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4.6 stars on Google & Trustpilot (+1000 reviews) 79528 documents were sold in the last 30 days Founded in 2010, the go-to place to buy study notes for 15 years now The rock components of the crust are slowly but constantly being changed from one form to another and the processes involved are summarized in the rock cycle (Figure 3.1.1). The
rock cycle is driven by two forces: (1) Earth's internal heat engine, which moves material around in the core and the mantle and leads to slow but significant changes within the crust, and (2) the hydrological cycle, which is the movement of water, ice, and air at the surface, and is powered by the sun. The rock cycle is still active on Earth because our
core is hot enough to keep the mantle moving, our atmosphere is relatively thick, and we have liquid water. On some other planets or their satellites, such as the Moon, the rock cycle is virtually dead because the core is no longer hot enough to drive mantle convection and there is no atmosphere or liquid water. Figure 3.3 A schematic view of the rock
cycle. [Image description] In describing the rock cycle, we can start anywhere we like, although it's convenient to start with magma. As we'll see in more detail below, magma is rock that is hot to the point of being entirely molten, with a temperature of between about 800° and 1300°C, depending on the composition and the pressure. Figure 3.1.2
Magma forming pahoehoe basalt at Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii. Magma can either cool slowly within the crust (over centuries to millions of years)—forming extrusive igneous rock, or erupt onto the surface and cool quickly (within seconds to years)—forming intrusive igneous rock, or erupt onto the surface and cool quickly (within seconds to years)—forming extrusive igneous rock, or erupt onto the surface and cool quickly (within seconds to years)—forming intrusive igneous rock (volcanic rock).
at depths of hundreds of metres to tens of kilometres below the surface. To change its position in the rock cycle, intrusive igneous rock has to be uplifted and then exposed by the erosion of the overlying rocks. Through the various plate-tectonics-related processes of mountain building, all types of rocks are uplifted and exposed at the surface. Once
exposed, they are weathered, both physically (by mechanical breaking of the rock) and chemically (by weathering products—mostly small rock and mineral fragments—are eroded, transported, and then deposited as sediments. Transportation and deposition occur through the action of glaciers, streams, waves,
wind, and other agents, and sediments are deposited in rivers, lakes, deserts, and the ocean. Referring to the rock cycle (Figure 3.1.1), list the steps that are necessary to cycle some geological material starting with a sedimentary rock, which then gets converted into a metamorphic rock, and eventually a new sedimentary rock. A conservative
estimate is that each of these steps would take approximately 20 million years (some may be less, others would be more, and some could be much more). How long might it take for this entire process to be completed? See Appendix 3 for Exercise 3.1 Answers. Figure 3.1.3 Cretaceous-aged marine sandstone overlying marine mudstone, Gabriola
Island, B.C. Unless they are re-eroded and moved along, sediments will eventually be buried by more sedimentary rock (See Figure 3.1.3 for example). Again through various means, largely resulting from plate-tectonic forces, different kinds of rocks are
either uplifted, to be re-eroded, or buried deeper within the crust where they are heated up, squeezed, and changed into metamorphic rock (Figure 3.1.4 Metamorphosed and folded Triassic-aged limestone, Quadra Island, B.C. Image Descriptions Figure 3.1.1 image description: The rock cycle takes place both above and below the
Earth's surface. The rock deepest beneath the earth's surface, and under extreme heat and pressure, is metamorphic rock." If magma cools above the earth's surface, it is "extrusive igneous rock" and becomes part
of the outcrop. The outcrop is subject to weathering and erosion, and can be moved and redeposited around the earth by forces such as water and wind. As the outcrop is eroded, it becomes sedimentary rock gets buried deeper and
comes under increased heat and pressure, it returns to its original state as metamorphic rock. Rocks in the rock cycle do not always make a complete loop. It is possible for sedimentary rock to be uplifted back above the Earth's surface and for intrusive and extrusive igneous rock to be reburied and become metamorphic rock. [Return to Figure 3.1.1]
Images Attributions Figure 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.1.4: © Steven Earle. CC BY. definition one type to another an igneous rock that has formed by the lithification
of sediments the transformation of a parent rock into a new rock as a result of heat and pressure that leads to the formation of new minerals, or recrystallization of existing minerals, without melting, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,103 articles in English The russet sparrow is a passerine bird in the sparrow
family Passeridae, distributed in eastern Asia. A chunky little seed-eating bird with a thick bill, it has a body length of 14 to 15 cm (5.5 to 5.9 in). Its plumage of both sexes patterned similarly to that of the corresponding sex of the house sparrow. Its
vocalisations are sweet and musical chirps, which when strung together form a song. The russet sparrow is known well enough in the Himalayas to have a distinct name in some languages, and is depicted in Japanese art. It feeds mainly on the seeds of herbs and grains, but it also eats berries and insects, particularly during the breeding season. This
diet makes it a minor pest in agricultural areas, but also a predator of insect pests. It is a social bird within its own species, but disperses to breed. The typical clutch has five or six whitish eggs. Both sexes incubate and feed the young. (Full article...) Recently featured: Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Pseudastacus
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development of clinical pathology in Indonesia? ... that the producer of África Brasil had to take a specialized course in the United States to learn how to record the unusual setup of musicians? ... that Arizona State athletic director Graham Rossini got his start as a student assistant, with duties including washing baseball uniforms? ... that the
government's Visit Myanmar Year initiative caused Aung San Suu Kyi to encourage a tourism boycott? ... that NFL player Blane Smith, one of 15 children, grew up in a two-room house in conditions like "sardines in a can"? ... that Nourished by Time recorded Erotic Probiotic 2 while ill with COVID-19? ... that a Mexican restaurant with just four
communal tables, no set menu, no reservations, and cash-only payments was awarded a Michelin star? Archive Start a new article Molissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first
elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion
of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Vladyslav Gorai Nominate an article June 17 Mumtaz Mahal 1579 - Explorer Francis Drake landed in a region of present-day California, naming it New Albion and claiming it for England. 1631 - Mumtaz
Mahal (pictured), wife of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, died in childbirth; Jahan spent the next seventeen years constructing her mausoleum, the Taj Mahal. 1919 - Hundreds of Canadian soldiers rioted in Epsom, England, leading to the death of a British police officer. 1952 - Guatemalan Revolution: The Guatemalan Congress passed Decree 900,
redistributing unused land greater than 224 acres (0.91 km2) in area to local peasants. M. C. Escher (b. 1898)Richard Gagnon (b. 1948)Amari Cooper (b. 1994)Mohamed Morsi (d. 2019) More anniversaries: June 16 June 17 June 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About Igor Stravinsky (17 June 1882 - 6 April 1971) was a Russian composer
and conductor, considered to be one of the most important and influential composers of the 20th century. He studied under Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov until the latter's death in 1908. Soon after, Stravinsky met the impresario Sergei Diaghilev, who commissioned the composer to write three ballets for Ballets Russes: The Firebird (1910), Petrushka
(1911), and The Rite of Spring (1913), the last of which caused a near-riot at its premiere in Paris. His compositional style varied greatly, being influenced Aaron Copland, Philip Glass, Béla Bartók, and Pierre Boulez, who were all challenged to innovate beyond
traditional tonality, rhythm, and form. This photograph of Stravinsky in the early 1920s is from the collection of the American photojournalist George Grantham Bain. Photograph credit: Bain News Service; restored by MyCatIsAChonk Recently featured: Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Raspberry Archive More featured pictures
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Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Σουπό Ευσιεκα Νατοίες Αsturianu Azərbaycanca בננט Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu
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4069 — to —己卯年 (Earth Rabbit)4277 or 4070Coptic calendar1295-1296Discordian calendar2745Ethiopian calendar2745Ethiopian calendar1571-1572Hebrew calendar1579-1580Iranian calendar1579-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590-1590
1579 (MDLXXIX) was a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, and a common year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Gregorian calendar. January 6 - The Union of Arras unites the southern Netherlands under the Duke of Parma, governor in the name of king Philip II of Spain.[1] January 23 - The Union of Utrecht unites the
northern Netherlands in a confederation called the United Provinces. William I of Orange becomes Stadtholder, and the Duc d'Anjou, younger brother of Henry III of France, is invited to become hereditary sovereign.[1] February 4 - The Ghent Republic joins the Union of Utrecht.[2] February 28 - The seizure in September by Willem IV van den Bergh
of the Boxmeer Castle in September in the Netherlands is condemned by the other Dutch members of the Union of Utrecht.[3] March 1 - Off of the coast of what is now Ecuador, the English galleon Golden Hind, captained by Francis Drake, captures the Spanish freighter Nuestra Señora de la Concepción (unofficially called "Cagafuego") and its cargo,
including 26 tons of silver and 1,000 pounds of gold.[4] March 2 - Battle of Borgerhout in Brabant (now Belgium): Spanish troops under the command of the Duke of Parma overwhelm rebels fighting for the Union of Utrecht.[5] March 12 - The Siege of Maastricht, a center of the Dutch resistance to Spanish rule, is started in the Netherlands by
Spanish troops under the command of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma.[6] The siege will last almost four months before Maastricht falls on July 1. April 10 - In the village of Cuers in France, near Toulon rebel peasants kill 600 nobles and upper-class gentlemen of the Catholic League serving the Count of Carces.[7] May 17 - The Treaty of Arras is
Battle of Mimaomote: In Japan, Doi Kiyonaga defeats the forces of Kumu Yorinobu.[9] June 17 - Francis Drake, during his circumnavigation of the world, lands in modern-day California, which he claims for Queen Elizabeth I.[10][11] With an English claim here and in Newfoundland, it becomes the basis for English colonial charters which will claim all
land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from "sea to sea." Drake's claim is called Nova Albion (New England), and subsequent maps will show all lands north of New Spain and New Mexico under this name. July 1 - Maastricht surrenders to Spanish troops after a surprise attack by the Duke of Parma, who had besieged the city for more than three
months. July 13 - Karlovac in Croatia is founded.[12][13] July 17 - James FitzMaurice Fitz
controlled Netherlands, the representatives of the Union of Utrecht declare that they will no longer respect the authority of King Philip of Spain. August 17 - "Yasuke", a man of African origin who has been hired as a manager by the Chancellor of the Realm, Oda Nobunaga, arrives in Japan. Called "The Black Samurai" in dramatizations of his
and Bangladesh, King Min Phalaung becomes the owner of the first of three white elephants, and gives himself the title of Hsinbyushin.[16] September 12 - Amendments are made to the May 17 Treaty of Arras, with further concessions to Spain by the Union of Arras. The final version is promulgated by King Philip of Spain in Mons, one of the regions, and gives himself the title of Hsinbyushin.[16] September 12 - Amendments are made to the May 17 Treaty of Arras.
in the Arras Union.[8] September 28 - In Switzerland, a mutual assistance pact was signed at Lucerne between representatives of Roman Catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17] October 5 - At Banda Aceh, on the island of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah
becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sultan Zainul Abidin.[18] October 11 - Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire for more than 14 years, is assassinated in Constantinople.[19] October 13 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 19 - King James VI of
Scotland makes his ceremonial entry into Edinburgh to assume the throne at the age of 13, after being declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents and majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regen
Seditious writer John Stubbs is barred from writing again November 3 - The English puritan John Stubbs, author of numerous pamphlets against the doctrines of the Church of England, is convicted of sedition, rebel troops in Ireland, led by
Gerald FitzGerald, 14th Earl of Desmond, carry out the Sack of Youghal and massacre the English Army garrison, then pillage and burn the homes of local residents. [23] November 21 - Iancu Sasul becomes the new Prince of Moldavia as Peter the Lame steps down for the second time. [24] Peter will replace Sasul on October 17, 1582. November 23
Jeremias II Tranos is removed from office as Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, whom he deposed on May 4, 1572.[25] December 16 - After Willem van Pamele, the Spanish Governor of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the
Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders to convene at Douai as the temporary Flemish capital.[26] December 24 - German astronomer Michael Maestlin makes the first cataloging of the Pleiades cluster, recording 11 separate stars visible to the naked eye, with a detailed illustration and measurements.[27]
 December 25 - In France, Protestant French troops under the command of Matthieu Merle, make a surprise attack on the Roman Catholic cathedral in the village of Mende during Mass, and kill 400 civilians. [28] In the Mughal Empire in India, Akbar abolishes the jizya, the tax placed upon non-Muslim residents. Akbar issues a mazhar signed by the
leading ulamas, putting himself as the highest religious authority, allowing him to interpret the Quran.[29] The municipality of Boac in Marinduque, Philippines is founded.[30] The Bible of Kralice begins publication. The first complete translation of the Bible into the Czech language (with notes), it is prepared by the Unity of the Brethren, and
published at Kralice nad Oslavou, Bohemia.[31] Tokugawa Hidetada January 4 - Willem Teellinck, Dutch pastor (d. 1629)[32] January 6 - Juan Manuel Pérez de Guzmán, 8th Duke of Medina Sidonia, Spanish nobleman, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece (d. 1636)[33] January 23 - Marie of Prussia, Margravine of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (d. 1649)
[34] January 27 - Antonio Tornielli, Italian Catholic prelate who served as Bishop of Novara (1636-1650) (d. 1650) February 24 - Johann Jacob Grasser, Swiss poet, historian and theologian (d. 1627)[35] March 23 - Francis Mansell, English academic (d. 1665)[36] April 10 - Augustus the Younger, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1666)[37] April 12 -
François de Bassompierre, French courtier (d. 1646)[38] May 1 - Wolphert Gerretse, Dutch founder of the New Netherland Colony (d. 1662) May 2 - Tokugawa Hidetada, Japanese shōgun (d. 1650)[39] June 18 - Afonso Mendes, Patriarch of Ethiopia (d. 1659) July 2 - Janusz Radziwiłł
Lithuanian and Polish nobleman (d. 1620)[40] July 6 Bernardino de Almansa Carrión, Spanish Catholic prelate and Archbishop (d. 1633)[41] Francis Norris, 1st Earl of Berkshire, English noble (d. 1620)[42] July 13 - Arthur Dee, English physician and alchemist (d. 1651)[43] August 1 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish dramatist and novelist (d. 1644)
[44] August 18 - Countess Charlotte Flandrina of Nassau, Dutch-French abbess (d. 1640)[45] August 21 - Henri, Duke of Rohan, French Huguenot soldier and historian (d. 1625)[47] September 1 - John Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, Prince-Bishop, German Catholic archbishop
(d. 1634)[48] September 3 - Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach (1606-1643) (d. 1643)[49] September 16 - Samuel Coster, Dutch writer (d. 1665)[50] September 3 - Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach (1606-1643) (d. 1644)[52] October 18 - Anthony Abdy, English merchant (d. 1640)
November 7 - Juan de Peñalosa, Spanish painter (d. 1633)[53] November 11 - Frans Snyders, Flemish painter (d. 1657)[54] November 12 - Albrecht of Hanau-Münzenberg, German nobleman (d. 1653)[55] November 12 - Albrecht of Hanau-Münzenberg, German nobleman (d. 1653)[55] November 12 - Albrecht of Hanau-Münzenberg, German nobleman (d. 1653)[55] November 12 - Albrecht of Hanau-Münzenberg, German nobleman (d. 1653)[56] December 9 - Martin de Porres, Peruvian monk,
Roman Catholic saint (d. 1639)[57] December 20 (bapt.) - John Fletcher, English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley, 1st Baron Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English Civil War (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley, 1st Baron Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley, 1st Baron Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley, 1st Baron Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English Civil War (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley, 1st Baron Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley, 1st Baron Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading, royalist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley of Reading,
Johannes Meursius, Dutch classical scholar and antiquary (d. 1639)[62] Sokollu Mehmed Pasha February 5 - Countess Palatine Helena of Simmern, Countess consort of Hanau-Münzenberg (1551-1561) (b. 1532) February 16 - Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, Spanish explorer (b. 1509)[63] February 20 - Nicholas Bacon, English politician (b. 1509)[64]
March 12 - Alessandro Piccolomini, Italian humanist and philosopher from Siena (b. 1508)[65] April 24 - John Stuart, 4th Earl of Atholl[66] May 6 - François de Montmorency, French nobleman (b. 1527)[68] June 17 - Johannes Stadius, Flemish astronomer, astrologer, mathematician (b. 1527)
[69] June 25 - Hatano Hideharu, Japanese samurai (b. 1541) July 3 - Edward Fitton, the elder, Irish politician (b. 1527)[70] August 5 - Stanislaus Hosius, Polish Catholic cardinal (b. 1541) July 3 - Edward Fitton, the elder, Irish politician (b. 1505) October 13 -
William Drury, English politician (b. 1527)[73] October 21 - Tanegashima Tokitaka, Japanese Daimyo (b. 1528) October 24 - Albert V, Duke of Bavaria (b. 1528)[74] November 15 - Francis David, Hungarian religious reformer (b. 1510)[76] November 21 - Thomas Gresham, English
merchant and financier (b. 1519)[77] date unknown Giovanni Battista Adriani, Italian historian (b. c. 1512)[78] Diego de Landa, Spanish Bishop of the Yucatán (b. 1514)[79] Hieronim Jarosz Sieniawski, Polish noble (b. 1516)[80] Barbara Thenn, Austrian merchant and Münzmeister (b. 1519)[81] William Whittingham, English Biblical scholar and
religious reformer (b. 1524)[82] Voravongsa I, Laotian king of Lan Xang probable - Hans Staden, German adventurer (b. 1525) a b Mack P. Holt (2 May 2002). The Duke of Anjou and the Politique Struggle During the Wars of Religion. Cambridge University Press. p. 114. ISBN 978-0-521-89278-0. Despretz, André (1963). "De instauratie der
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                                    prove this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "15th century
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16th century Timelines 14th century 15th cen
fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian
calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the
"European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars
of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman
Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages. [1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Middle Ages.
Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became
dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate [5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was
subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the
African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the
destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the
voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte), 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-
day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara. [6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403–1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of
Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing, [7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through
the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a
wedding in Hyalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive b
Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Jan Hus is burned.
at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, 
tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl,
directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka
Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds
her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26
March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace
between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Kuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China
1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Astrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of
Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A
civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444:
The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan
Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China
which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul
Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the
beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War
Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456:
Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1457; Construction of Edo Castle begins. The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The Leagu
February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her
husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in
England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July -
Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main
centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder
of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Hagg II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads
to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim
Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the
Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of
Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the
Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the Background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the French that and the emperor of the Aztec Triple
Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in
London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah
Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence,
birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made
Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling
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all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to

divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang. [14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali. [15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yanes Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403.) Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410–1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Caribbean Sea (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Snare drum (l Verdun (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th cen 1597 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 1574 (links century BC (links | edit) 1st century BC (links | edit) 2nd century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th centur in to edit What are the three types of rocks that are part of the rock cycle? A) Hard, soft, brittleB) Sand, stone, and volcanicC) Igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary What do you need in order for igneous rock to form? A) A volcanoB) A mountainC) A glacierD) A canyonCorrect Answer: A) A volcano What do granite and basalt have in common?A) They're igneous rocksD) They're ig molten rock within the earth; lava is molten rock on the earth's surface. Which of these is a sedimentary rock? Answer: B) Magma is molten rock within the earth; lava is molten rock on the earth's surface. Which of these is a sedimentary rock? A) Granite B) ObsidianC) SandstoneD) QuartziteCorrect Answer: C) Sandstone What can you infer about metamorphic rocks from their name? A) They form under heat and pressureD) They have changed in some way Where might you find mountains of metamorphic rock? A) Near volcanoes B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between tectonic plates C) Buried under bodies of water D) Near any landscape that has been eroded Correct Answer: B) At the boundaries between the bodies of water D) Near any landscape that D) Near any landsc be buried deep within the earth.C) It has to be around a volcanic eruption.D) It has to be washed away by wind and rain.Correct Answer: A) It has to be washed away by wind and rain.Correct Answer: A) It has to be around a volcanic eruption.D) It has to be washed away by wind and rain.Correct Answer: A) It has to be around a volcanic eruption.D) It has to be washed away by wind and rain.Correct Answer: A) It has to be around a volcanic eruption.D) It has to be washed away by wind and rain.Correct Answer: A) It has to be washed away by wind an all the rain.Correct Answer: A) It has to be washed away by wind an all the rain.Correct Answer: A) It has to be washed away by wind an all the rain.Correct become a metamorphic rock?A) When it's left alone over a long period of timeB) When it subjected to intense heat and pressureCorrect Answer: D) When it's subjected to intense heat and pressure