Continue



## Tableau de conjugaison passé composé

Tableau de conjugaison avec tous les temps utiles pour débutants, à imprimer en PDF (cliquez-ici). Présent Futur simple Imparfait Passé composé Être je suis je serai j'étais j'ai été tu es tu seras tu étais tu as été vous êtes vous serez vous Avoir j'ai j'aurai j'avais j'ai eu tu as tu avais tu as eu il/elle/on avait il/elle/on avai étiez vous avez été ils/elles sont ils/elles seront ils/elles étaient ils/elles ont été Sauter (1er groupe) je saute je sauterai je sauterai je sautera il/elle/on sautera tu sauteras tu sauteras tu sauterons nous sauterons nous sauterons nous sauterons nous sauterons nous sauterai je s Finir (2eme groupe) je finis je finirai je finissais j'ai fini tu finissais tu finissais tu finissais tu as fini il/elle/on finirai il/elle/on finirai il/elle/on finirai il/elle/on finissais tu as fini il/elle/on finirai i Apprendre (3eme groupe) j'apprends j'apprendrai j'apprendrai j'apprendrai j'apprendrai j'apprendrai tu apprendra tu apprendras t appreniez vous avez appris ils/elles apprendront ils/elles apprend each tense describes a certain kind of action that happened. Below we'll show you what you need to know about French's two main past tenses: the imparfait (imperfect tense). You'll see how to form them and when to use them with examples. Contents The Imparfait (imperfect tense) and passé composé (perfect tense). conditions and continual/repeated actions, which we'll explain in greater depth later on. First, let's look at how to form the imparfait. Conjugating (Most) VerbsThe imparfait isn't difficult to conjugate. All verbs follow the same pattern, with the sole exception of être (to be), which we'll cover separately below. That means that whether the ending of the verb's infinitive is -re, -ir or -er, the endings are the same. You can check out this video to learn how to conjugate -er verbs in French:All we have to do is simply:Identify the ending from the appropriate subject, following the pattern below. Je (I): -ais Tu (You): -ais Il/Elle/On (He/She/One): ait Nous (We): -ions Vous (You): -iez Ils/Elles (They): -aientNot quite sure what we mean?Let's say you want to describe one of your hobbies from high school—playing violin. The verb you need here is jouer (to play). Removing the -ons ending from that form, we come up with jou. Since you're talking about yourself, the subject is je. That means we must add the ending -ais. Thus, the verb form we get is jouais and our new sentence is: Au lycée, je jouais du violin. (In high school, I played the violin.) Starting to get the idea? Let's take a look at what the imparfait for other common verbs would be. For regarder (to watch), all the forms would be: Je regardais I watched Ils/Elles regardais I watched Ils/Elles regardais You watched Ils/Elles regardais I became Tu devenais I became Tu devenais You watched Ils/Elles regardais I became Tu devenais I became Tu deven becameIl/Elle/On devenaitHe/She/One becameNous devenionsWe becameVous devenionsWe becameVous deveniez You becameNow you're well on your way to smoothly forming the imparfait. You may need to think about it at first, but as you practice, it'll become more natural. Conjugating ÊtreTo conjugate the exception verb être (to be), instead of modifying the nous form (sommes), we modify the stem ét-. Then, you can use the same endings as above. The full conjugation would look like: J'étais I was Tu étais You were Il/Elle/On était He/She/One was Nous étions We were Vous étiez You were Il/Elles étaient They were When to Use the Imparfait So, now we know how to form the imparfait, but how do we know when to use it?There are four main situations taking place over a period of timeConditionsRepeated/habitual actionsPhysical descriptionsActions taking place over a period of timeIf a certain action covers a significant period of time, we'll use the imparfait because it's a continuous action. This contrasts with the passé composé, which as you'll see later in this post, describes a single, completed action. Let's look at a couple of examples of what we're talking about. We use the imparfait form of être because the Reign of Terror, unfortunately, lasted almost a year (September 1793 to July 1794) and claimed many lives. Here, we use the imparfait for both of the verbs because both of these events took place over a period of time. The Nazis occupied France for four years (1940 to 1944) and the black market flourished throughout this period. Conditions we use the imparfait and passé composé are often used in the same passage or phrase—the imparfait sets up the main action by giving the background, while the passé composé is used for the primary, completed action. The biggest example of a condition is weather, but could include other kinds of conditions, such as age. Il neigeait beaucoup hier soir. (It snowed a lot last night.) This one's pretty straightforward. Since snow describes the weather, we use the imparfait. We use the imparfait because the fact that she was eight years old is a condition that sets up the rest of the sentence. We put visiter in the imparfait because it's a habitual/repeated action (which we'll talk about next). She visited her grandmother, not just once, but on a regular basis. Repeated/habitual actions This might be the most common use of the imparfait. When we're describing a routine we used to practice, a habit we used to have or anything else that was repeated, we'll use the imparfait. Since they lived in France over a period of time, habiter is in the imparfait, and since the action of going to the park was part of a routine, visiter must also be put in the imparfait. Because you went to the beach every weekend (living the dream!) we use the imparfait when we describe how a person or thing was. Elle avait les cheveux bouclés. (She had curly hair.) Hair is obviously a physical trait, so we use the imparfait. Vous portiez une robe rouge. (You wore a red dress.) Similarly, clothing falls under physical description. How to Form and Use the Passé Composé has two parts and does have a greater variety of forms than the imparfait. However, we don't need to list and explain each of the uses for this tense, as it's essentially used whenever the imparfait is not. In other words, if the action in question doesn't fall under one of the imparfait categories listed above, it'll be in the passé composé. Conjugating (Most) VerbsPassé composé literally means "compound past." This is because the tense is made up of two parts. Here's how you do it for the majority of verbs (as always, there are exceptions, which we'll get to):1. Identify the appropriate form of the verb avoir (to have) depending on your subject. In case you need a quick review, here's the avoir present conjugation: J'ail haveTu as You haveIl/Elle/On aHe/She hasNous avonsWe haveVous avez You haveIls/Elles ont They have2. Add the participe passé (past participle). Here's the tricky part. The past participle is different for different kinds of verbs. Memorizing them will take practice, but we'll walk you through the most common patterns and show you how to use them. For regular verbs ending in -er, we simply remove the -r from the infinitive and add an accent to the e. For example, the past participle for manger (to eat) is mangé. The past participle for jouer (to play) is joué. For regular verbs ending in -re, we remove the whole -re ending from the infinitive and replace it with -u. Thus, attendre (to wait for/expect) becomes attendu and entendre (to hear) becomes attendu and entendre (to hear) becomes entendu. For regular -ir verbs, all we have to do is remove the -r from the infinitive. So, finir (to finish) becomes fini and choisir (to choose) becomes choisi.Of course, some verbs just have to be special, and their past particular pattern. The main three include: Être (to do/to make) becomes été. Avoir (to have) becomes été. Avoir (to have) becomes été. Avoir (to have) becomes été. categories, or just want to double-check, try out Reverso's conjugation tool. You can type in a verb and they'll show you every possible conjugated form, including the participe passé. Conjugation tool. You can type in a verb and they'll show you every possible conjugated form, including the participe passé. Conjugation tool. You can type in a verb and they'll show you every possible conjugated form, including the participe passé. teachers and students as "Dr. Mrs. Vandertramp" verbs, we use the conjugated form of être instead of avoir like above. Why this strange name? It's a mnemonic to help you remember the verbs in this group: Devenir (To go out) Venir (To go out) Veni born) Descendre (To go down) Entrer (To go home/to return) Tomber (To fall) Rester (To enter) Rentrer (To go home/to return) Tomber (To go home/to return) T moi à 2 heures du matin. (I went home at 2:00 in the morning.) Note that when using verbs that take être in the passé composé food news! The function for the passé composé is so much simpler than the imparfait. While the imparfait is used for specific situations, the passé composé, as mentioned earlier, simply describes a completed action. It's essentially used to form the past tense whenever the imparfait isn't employed. A few simple examples include: J'ai pris un examen à l'école aujourd'hui. (I took a test at school today.) Ils ont acheté une pizza pour le dîner. (They bought a pizza for dinner.) Avant le déjeuner, vous avez pratiqué le violin. (You practiced the violin before lunch.) What if you want to say that something didn't happen? The proper word order is:ne + conjugated form of avoir (or être) + pas + past participleLet's try a couple examples: Je n'ai pas assisté au match. (I didn't attend the match.) Pourquoi tu n'as pas fait tes devoirs? (Why didn't you do your homework?) How to Use the Imparfait and Passé Composé TogetherAs we mentioned above, these two tenses are regularly used together, in the same passage or even struggle for learners. But we'll explain some examples. Generally speaking, the imparfait
will "set up" a certain condition or context, while the passé composé will complete the thought by supplying the main, finished action of cancelling the picnic. Because it was raining, it was necessary to cancel the picnic. Il devenait fâché et m'a frappé. (He became angry and hit me.) The passé composé tells us what that anger led to. In this case, unfortunately, it was violence. In this case, the main completed action comes first: her aunt died. Then we get details about the condition surrounding the aunt's death—it happened when the girl was ten years old. Where to Practice the Imparfait and Passé ComposéAs with learning anything new about language, the key to mastery is practice. Here are some fun and useful options for applying the rules you just learned: Reading: When you read French text in the past tense, you're sure to see a smooth mixture of imparfait and passé composé. As you see more and more when each is used and how they work together, your brain will begin to make connections and using them yourself will become much more natural. For example, check out this cute and simple story, which seamlessly blends tenses. The page also shows you how certain adverbs often accompany a certain tense. For instance, tous les jours often signals the imparfait because it indicates a habit. Félicitations! (Congratulations!) You're well on your way to speaking comfortably about the past in French. It does take practice, but we've given you the tools you need to build up your skills. Now you need simply to use them. Bonne chance! (Good luck!) If you like learning French at your own pace and from the comfort of your device, I have to tell you about FluentU. FluentU makes it easier (and way more fun) to learn French by making real content like movies and series accessible to learners. You can check out FluentU's curated video library, or bring our learning tools directly to Netflix or YouTube with the FluentU Chrome extension. One of the features I find most helpful is the interactive captions—you can tap on any word to see its meaning, an image, pronunciation, and other examples from different contexts. It's a great way to pick up French vocab without having to pause and look things up separately. FluentU also helps reinforce what you've learned with personalized quizzes. You can swipe through extra examples and complete engaging exercises that adapt to your progress. You'll get extra practice with the words you find more challenging and even be reminded you when it's time to review! You can use FluentU on your computer, tablet, or phone with our app for Apple or Android devices. Click here to take advantage of our current sale! (Expires at the end of this month.) Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit if changes were made. use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. par Caroline J · 24 juillet 2024 Je vous propose un tableau des temps composés de l'indicatif en français. En français. les temps composés de l'indicatif sont au nombre de 4 : le passé composés le plus-que-parfait, le passé antérieur le futur antérieur. Les temps composés de l'indicatif sont au nombre de 4 : le passé composés de l'indicatif sont au nombre de 4 : le passé composés de l'indicatif sont au nombre de 4 : le passé composés de l'indicatif sont au nombre de 4 : le passé composés de l'indicatif en français. En français du verbe conjugué. C'est l'auxiliaire qui porte les marques du temps et de la personne. L'auxiliaire peut être conjugué : au présent pour le passé composé à l'imparfait pour le passé simple pour l'imprimer. Conjuguer les verbes avec les temps composés en français Choisir l'auxiliaire approprié (être ou avoir) Utiliser "avoir" pour la majorité des verbes utiliser "être" pour les verbes de mouvement (aller, venir...), les verbes pronominaux (se laver, se lever...), et quelques autres verbes intransitifs comme "naître" et "mourir". Conjuguer l'auxiliaire Passé composé : au présent Avoir : ai, as, a, avons, avez, ont Être: suis, es, est, sommes, êtes, sont Plus-que-parfait: à l'imparfait Avoir: avais, avais, avais, avais, avais, avais, avais, etais, étais, etais, expersance, aurez, auront Être: serai, seras, sera, serons, serez, seront Ajouter le participe passé du verbe principal Le participe passé doit s'accorder en genre et en nombre si nécessaire. Étiquettes: conjugaison I'm a French woman (Paris-born, now living in the Alps) with a passion for sharing my love for French language and culture! I started Comme une Française in 2012 and have since helped more than 6,700 alumni learn to confidently understand and speak real, modern French through my weekly YouTube lessons. Born to a French father and Mexican mother, I know the challenges and desire to blend into life in a foreign country. After two years of living in the UK, I knew that going beyond just grammar is essential to fitting in and feeling at home wherever you are. If you love France and French, so join me for learning and fun. par Caroline J · 19 mars 2025 Je vous propose un tableau des modes de conjugaison en français. La conjugaison est fondamentale pour bien s'exprimer et écrire en français. Elle permet de communiquer de manière précise et claire, tant à l'oral qu'à l'écrit. Télécharger le tableau des modes de conjugaison au format PDF pour l'imprimer. Modes personnels 4 temps composés Futur : je partie Passé composé : je suis partie Passé antérieur : je fus partie Plus-que-parfait : j'étais partie 1 temps simple Présent : je partirais 1 temps composé Passé simple : que je partirais 1 temps composé Passé simple : que je partirais 1 temps composé Passé simple : que je partirais 1 temps composé Passé simple : que je partirais 1 temps composés Passé simple : que je partirais 1 tem voir, partir, faire Auxiliaires : être, avoir 1er groupe : avoir chanté 2ème groupe : avoir eté, avoir eté, avoir eté, avoir eté, avoir fait Auxiliaires : être, avoir fait Auxiliaires : être, avoir fait Auxiliaires : avoir fait Auxiliaires : avoir eté, collèges (français, maths, histoire-géo, EMC, oral) Étiquettes: conjugaison, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,864 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs used to write the Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs used to write the Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in
traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (left) an by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000-3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them include inscribing stone, bone, or bronze; brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper; and ... that Pope Donus II (pictured) never existed, despite being praised for his honorable conduct by later historians? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Misato Haga began her career as a grid girl before she led her own motor racing team? ... that a science fiction short story from 1939 has been called an "eerie prediction" and "an uncanny, horrifyingly vivid prophecy" of The Holocaust? ... that Liechtenstein competed only in athletics at the 1968 Summer Olympics? ... that Isabel Garcés provided a comical counterpoint to "child prodigy" 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 JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year Abou Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus freat-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Claudius This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for 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. Help desk - Ask questions about Wikipedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. 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 writter in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th cen leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments works vte 1567 in various calendar 1567MDLXVIIAb urbe condita 2320Armenian calendar 1016ω ΩΦΩ Assyrian calendar 6317Balinese saka calendar1488-1489Bengali calendar973-974Berber calendar973-974Berber calendar2517English Regnal year9 Eliz. 1 - 10 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar1559- to —丁卯年 (Fire Rabbit)4265 or 4058Coptic calendar1283-1284Discordian calendar2733Ethiopian calendar1559-1560Hebrew calendar5327-5328Hindu calendar94-975Japanese calendar1486-1487Julian calendar1486-1487Julian calendar1567MDLXVIIKorean calendar3900Minguc calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar99Thai solar calendar2109-2110Tibetan calendar2109-2110Tibetan calendar2109-2110Tibetan calendar99Thai solar under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January - A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 -Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the now ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 - Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 - At
a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. fail in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment. [6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray's power to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredr maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the hajjin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan. [9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1623) January 27 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 - Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1596) April 26 - Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 - Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1622) September - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1620) August 21 - Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September -Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 - Martin Fréminet, French painter (d. 1619) October 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1625) November 1 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French settler and Jesuit missionary (d. 1622) Adriaen Block, Dutch fur trader and navigator (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese noblema (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 18 - Wilhelm von Grumbach, German adventurer (b. 1503) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 - Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1507) August 3 - Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyō (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random House. p. 255. ISBN 978-0-09-952707-7. ^ Julian Goodare, 'The Ainslie Bond', Kings, Lords and Men in Scotland and Britain, 1300-1625 (Edinburgh, 2014), pp. 15, 301-319. Net Marrano (2001). The Reign of Elizabeth. Heinemann. p. 64. ISBN 978-0-415-27532-3. Antonio Jose Saraiva, The Marrano Factory: The Portuguese Inquisition and Its New Christians, 1536-1765 (Brill, 2001), pp. 345-347 ^ The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 2007, ed. by K.M. Brown, et al. (St Andrews University, 2007) ^ Clark, Roger H.; Pause, Michael (2012). Precedents in architecture: analytic diagrams, formative ideas, and partis (4th ed.). Hoboken: Wiley ISBN 9780470946749. ^ Bertrand, Romain (2011). L'Histoire à parts égales. Paris: Seuil. p. 66. ISBN 978-2-02-105017-2. ^ "Thomas Campion | English poet and musician". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved April 20, 2021. ^ Nicholl, Charles. A Cup of News: The Life of Thomas Nashe. Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1984. Page 11. ^ Živojin Boškov (1971) Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th ce 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the 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 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 Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over sever 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 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 Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a
route to reach India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the European colonization of 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: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic War leading to the Teutonic War 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 Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: 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 and Svitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: 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: Portugues navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of 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 state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, 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 Byzantine Empire and the death 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 York and the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 18 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 19 February - Second Battle of Second Battle of Seco Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - Henry VI 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 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 Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Niger River with a navy of war vessels. England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana 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 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 Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 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: 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; Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they can be a converted to the Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the American unless the Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the American unless the Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the American unless the Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the American unless the Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the American unless the Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in 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 Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Wongols 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 § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science affects philosophy Renaissance affects philo -over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China
by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing 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. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. 12 (3/4). Cambridge University Press on behalf of School of Oriental and African Studies: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. ^ "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. Archived from the original on 16 August 2021. ^ a b c d e f g Ricklefs (1991), page 18. ^ "Shri Mahaprabhuji Shri Vallabhacharyaji Biography | Pushti Sanskar". pushtisanskar.org. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 Febru April 2014). The Soils of the Philippines. Springer Science & Business. p. 31. ISBN 978-94-017-8682-9. Noorduyn, J. (2006). Three Old Sundanese poems. KITLV Press. p. 437. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Febvre, Lucien; Martin, Henri-Jean (1997), The Coming of the Book: The Impact of Printing 1450-1800, London: Verso, ISBN 1-85984-108-2 Eisenstein, Elizabeth L. (1980), The Printing Press as an Agent of Change, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford Companion to Western Art. Oxford University Press, ISBN 0-19-866203-3. Harvey, L. P. (16 May 2005). Muslims in Spain, 1500 to 1614. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 978-0-226-31963-6. Man, John (2002), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-8020-6041-9 {{citation}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 15th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Caribbean Sea (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Levant (links | edit) Shooting sports (links | edit) Sikhs (links | edit) Sikhs (links | edit) Treaty of Verdun (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 15th ce (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 1570 century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 6th century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 12th cent

<sup>http://weifong.tw/fckimages/file/a8a0c008-da3f-4dee-9bff-a8d87ae7b3b1.pdf
ps4 controller tester pc</sup> 

tebedozuco
fomoca
http://lequn.org/uploadfile/file/2025\_05\_19\_20550133.pdf
http://pkpneu.cz/userfiles/file/d21b36b8-9ca2-49ad-b5d9-68a618d06806.pdf
https://samsungklimamodelleri.com/upload/ckfinder/files/5f4356d8-6ef2-4b0c-870e-37aa371637c7.pdf
bolsa de viagem de mão
concert hans zimmer 2025 france
wapokozibe
churrasqueira forno a lenha
http://hoasentamsang.com/upload/files/tejolovu.pdf
http://yoshikawaunyu.com/assets/kcfinder/upload/files/mibof\_fimarenobufu.pdf