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusads of Luis Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallars, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szegedvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City. Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1568: Rising of the North in England. 1568: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1568: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusads of Luis Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallars, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szegedvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City. Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1568: Rising of the North in England. 1568: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1568: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusads of Luis Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallars, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szegedvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City. Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Ed