I'm not a bot



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Protruding eyeballs and retracting lids (that's when the upper or lower eyelid margins are drawn back from the normal position) are signs of an overactive thyroid gland, or hyperthyroidism. "It sometimes appears with dry eye, because the lids can't cover the surface of the eye as well," says Angela Elam, a clinical assistant professor in ophthalmology and
visual sciences at the University of Michigan. An eye doctor can use an exophthalmometer to measure how far the eyeball protrudes. 6. Parkinson's disease Currently, there is no conclusive test doctors can use to identify Parkinson's disease. The diagnosis is based on symptoms and a neurological and physical exam. Not surprisingly, it's misdiagnosed up to
30 percent of the time, according to the Cleveland Clinic. That may change. RightEye, which received FDA clearance in 2018, tracks eye movement measurements (as a patient stares at a screen and follows prompts) to help evaluate for Parkinson's disease generally have ocular tremors, usually
in the very early stages before other symptoms are noted. By using eye-tracking technology to identify ocular tremors, the RightEye Vision System can help to diagnose Parkinson's for earlier intervention. 7. Cancer "The eyelid is one of the most common places to get skin cancer from sun exposure," says Elam. The lower lid is the most likely spot. More
rarely, melanoma can be detected inside the eye --- for example, near the iris or the muscle fibers that surround the lens — where it can be seen with a microscope. 8. Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an autoimmune disease in which your body's overactive immune system malfunctions and mistakenly attacks and damages healthy nerve fibers
in the central nervous system. "When inflammation occurs, usually people have symptoms based on the place in the nervous system that the inflammation is happening," says Eugene May, a Seattle-based neuro-ophthalmologist and National MS Society Partner in MS Care. "And one of the places that is most susceptible to this type of autoimmune reaction
is the optic nerve." During a routine eye exam, an eye doctor can peer into the back of the eye and see the retina, as well as the optic nerve is healthy, the nerve fibers and blood vessels are visible, May says. But if the optic nerve is pale and has lost its
color, it can indicate damage. "If you have damage to the optic nerve from MS, you get optic neuritis, which is an inflammation of the optic nerve," says Anil D. Patel, clinical professor of ophthalmology at the Dean McGee Eye Institute (DMEI) in Oklahoma City and a neuro-ophthalmology specialist. "Patients can present with a fairly sudden onset of vision
loss in one or both eyes, and there's often pain with movement of the eye." Another thing that could point to a neurological problem during an exam: eye-movement of the eyes (nystagmus). Some may also have double vision (diplopia) from damage to the nerves that
control the muscles in the eyes, causing them to become misaligned and vision to become off-kilter. "You see two distinct images of the same thing, either separated horizontally, vertically or oblique," Patel says. Early detection is important, allowing for prompter treatment and symptom management. Ball JW, Dains JE, Flynn JA, Solomon BS, Stewart RW.
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David C. Dugdale, MD, Medical Director, Brenda Conaway, Editorial Director, and the A.D.A.M. Editorial team. You should schedule a comprehensive eye exam at least every 2 years. With an eye exam, your optometrist can thoroughly check in on your eye health and vision. But what diseases are they actually looking for? During a routine eye exam, an
optometrist will look for refractive errors. Refractive errors like nearsightedness. Comprehensive eye exams can also detect signs of: Dry eye disease Glaucoma Diabetes High blood pressure Sjörgen's syndrome If you've ever had an eye exam, you've likely been tested for refractive errors. Refractive errors make it difficult to see clearly at different
distances. There are several of these that your eye doctor will look for: Myopia (nearsightedness) Hyperopia (farsightedness) Astigmatism Presbyopia While a refractive error is not technically a disease, they are incredibly common and are often the first things an optometrist will look for. Dry eye disease is a condition that affects millions of Americans
This condition, caused by a problem with your tear production, leads to a burning, dry, or gritty sensation in the eyes. Fortunately, it's also considered highly treatable. Your optometrist will ask questions about how your eyes feel, and look for underlying causes of dry eye before recommending a treatment plan. Glaucoma, often referred to as the "silent
thief of sight," is an eye condition that can develop as you get older. This is a group of eye conditions often characterized by the buildup of internal pressure in the eye. Over time, this pressure can damage the optic nerve. If left untreated or undiagnosed, glaucoma can eventually lead to partial—or total—vision loss. In the earlier stages, this condition
rarely shows symptoms, making it essential to visit your optometrist for a comprehensive eye exam. Diabetes can affect many parts of the body, and the eye is certainly included in that. Those with diabetes are at risk of diabetic retinopathy, which causes damage to the blood vessels in the retina. If you have diabetes, you should regularly schedule diabetic
eye exams so your eye doctor can detect potential signs of this disease. High blood pressure is more common than you think, and fortunately, there's an easy way for an optometrist to check yours. If you have high blood pressure, your optometrist to check yours. If you have high blood pressure is more common than you think, and fortunately, there's an easy way for an optometrist to check yours. If you have high blood pressure, your optometrist to check yours.
change. This means that an optometrist will be able to determine whether or not you're at risk of complications caused by blood pressure simply by examining your eyes. Sjörgen's syndrome is a condition that causes your immune system. When it affects the eyes, this
condition attacks the glands that help keep your eyes moisturized and hydrated. This can lead to dry eyes, or irritation around them. An optometrist will look for relevant symptoms, like: Joint pain Rashes Aches and muscle fatigue Concentration and memory problems
Breathing troubles They can then use this information to determine if you may be dealing with Sjörgen's syndrome. If your optometrist is worried you may be dealing with thyroid problems or any thyroid-related diseases, there's an easy way for them to check this during a routine eye exam. Graves' disease, one of the more common thyroid problems,
causes several symptoms an optometrist can detect: Your eyes bulging or protruding further than they should Your eyelids may retract, causing you to look wide-eyed There may be swelling or inflammation in the area They may also ask if you're experiencing double vision, dry eyes, or any noticeable changes to your vision. One of the most serious things are track, causing you to look wide-eyed There may be swelling or inflammation in the area They may also ask if you're experiencing double vision, dry eyes, or any noticeable changes to your vision.
that can be detected during an eye exam is a brain tumor. It's important to note that the eye exam alone won't allow an optometrist is worried that you may have a brain tumor, they'll recommend you visit a healthcare
professional immediately for further testing. If there's increased pressure in the skull, it can lead to damage or swelling around the optic nerve. It can change your vision Double vision Random movements from the eyes A loss of peripheral vision Light sensitivity An
optometrist will look for telltale signs like these, and recommend further medical treatment if they believe you may be experiencing a serious health problem. For adults, comprehensive eye exams are key to detecting and treating eye diseases and other vision concerns before they become more serious. Book an appointment with our team at Perspectives
Vision Clinic in Minneapolis for your next eye exam to get the care you deserve for your vision! Skip to content You've probably heard that your eyes are the window to your soul, but you probably didn't know that serious diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, and high
blood pressure can all be detected through a routine eye exam? And that, eye doctors, are sometimes the first to detect signs of a health condition, long before your family physician can? But, according to a survey, even though 84% of people agree that vision health is important to them —
only 50% of people actually get an eye exam. And literally no one, apart from a minuscule 1% of people, know that "serious diseases and conditions like high blood pressure, autoimmune disorders, thyroid diseases, and certain types of cancers" can all be detected through a routine eye exam. In this post, we'll cover the benefits of early detection and how a
routine eye exam can save your life, serious diseases your eye doctor can detect, and how often you should get your eyes checked. Can an Eye Exam Save Your Life? Most people start to notice that they have a change in
their vision, they will rarely take action. What most people don't realize is a routine eye exam can often be as effective as an annual physical at detecting health issues. Even though our body may have different organs with different functions — everything is interconnected, and issues in one part of the body can influence another. So, in one sense if one
"part" of you is unwell, the other parts are also not going to function as well, at least to a certain degree. Unfortunately, very few people have this holistic view of their bodies. The standard thinking is that you only go to a dentist if there is something wrong with your teeth, or to an eye doctor if there is something wrong with your vision, but that's just not
true. For example, just like an oral dental exam can detect diseases that are not just limited to the eyes. How an Eye exam, especially a thorough exam where your pupils are dilated (widened by using special drops), an eye doctor can get a full, clear view of your optic
nerve, which is connected to your brain, and all of the blood vessels in the eyes — without any surgery. This can help practitioners to identify eye conditions such as glaucoma, and age-related macular degeneration early, so intervention in the form lifestyle changes
and nutrient-rich vision supplements can be started to protect the eyes can also spot disease in other places in the body. The eyes can suggest similar changes
in other areas of the body. For example, ophthalmologists can observe irregularities in the blood vessels of the retina, called diabetic retinopathy. This can indicate that the individual may have diabetes, even before a blood glucose test is done. You can see what this looks like below: So, diagnosis done earlier on can help to prevent further complications
down the road, not just for the eyes but for the eyes but for the body as a whole. Next, we'll take a look at serious Diseases an Eye Exam Can Detect Before we get into all of the different eye diseases that can be detected by an eye exam, let's look into a study titled, "Impact of Eye Exams in Identifying Chronic Conditions,"
where eye care practitioners (ECPs) were responsible for or directly contributed to identifying a disease. The study resulted in more than "4,000 chronic conditions" being identified by an eye care practitioner, with the most common conditions being "diabetes (1,453), high cholesterol (1,343) and hypertension (1,001)". Other chronic conditions include
rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, and multiple sclerosis. ECPs were also able to detect autoimmune disorders, thyroid issues, and neurological conditions. The study concluded that "a comprehensive dilated eye exam can assess the advancement of the disease, and multiple sclerosis. ECPs were also able to detect autoimmune disorders, thyroid issues, and neurological conditions.
disease. Early intervention of high cost chronic diseases has significant benefits such as lower average annual long term health costs and improved health outcomes." Next, let's take a look at the top diseases an eye exam can detect. Diabetes Did you know that 1.5 million Americans are diagnosed with diabetes every year? And that, 10% of the nation's
population, around 30 million Americans, live with the condition every day. A survey suggested that although 61% of Americans worry about the impact of diabetes affecting their family, only 4% know that an eye doctor can detect the early onset of the condition through an eye exam. When examining the eyes the doctor may notice capillaries and damaged
blood vessels in the eyes leaking blood or a yellow-colored fluid, indicating a detrimental blood sugar level. This condition, called diabetic retinopathy, causes damage to the eye's retina and is the leading cause of blindness in Americans aged 20-64 years old. Diabetic retinopathy does not cause any major changes in vision overnight, so you may not even
know that you have it. Only an eye test can detect it, as the changes in vision are very gradual. So, if detected and treated early, the risk of vision loss can be cut down significantly. With early detection, you can take proper precautions by controlling your sugar intake, and make lifestyle changes in the form of proper diet and exercise. You can also start
health supplements that can help to control your diabetes such as spirulina and krill oil. Supplementation has favorable effect on select cardiovascular and metabolic biomarkers in humans, including
 lipid, glucose and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) management." Krill oil has also demonstrated the ability to reverse the effects of insulin resistance. Krill oil supplements help to breakdown glucose, and improved glucose tolerance." Hick
 Blood Pressure (Hypertension) In the United States, 1 out of every 3 adults has high blood pressure, which is close to 75 million people or 32% of the American adult population. Also known as hypertension, the condition causes over 1000+ deaths a day. Since hypertension is often symptomless, it is hard to detect, so if spotted in an eye exam, it can
literally be life-saving. Eye doctors can start to see the early signs of hypertension in the form of weak or narrow arteries, and tears or kinks in the blood vessels in the retina, leading to what is known as "hypertensive retinopathy," which
can cause retinal vascular damage. The walls of the blood vessels may thicken and narrow, restricting blood flow to the retina may swell up, limiting its function, and there may even be bleeding in the eye. Nicks or kinks in the arteries at the back of the blood vessels may thicken and narrow, restricting blood flow to the retina may swell up, limiting its function, and there may even be bleeding in the eye.
high risk of stroke, heart disease, an aneurysm, and indicate more complications. Ophthalmologists will refer patients who demonstrate these symptoms to the patient's family doctor who can help them to make the lifestyle changes needed to prevent cardiovascular disease. There are also supplements such as forskolin that have shown to regulate blood
pressure, especially if caught early. One research study showed that forskolin or Coleus forskolin or Coleus forskolin or Coleus forskolin or the early detection of hypertensive." The study also stated that if patients are supplemented with forskolin or the early detection of hypertension then the unnecessary use of powerful
synthetic drugs, causing a number of adverse effects, can be effectively avoided." High Cholesterol and Heart Disease High cholesterol is high, fatty deposits or blockages can develop in the blood vessels. A sudden break of these
deposits can cause a clot that can lead to a sudden heart attack or stroke. These blockages or plaques can also be seen in the eye as small particles of cholesterol streaming through the eye's blood vessels. The cornea of the eye has high blood
flow, and part of the eye is also connected to the brain, so whatever affects the brain is sure to affect the eye as well. When your eye doctor spots plaques in the blood vessels and other related changes, it could indicate that you have high cholesterol and are at a risk for heart disease. They will usually refer you to your family doctor to run tests to confirm the blood vessels and other related changes, it could indicate that you have high cholesterol and are at a risk for heart disease.
this. Pumpkin seed oil supplements have shown to have "cardioprotective effects," as they contain high amounts of essential fatty acids, are an amazing anti-inflammatory, are rich in antioxidants, and support heart health. Risk of Stroke Just like blood vessel blockages in the eyes can detect a risk of heart disease, they can also show a higher risk of stroke.
If you have a sudden vision change, this could also mean a stroke in the brain, an eye stroke, or retinal artery occlusion, can happen when blood flow is blocked to the retina, due to a blood clot. This can lead to sudden blurry vision, and even vision loss if
not treated promptly. Especially for older patients, an annual dilated eye exam may help to catch the early sign of plaque and deposits in the eye and help to detect a stroke before it even happens. Arthritis most people think that arthritis is just an inflammation of the joints, but some forms of it such as rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis are
 actually autoimmune forms of the illness, where your immune system considers your joints to be "foreign" and mistakenly attacks them. Autoimmune conditions such as arthritis can affect other parts of the body, and the inflammation that attacks the joints can
also gradually damage the eye. In fact, in many cases when patients come to an eye doctor complaining of burning or dryness in their eyes, it could be an early indication of rheumatoid arthritis, especially when combined with other symptoms such as severe joint pain and dry mouth. Therefore, going to an ophthalmologist for a yearly eye exam is critical to
catch arthritis early, or if you have already been diagnosed with arthritis, an annual exam is necessary to make sure your ocular health is fine as if seen in the eye the consequences can be severe without treatment. Astaxanthin is an amazing antioxidant and is hailed as a "super nutrient" that fights inflammation and degeneration and protects the eyes
against blurry vision, cataracts, eye strain, glaucoma, and age-related macular degeneration. Studies have shown that it can also help in treating and controlling arthritis. Research has demonstrated that participants with rheumatoid arthritis who took 12mg astaxanthin daily over a placebo group for 8 weeks dropped their pain scores by 35% and had an
overall satisfaction score of 40% in their ability to perform day to day activities over the placebo group. Thyroid Disease Besides rheumatoid arthritis, eye doctors can often spot signs of other autoimmune diseases in the eyes as well. For instance, bulging eyes could be a symptom of a condition known as Graves disease or hyperthyroidism (when the thyroid
gland overproduces thyroid hormone), or frequently red and inflamed eyes may point to Lyme Disease, a bacterial infection. If you find that your eyelashes are thinning this could also indicate thyroid disease, but retracting eyelids along with bulging eyes (protruding eyeballs), is one of the telltale signs that you may have an issue with your thyroid. If your
eye doctor suspects this during the eye exam, they may refer you to your general practitioner to get some tests done to confirm the diagnosis. Crohn's and Lyme Disease If you have recurring inflammation and redness in your eyes for no apparent reason, it could indicate a deeper issue. Sure, there are many reasons that your eyes could get inflamed —
 allergies, eye strain, an infection, just to name a few. But if eye inflammation is happening unusually often, your eye doctor may suspect an underlying issue such as Crohn's disease or Lyme disease or Lyme disease. An autoimmune disorder, Crohn's disease or Lyme disease actually affects the GI tract and can cause nausea, constipation, diarrhea, rectal bleeding, and pain. But in fact, one
of the early signs of Crohn's disease can be redness and eye pain, as the immune system can also lead to redness, irritation, itchiness, and
inflammation. It is also connected to ocular symptoms like light sensitivity and floaters. So if you are frequently experiencing these symptoms, make sure to let your eye care professional know. Untreated, Lyme disease can lead to inflammation of the retina (retinitis), and macular edema (fluid buildup and macular edema (fluid buildup and floaters).
swelling in the macula of the eye). Multiple Sclerosis It's estimated that nearly 1 million people in the U.S. are living with multiple sclerosis (MS), a serious progressive condition, in MS the immune system. An autoimmune condition, in MS the immune system attacks the myelin or protective covering of the nerves, which affects the brain, spine
and the eyes. An eye doctor can examine how healthy the optic nerve is by examining the back of the eye with a dilated fundus exam. If the ophthalmologist detects any early signs of MS-related vision problems, they may refer the patient to get an MRI to verify the diagnosis. This was supported by research done at Johns Hopkins University which
suggested that a 5-minute eye exam could be an "effective way to gauge and track" MS. Chief CNN medical correspondent, Dr. Sanjay Gupta stated that "The optic nerve, which is behind the eye, is actually part of the brain. In fact, it's the only part of the brain you can see from the outside. A common early warning sign that you may have MS is vision
problems that originate in the optic nerve. So a damaged optic nerve becomes a perfect place to look for early MS." Since early treatment has shown to slow down the progression of this life-long condition, early detection through a routine eye exam is key to better manage the condition. Cancer Do you wear sunglasses when out in the sun? Well, if you
don't, you should. Just like your skin, your eyes are also vulnerable to the sun's harsh UV (ultraviolet) rays. An eye exam can detect effects of UV damage, in the form of freckles at the back of the eye. Eye freckles known as choroidal nevus occur in 7% of adults and although some can be benign, some can grow into a malignant melanoma or cancer, which
can only be detected by an eye doctor by dilating the eye and examining it under a bright light and magnifying lens. If detected, early intervention can help to save your vision. This is why protecting your eyes by wearing sunglasses and getting a routine eye exam is important. But an eye exam can detect more than just eye freckles. It can also help to
detect basal cell carcinoma, or eyelid cancer, which can even spread to the brain through the eye. While skin cancer of the eyes. If your ophthalmologist notices a difference in your eye's structure and suspects ocular melanoma or skin cancer of the eye, they may refer you to a specialist
Tumors Even though we discussed that an eye exam can detect cancers in or around the eye, what you may not know is that a dilated eye exam may actually even be able to detect the early sign of a possible brain tumor. At times, irregular
pupils or a droopy eyelid may also indicate an aneurysm (a bulging blood vessel) or a tumor. Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia Researchers are saying that a simple eye exam may be able to reveal your risk of developing Alzheimer's disease. A Harvard article documented that common eye conditions such as age-related macular degeneration (AMD),
glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy can all point to an increased risk of Alzheimer's and dementia. Research suggests that all of the above three eye conditions are actually linked to cardiovascular disease. The study authors focused on 3,800 participants with and without eye disease. Out of this 792 went on to develop dementia. They discovered the
following: Participants with age-related macular degeneration were 20% more likely to develop dementia as compared to those without. Participants who were recently diagnosed with glaucoma had a 44% higher rate of dementia. The eye
test is a simple one and could be available at your ophthalmologist's office or even a health center, as per this short but revealing video below. The test basically allows practitioners to look for plaque deposits at the back of the eye in very high-resolution clarity. These plaques that occur in the brain, also show up in the retina, which is basically an extension
of the brain. The importance of a non-invasive eye test such as this is to diagnose Alzheimer's before the disease become symptomatic, as you'll see below: This video, along with the research above shows that once the risks are identified through eye screening, early intervention in the form of lifestyle changes, proper diet and exercise, and adequate sleep
can all help to possibly prevent Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia. It is also highly beneficial to complement lifestyle changes with rich nutrients such as black currant oil which is known to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, due to its high concentrations and excellent ratio between ALA (Omega-3) and GLA (Omega-6) essential fatty acids, that
are very hard to come by in the diet alone. This ratio is also crucial for improving mental health issues and toxicity Although not a serious condition, with drug overdose deaths
having tripled since 1990. Research shows that "all of the major drugs of abuse, including cocaine, marijuana, amphetamine, phencyclidine, heroin, and alcohol, may produce typical eye signs that can be easily detected by a rapid eye test." The eye test can reveal signs which include, "ptosis, abnormal pupil size, nonreactivity of the pupil to a light
challenge, nystagmus, and non-convergence. When eye signs are detected, drug use should be confirmed by analysis of body fluids." Although the rapid eye test is suitable for screening individuals, employees, and athletes, it is also helpful for patients who are on a certain drug and need to be tested for drug toxicity. For example, patients taking the drug
Plaquenil, need to get their eyes checked at least once or twice a year, to indicate any drug toxicity which can cause "macular damage prior to irreversible vision loss." Nutritional Deficiencies If you are unknowingly deficient in one or more nutrients, it could lead to more serious conditions in the long-term and pose a threat to your health and vision. A
routine eye exam can often be the first to detect anemia, a condition in which the blood hemoglobin count is less than normal, indicating deficiencies in different nutrients such as iron, zinc, proteins, and vitamin B12. Eye doctors can check for anemia by examining the vascular area of the eyes and checking to see if they are white or red, indicating low red
blood cells. Eye doctors can also check for vitamin A deficiency in a routine eye exam. Vitamin A is essential for eye health. A drop in this essential vitamin can be detected through clouding in the surface of the eye, corneal dryness, and ulcers,
damage in the retina, night blindness, and vision loss. A groundbreaking study has shown that Vitamin A, along with other vitamins can decrease the risk of vision loss caused by age-related macular degeneration. "In the landmark Age-Related Eye Disease Study (AREDS) sponsored by the National Eye Institute, people with mild or moderate AMD who tooks
a daily multivitamin that included vitamin A (as beta-carotene), vitamin A, vitamin A can be toxic, supplementing with beta-carotene has "never been found to cause vitamin A toxicity" because as soon as the body has adequate
amounts of vitamin A, a down-regulation of beta-carotene supplements may help delay the progression of vision problems, while also being the best way to get vitamin A into your body safely. GoodlifeProvision's beta-carotene supplements may help delay the progression of vision problems, while also being the best way to get vitamin A into your body safely.
to Get an Eye Exam? Let's face it — almost all health conditions can benefit from being diagnosed early. Having regular eye examinations can play a crucial role not just in protecting your vision, but your overall health and wellness. The American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO) recommends that adults should get a dilated eye exam at the age of 40 when
early signs of degeneration or risk factors can start to appear. If you have a family history of eye conditions such as AMD and glaucoma or illnesses such as diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure, it is advised to see your ophthalmologist sooner. Watch this brief video below to see what you can expect in a 45-90 minute dilated eye exam: It's a
misconception that you only need to get your eyes checked after you reach a certain age. Even if you have no perceivable vision issues, follow the schedule below to have your eyes checked as per your eyes checked after you reach a certain age. Even if you have no perceivable vision issues, follow the schedule below to have your eyes checked as per your eyes as per your eyes as per your eyes and your eyes as per your eyes as
something unusual during your eye exam, they may refer you to your family doctor or to a specialist to confirm a diagnosis, or for further testing. Key Takeaways Serious diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure can all be detected through an eye exam A dilated eye exam is a non-invasive procedure where an eye doctor can get a
full, clear view of your optic nerve, which is connected to your blood sugar levels and improve your vision and overall health Since hypertension (high blood pressure) is often
symptomless, it is hard to detect, so if spotted in an eye exam, it can be life-saving When your eye doctor spots plaques in the blood vessels, it could indicate that you have high cholesterol and are at a risk for heart disease. An eye exam can also detect autoimmune conditions such as arthritis, Crohn's and Lyme Disease and multiple sclerosis Eye doctors plaques in the blood vessels, it could indicate that you have high cholesterol and are at a risk for heart disease.
can also spot cancer, tumors and even drug toxicity in a routine eye exam Taking vision supplements can help to protect your eye doctor can spot early signs of diabetes, whether you are at higher risk of heart disease and even
indications that you may have cancer. Eye exams check far more than your vision. Regular eye exams make possible early detection and treatment of a number of serious health conditions (thyroid disease and multiple sclerosis are just two examples). Here are eight things your eye exam can tell you about your overall health: 1. Diabetes If your eye doctor
even more important to get your routine eye exam. In some cases, your eye doctor will spot the signs of diabetic retinopathy before you've been diagnosed with diabetes, giving you a head start on lifestyle changes and treatment. Click to view infographic 2. High cholesterol builds up in your eyes, a white, gray or blue ring can form around
your iris. While it's a common sign of aging, this condition — called arcus senilis — can indicate high cholesterol and triglycerides, and a greater risk for heart disease and stroke. If you're under age 60 (and especially if you're under 40), it's important to get your blood tested for hyperlipidemia, an abnormally high concentration of fats in the blood. 3. High
blood pressure During an eye exam, the most telling sign of high blood pressure is blood vessel damage such as leaking, narrowing, nicking, hardening and swelling. This isn't something to take lightly — in addition to being a risk factor for stroke, heart attack and heart failure, high blood pressure also can take a toll on your vision. If not treated, the
resulting blood vessel damage can lead to blurred or distorted vision and even loss of sight.4. StrokeIf your eye doctor finds microscopic blood clots in the back of your eye a better handle on
reduced vision, light sensitivity, glaucoma and/or cataracts. 6. Thyroid disease your eyes feel red and itchy, and, in more serious cases, cause your eyes to bulge. If your doctor notices ocular protrusion or other evidence of a
thyroid issue, you likely will be referred to a vision specialist for further testing.READ MORE: Celebrate Healthy Vision Month7. Multiple sclerosisMultiple sclerosisMultiple sclerosisMultiple sclerosisMultiple sclerosisMultiple sclerosisMultiple sclerosis (MS) is a degenerative disease that affects your entire nervous system. As the disease attacks your eyes, your optic nervous system to blur, a condition called optic
neuritis. Optic neuritis is not necessarily a sign that you may develop MS, but the two are often linked. Around 75% of people with MS have optic neuritis, and it's frequently the first symptom that arises. If MS is caught during an eye exam, it can put you on the path to an early diagnosis and treatment. READ MORE: How MS impacts eyes and vision8
CancerWhen cancer strikes, your eyes may be one of the first places in your body to show signs, no matter where that cancer during your routine eye exam. Tumors can cause your optic nerves to swell and your eyes to change shape (which can affect your field of
vision), while bloody retinas can signal leukemia. If the color of your eyes has changed, it could be ocular melanoma. Your eye doctor will do a thorough check of the skin around your eyes for freckles, dark spots and other potential issues. If any questionable or problem areas are found, you will be referred to a specialist. READ NEXT: Are Dementia and Eye
Health Connected? Ophthalmology group includes exopthalmia, convergence, eye position Copyright © Regenstrief Institute, Inc. All Rights Reserved. To the extent included herein, the LOINC table and Coles (LOINC) Committee. See for the
full LOINC copyright and license. Skip to main content, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,360 articles in English The first UK Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to
serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially built:
used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992,
(pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster
Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that Tean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing
people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicuson
Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by [] with the song "Wasted Love", wins the
Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27
Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss
town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A
destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan
 anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found
in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany.
editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.
Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki
software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and
thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية كالمربة (Бтапсаіз Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pycкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Ваһаза Indonesia Ваһаза Melayu Bân-lâm-gứ Български Саtalàa
Ceština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara אַרוון בורית ברית ברית ברית Εσγεκ Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski βυσως Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių מברית באול בענים Εγγεκ Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski βυσως Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių בברית Ευκατα אינים אינים אינים Εγγεκ Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski βυσως Κυταί Latviešu Lietuvių בברית Ευκατα καριστική Ευριστική Ευριστικ
Retrieved from " 2 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this
message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millenn
England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and death categories Establishments and disestablishments are Colonial governors Religious leaders State lea
various calendarsGregorian calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita2397Armenian calendar1050-1051Berber cal
(Water Goat) 4341 or 4134 — to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey) 4342 or 4135Coptic calendar 1360-1361Discordian calendar 1636-1361Discordian calendar 1366-1361Discordian calendar 1366-1361Discordian calendar 1366-1361Discordian calendar 1366Discordian cal
calendar1053-1054 apanese calendarKan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年) Javanese calendar1565-1566 Julian calendar3977 Minguo calendar3977 Minguo calendar3977 Minguo calendar3977 Minguo calendar3977 or 1389 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-
Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade.
As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is
first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major
expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over
the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut. [3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in
an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last
emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of
Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The invading Qing army,
with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish
fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England. [6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.
Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev
Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor to rule over China proper, November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy
Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portuguese Restoration War. December 3 (December - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portuguese Restoration War. December 3 (December - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton Bubonic freedom of speech written by John Milton Bubo
plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher
René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto
Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English
concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chavvim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723)
Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1710) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1
- Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 25 - Heinrich
von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie
Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic
Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and
Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic
prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1712) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1710) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1712) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28
(bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, 2nd
Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans
Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 178) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 15 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch
art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van
Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English
churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat
Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena,
Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25
Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1537) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1580).
1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara,
Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1593) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1594) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1595) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1596) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1597) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1598) November 20 - Nathan
December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York:
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16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte The world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending

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on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists.
with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei
became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser
 Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of
Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled
European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon
law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a
major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan
sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi.
China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa and Southern Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines
of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501:
First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spair
defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of
Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan
Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza
 Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean
Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in
Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in England Sultan of Egypt, and the Sistine Chapel ceiling.
Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese
ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers
Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate
until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political
philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-
day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the Reformation
with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of France as King of France as King of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1516: The Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1517: The Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1518: Th
last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-
aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo
Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519:
Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519:
Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-
1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition to the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the globe in 1519-1522: 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman
Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins
an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.
(in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing
Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus was killed in this
battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: August, Luso-
Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first
European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur
defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle o
and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of
courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the royalty moved east to the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of the Portuguese armed forces at the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of the power and the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of the power and the p
Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire at the Siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of
Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spainsh conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in
present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the head of
São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French
Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon. [12]
Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day
Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the
who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah 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 Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VII
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 1544: The French
defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent
meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55.
1547: 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 52. 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: The Ming dynasty government
of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending
an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551
Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000,
sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: 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 Navigiation et Viaggi (terzo volume) by
Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, and illustration of the Hochelaga
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, 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 Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the
Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats
the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama of Charles and Charl
1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics
and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563:
Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá
establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish 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 Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in
1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: 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 former king 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 Morta in England. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created
with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. 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: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[13] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[13] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[14] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[15] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[15] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[15] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[15] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[15] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[15] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[15] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[15] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[15] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[15] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ter
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 Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 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: Branish conquistadores
apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre.
from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish
 victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the
Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the
world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler,
Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch
Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the
world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies
with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65.
1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers
the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world of the world about 40% of the world
trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar
annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the
Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish
Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In
Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the
Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches
Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough
spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More
Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable. [18] Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of
Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition makes a 400 per cent profit. [18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice
Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces
with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the
Battle of Selimbar from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII,
(1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-
1598) Akbar the Great. Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduces many plants animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduced into the English alphabet, 1500: First portable
watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1540: In
America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his
theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring
tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582:
Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First
flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the
introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The
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