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This article will be your guide to all foods that can or cannot be freeze-drying and rehydrating these food items. The foods that are high in fat simply can't be dried without leaving behind an oilyncaptre dryer, including comprehensive lists and tips on freeze-drying and rehydrating these food items. The foods that are high in fat simply can't be dried without leaving behind an oilyncaptre dryer, including comprehensive lists and tips on freeze-drying and rehydrating these food items.
residue. High-sugar foods are hard to dehydrate because sugar binds to water, making it difficult to escape. Other than these few limitations, the sky is the limit!FruitVegetablesMeat (including fish and poultry)DairyEggsFull MealsDesertsSnacks (and Candy)DrinksHerbs and SpicesNuts (short term storage
only)AlcoholButterBonesHoneyJamMayonnaiseNutellaOil-based salad dressingsSodaTeaPasta (dry)Peanut ButterPure ChocolateSyrupWaterAfter owning a freeze-dried food and believe me, I've had my share of mistakes too. Below I'll give you
comprehensive lists of food that can be freeze-dried, as well as tips and tricks for getting the best product from your freeze-dried (and why). Read through to save yourself time and headache as you start building your emergency preparedness pantry! All of my experimentation is done on a Harvest Right
freeze-dryer. If you're interested in learning why I love my Harvest Right check out this article on buying a home freeze dryer. Freeze-drying food is perhaps the best way to preserve food with as close to its original color, texture, and nutrient content for the longest period of time. Freeze-dried food routinely retains more than 90% of its original
nutrients. This is because heating food destroys the nutrients in food, but freeze-drying doesn't involve any heat. Plus, freeze-drying doesn't involve any heat a long time; up to 25 years in the right conditions. There is a very wide array of foods that can be freeze-dried. Cooked or raw, from single fruits to entire meals, freeze-drying offers food preparation options you
can't get anywhere else. FruitVegetablesMeat (including fish and poultry)DairyEggsFull MealsDesertsSnacks (and Candy)DrinksHerbs and SpicesI'll start at the top of the list with one of the most popular freeze-dried foods:
fruit!ApplesApricotsAvocadoBananasBlackberriesCitrusCantaloupe CoconutCherriesGrapesJackfruitKiwisKumquatsLemonsLimesMangoMelonMixed Fruit StrawberriesCantaloupe CoconutCherriesCantaloupe CherriesCantaloupe CherriesCantaloupe CoconutCherriesCantaloupe CherriesCantaloupe CherriesCantaloupe CherriesCantaloupe CherriesCantaloupe CherriesCantaloupe CherriesC
in general, try to slice the fruit into equal sizes to ensure equal drying time. You can throw your fruit as-is into the Harvest Right freeze-dryer and experiment with how it comes out. I have a few tips I've picked up along the way that may save you some experimental energy though. Apples - Try coating them with cinnamon! Avocados, Bananas - These will
brown up when they are exposed to air (apples will too for that matter) but if you toss them with lemon juice it will help keep their eye-appeal up over time. Also, be sure to remove the large pit from the avocado and slice the remaining pieces. Stone Fruits - Pit these and halve them before freeze-drying. These include cherries, peaches, plums, and
apricots. Blueberries and Grapes - Cut these in half too as their large skin: flesh ratio makes it hard for them to properly dry out in a reasonable amount of time. Blackberries and raspberries - These dehydrate very well as they are already small and have thin skins. Citrus - Citrus freeze dries best when it's been peeled and the white pith has been
removed. Mandarin oranges from a can are very easy to freeze-dry for this reason. You can freeze-dry slices of citrus with the rind on too. Mango - Mango dehydrates well. Just be sure to remove the thick skin and slice it into equally sized pieces. Pineapple and get rid of all the spines before freeze-drying. Melons - Most
melons freeze-dry and rehydrate fairly well but the exception is watermelon. Watermelon jerky (it's still good!). Strawberries - These freeze-dry very well and are great additions to cereal or oatmeal.
I slice mine in half before freeze-drying. You can watch this short video to see how big the fruit pieces are and what they look like at the end of the freeze-drying process. AsparagusBeansBeetsBroccoliCarrotsCauliflowerCeleryChili peppersCornEggplantGreen BeansKale (or any leafy
green) Mushroom Onions Okra Peas Peppers Potatoes Pumpkin Spinach Squash Swiss Chard Tomatoes Yam Zucchini In general, you'll want to cut up your vegetables like you did your fruit, in equal-sized pieces. You can freeze-dry raw or cooked veggies make great side dishes so you can prepare them with spices already on them. Fresh veggies
are more versatile and will make for good snacks. Also, keep in mind that with your Harvest Right freeze dryer, you can freeze-dry some of these vegetables and put them in a blender afterward to make a powder. Powered veggies are great additions to soups as thickeners, and add flavor to dishes. Not all vegetables will be reconstituted the same either.
Some will need to be soaked in a bowl of water. Some can just sit out in a humid room. Write the instructions for your particular veggie on the storage box so it will be easy to remember when it's time to use them. Asparagus - This can be a little mushy once it's rehydrated. Harvest Right recommends blanching asparagus before freeze-drying as this
helps it stay less shriveled. Also, look for the thinnest asparagus spears you can find. These rehydrate without becoming too stringy. Beans - Beans are a great source of protein and are some of the cheapest ways to get protein too. Beans can be freeze-dried raw to extend their shelf life, but I recommend freeze-drying them after they've been cooked.
When it's time to use the beans you may not have electricity and the hassle of soaking and cooking beans takes a lot of energy. Bell pepper - These are great sources of Vitamin C. Nothing fancy to know here-just slice before freeze-drying. Corn - Make sure it is off the cobb! Celery - Like watermelon, celery has high water content. Because of this, when
you reconstitute it can get mushy. This may be a good candidate for just using in a powdered form. Cauliflower, Broccoli, Carrots, Onions - Any of these bigger vegetables will do better if cut into pieces first. Eggplant is a versatile plant. It's great on its own and the powdered form can be used as a thickener for soups and stews. You can read
about more ways to preserve eggplant here. Green Beans - Shell them first. Kale and Leafy Greens (Spinach, Swish chard, etc) - One of the hardest things to preserve for the long term are fresh, leafy greens. Freeze-drying leafy greens will make them thin and susceptible to breaking, and I wouldn't count on them being great for a salad, but it's still
worth prepping them as they're such an excellent source of nutrients. Mushrooms - Mushrooms are an up-and-coming superfood, so make sure you have some in your prepper pantry. Mushrooms are an up-and-coming superfood, so make sure you have some in your prepper pantry.
and freeze-dried okra can be eaten as-is for a crunchy snack. Just be sure to drink lots of water! I recommend slicing the okra before freeze-drying. Peas - Like beans, these are a good source of protein and freeze-drying. Peas - Like beans, these are a good source of protein and freeze-drying.
pumpkin will last upwards of 20 years. To prepare the pumpkin slice a whole pumpkin into even slices, scrape off the soft flesh into the freeze-drying trays. Tomatoes - Tomatoes should ideally be sliced before freeze-drying. You can
also make tomato sauce or tomato paste and freeze-dry that too. Potatoes - Slice these about 1" thick for freeze-drying. This includes white and sweet potatoes. Zucchini in chips, chunks, or shreds for use in stews, fritters, or muffins down the road. Bacon (lean
cuts work best)BeefChickenDeli MeatEggs (raw or cooked)Fish (Salmon, mackerel, sardines, etc)Ground MeatHamHamburger or Ground BeefJerkyPulled PorkRoast BeefSausageSteakTurkeyVenison You will need to slice your meat before freeze-drying it in your Harvest Right freeze dryer. Whole steaks are sometimes just too thick to dry out in the
middle. Flat steaks and thin cuts of meat are fine. Since freeze-drying does not kill any bacteria on raw meat you need to be sure to get lean cuts, and I
would rotate this stock out frequently. Beef, chicken, steak, roast beef, turkey, or venison - any of these can be freeze-dried raw or cooked. Just be sure to whisk raw eggs together otherwise the yolk (which is very fatty) won't properly dry. You
can pour the raw eggs right into the tray. Deli Meat - A single slice may come out kind of brittle and crispy. Try stacking slices together. Fish - Fish can be a great source of omega-3 fatty acids and is easy to freeze-dry as it's already quite thin. Ground Meat - Ground meat freeze-dries very well and you can skim the fat off after you've cooked
it. Hamburger patties - can be freeze-dried in the same way. When you're ready to use them just dunk them in cold water until they are saturated all the way through and grill them up like fresh patties. If you want to freeze-dry a whole hamburger with a bun and vegetables, I recommend freeze-drying each element separately. Jerky - Jerky is already
dried out so it lasts for a few months (maybe a year) on its own. Freeze-drying the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure these don't have for a few months (maybe a year) on its own. Freeze-drying the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure these don't have for a few months (maybe a year) on its own. Freeze-drying the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure these don't have for a few months (maybe a year) on its own. Freeze-drying the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure these don't have for a few months (maybe a year) on its own. Freeze-drying the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure these don't have for a few months (maybe a year) on its own. Freeze-drying the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure these don't have for a few months (maybe a year) on its own. Freeze-drying the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure these don't have for a few months (maybe a year) on its own. Freeze-drying the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure these don't have for a few months (maybe a year) on its own. Freeze-drying the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure these don't have for a few months (maybe a year) on its own. Freeze-drying the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure the jerky makes it last much longer. Sausage - Make sure the jerky much longer.
freeze-drying liquids is to pre-freeze them in ice cube trays, then pop them out to be placed in the freeze-dryer trays. This also happens to be more efficient for the freeze-dryer, but also gives you more manageable pieces to work with rather than shards of milk or whathaveyou. Due to their overall high fat content, dairy products will last about 10-15
years (as opposed to 25 for low-fat foods). Freeze-drying fermented dairy products (yogurt, and sour cream. For the ice cream (below), I recommend just eating it crunchy as adding water will make a soup that you then have to re-
freeze. For cheeses, you can bake them on top of another dish (i.e. casseroles) and they will absorb the moisture, you can lightly spray them with a little water or you can bake them on top of another dish (i.e. casseroles) and they will absorb the moisture, you can lightly spray them with a little water or you can put them in a plastic bag with a moist paper towel. Cheese - Freeze-dried cheese comes out like little chips. You can also grate it for easy use on Mexican food. Cream cheese - I didn't
think this would freeze-dry well, but if you slice it up it's not bad. I use up dairy products like this first just so I can ensure they haven't gone bad. Heavy cream - This is a bit hard to freeze-dry because of the high-fat content. One thing you can do is add a little water to it to break up the fat molecules a bit. Milk - Skim milk (less fat) lasts longer than whole
milk. Sour cream - Simply spread this out into the trayYogurt - Yogurt is very popular to freeze-dry and one technique you can do is to freeze-dry it in little drop shapes which makes these little melty yogurt treats. Soy milk, almond milk, oat milk - Lots of people have trouble digesting dairy products and some people just don't want to. Check out the
video below to see this problem. You can pour these store-bought products into the trays. Beef StroganoffCasserolesCheese SteakChicken ParmesanChiliEnchiladasFajitasGluten-Free MealsHash BrownsJambalayaKeto MealsLasagnaLow FODMAP mealsMacaroni & CheeseMashed PotatoesMeat LoafMeatballsPastaPizzaOmeletsRoast Turkey
DinnerSoupStewThis is just a small sampling of the whole meals that follow strict dietary needs ahead of time. As someone who has had to give up things like gluten and dairy in the past, knowing I have meals that fit my sensitive stomach brings real peace
of mind. As with the liquid dairy items, I recommend pre-freezing the liquid meals (soups and stews) into either ice cube trays or larger silicone molds before freeze-drying. Another thing to note about freeze-drying whole meals: always cut them into small pieces. If it's a casserole, cut it up into portion sizes that are fit for a small kid. Here's a video that
shows some whole meals and whole deserts being freeze-dried. Applesauce Brownies Cake Cheese cake Cookies Guacamole Gummy Bears Ice Cream Sundae (why not??) Jell-OLemon Bars Marshmallows Pie Pudding Saltwater Taffy Salsa Skittles Everyone in the emergency preparedness community knows that when a disaster hits,
you want comfort food. Imagine having the power go out for a week but knowing there's a hot cherry pie in the basement ready to be eaten. That would lift my spirits! Freeze-dried candy has a reputation for being even more delicious than the original stuff. Skittles in particular get a lot of hype. Applesauce - I like to use applesauce as a sugar replacer in
baked goods so it's nice to have some on hand. Plus it's a nice snack on its own. Brownies and Cake - Slice these up (don't put frosting on them-it won't freeze-dry) to freeze-dry) to freeze-dry. When you're ready to eat them wrap them in a wet paper towel and let them sit out. It can take a few hours to rehydrate all the way. Cookies - Cookies are great as freeze-dried
snacks. I don't typically "rehydrate" them either. I may open a package and let them sit out, but they're still good crunchy. Cheesecake - Despite the high-fat content of cheesecake this seems to freeze-dry quite well if sliced thinly. Guacamole and salsa - Spread these in trays to freeze-dry quite well if sliced thinly.
and then spreading it into the tray works fine too. Rehydrating ice cream doesn't produce a nice texture so I eat these like "astronaut food" and just have them crunchy. Ice cream sandwiches - Cut into pieces first. Jello - Because of the gelatin matrix that makes jello jiggly, cutting it up will help the freeze-dryer get to all the moisture in it. Marshmallows
- Freeze-dried marshmallows are a treat that goes great on hot chocolate or in trail mix to add crunch. Because they've been dried out, they won't melt all the way if you use them in baked goods. Pie - Cut your pie pieces into a thin "spear" to freeze-dry. Keep in mind high-fat pies like custard-based pies may take more time to dry out. Fruit pies work
great for freeze-drying. Pudding - Spread a layer into the tray and you're good to go. Saltwater taffy - Just quarter the pieces. Apple juiceSmoothiesAs an alternative to coffee beans. Honestly, I think this would produce a better taste after 25 years, but the benefit of freeze-drying the coffee itself would be it
 would be easier to rehydrate. Either method you choose, I would recommend pre-freezing these items in ice cube trays for easy serving in the future. I really like the idea of freeze-drying smoothies as well because smoothies can be loaded up with protein powder, greens, and healthy fruits and make a very good, lightweight survival
beverage. AllspiceBasilCayenneCilantroCinnamonChivesClovesCuminCondiments (except ones listed below)DillGarlicGingerHorseradishJalapeñoMintNutmegOreganoParsleyRosemarySageThymeTurmericThey say "variety is the spice of life" so don't forget to freeze-dry spices for your future emergency! Yes, spices already are dry and don't seem like
they need much to help them last a long time, but spices lose their flavor with time. The tiny amounts of moisture in a glass spice jar will eventually cause the spices to go stale. Freeze-drying herbs and spices will help them retain their flavor. I won't give details on freeze-drying each herb because most of them are pretty straightforward. Freeze-drying
condiments are a little trickier but still doable. Condiments often have lots of sugar in them (even the savory ones) and they have thicker viscosities, which can be a problem for freeze-drying condiments check out this video. Dog foodSourdough starters RiceBread, including hamburger/hot dog bunsDog food - Don't
forget man's best friend when you're preparing for the future! Dog food and treats (hey, and don't forget the cat too) can be freeze-dried. You can freeze-dry sourdough starter just spoon a thin layer of it into the tray. You can
also let sourdough starters dry out on their own without the freeze-drying process. Once it is completely dry just break it up and store it in a moist paper towel and let it sit out. It will take a few hours to return to a fresh bread state. Obviously soaking bread in water to make it fresh
again will only make it soggy. Rice - Rice can be freeze-drying brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will help it have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will have a longer shelf life as brown rice in particular will have a longer shelf life as brown rice in part
small amounts) freeze-dry pretty well. That is, if you make a meal with butter you should be able to freeze-dry it. Thankfully many of these foods (except butter) have relatively long shelf-lives when jarred anyway. As an alternative to butter, you could freeze-dry enough milk and salt to churn your own should you so desire! The same with jam. You'd be
better off freeze-drying fresh fruit then making preserves later on if you wish. Alcoholic drinks just don't freeze-drying the drying out process anyway. Plus, many alcoholic drinks are quite sugary, which is another barrier to freeze-drying. Bones - One reason to preserve bones would be to make
broth later down the line. The problem with bones is that the marrow of the bones is very well protected behind the thick calcium-laden bone, so the freeze-drying bone broth to make a homemade bouillon. Honey - Honey, in particular, lasts for a very long time in glass jars as it has its own anti-microbial
properties. The viscous nature of honey also makes it hard to freeze-dry well. Nuts - Nuts do not freeze-dry well because they have oils in them that won't dry out, and therefore will still go rancid after some time. Keeping nuts fresh is best done in the freeze-dry well because they have oils in them that won't dry out, and therefore will still go rancid after some time. Keeping nuts freeze-dry well. Nuts - Nuts do not freeze-dry well.
every few years at a minimum. Syrup - The same problem with honey arises with freeze-drying syrup. The viscosity doesn't lend itself to drying out well. This may be due to the cocoa butter in unprocessed chocolate. Tea and soda - Don't freeze-dry
well. The only thing that gets left on the freeze-drying tray is a residue that is too much work to scrape off. For soda, the sugar content makes the tray sticky. Peanut butter, and all nut butters, have relatively long shelf-lives anyway. Dry pasta - This is already about
as dry as you're going to get. Pasta can be freeze-dried if it's part of a whole meal. Water - I have to say it because I know people have tried it. Freeze-dried water for preparedness reasons you're better off getting a high-quality water filter. How To Know When Food Is Ready to Come
Out of the Freeze-DryerOn the Harvest Right freeze-dryer, the end of the cycle will come with a little beep. The Harvest Right freeze-dried when there is absolutely no moisture left in it and it is not cool to the touch. The cool feeling is an indication there
may be moisture (ice) left in it. If I'm making a big tray of something (i.e. eggs) I'll crack the sheet apart in the middle and touch the inner layer. You can even try a small piece and see if it feels cool on your tongue. After a while, you get a taste of how things should be coming out. The Harvest Right freeze-dryer does have an option for an extra dry cycle
if you need to put it back in. Imagine this: plump strawberries, bursting with flavor, ready to be enjoyed in the dead of winter. Or, a perfectly seasoned lasagna, beckoning you for a quick and delicious meal, months after it was prepared. This isn't culinary science fiction, it's the magic of freeze drying with your Harvest Right machine. But here's the
secret ingredient to unlocking this pantry paradise: time. Freeze drying each food takes a specific amount of time, and guessing incorrectly can lead to frustration and suboptimal results. This post is your key to unlocking the secrets of your Harvest Right. We'll unveil a comprehensive Harvest Right freeze drying times chart across the most common foods
being freeze-dried, taking the guesswork out of the process. Get ready to transform your approach to food preservation, maximizing the efficiency and enjoyment of your freeze dryer. Understanding Freeze-drying times will turn you into a
preservation pro! Think of it like baking - the type of bread, its size, and your oven temperature all influence the final baking time. The same principle applies to freeze drying. Here are the key elements at play: Type of Food: Fruits, vegetables, meats, and even full meals all have unique compositions and moisture content. Some foods dry faster than
others. Thickness and Shape: Thinly sliced foods will naturally dry quicker than large chunks. More surface area allows the moisture to escape more easily. Moisture Content: Foods that are naturally higher in water content will take a bit longer to dry thoroughly. Load Size: The more trays you fill, the longer your cycle will likely be. Air circulation is
essential for efficient drying. Room Temperature and Humidity: Hot days and high humidity can significantly lengthen drying times. A controlled environment is ideal for consistency. Machine Placement and Airflow: Machines near appliances or in less ventilated spaces might take longer. Even fans or open windows can influence cycle time. Oil Condition
(For Oil Pump Users): Degraded oil in your vacuum pump can hinder its efficiency, leading to longer freeze-drying times, but remember, your environment and food preparation will create your own unique results. What this chart isn't: A guarantee - It
won't give you exact drying times for every single batch you make. A replacement for observation - Your environment and preparation methods still play a big role. The final word - Your own recorded experiences will be the most reliable guide over time. What this chart is: It provides a starting point- Think of it as a general guide to freeze-drying times for
various foods. An educational tool - It helps you understand the approximate time ranges you to track your own experiences for personalized accuracy in the future. Food Freezing Time Drying Time Total Batch Time Apple Wedges 9 hrs 7 hrs 24-28 hrs Asparagus 9
hrs 7 hrs 20-24 hrs Avocados 9 hrs 7 hrs 25-26 hrs Bananas 9 hrs 7 hrs 25-26 hrs Bananas 9 hrs 7 hrs 24-28 hrs Corn 9 hrs 7 hrs 24-28 hrs Ground Beef 9 hrs 7 hrs 24-28 hrs Grou
Cream Sandwiches 12 hrs 12 hrs 24-36 hrs Peach Wedges 9 hrs 7 hrs 24-36 hrs Peach Wedg
hrs 22-30 hrs Soup 9 hrs 7 hrs 20-26 hrs Tomato Wedges 9 hrs 7 hrs
may include an extended or "extra" period to ensure complete dryness and stability). Remember: This chart is where you begin your freeze-drying journey. Through observation and a little record-keeping, you'll create a perfectly customized freeze-drying journey. Through observation and a little record-keeping, you'll create a perfectly customized freeze-drying experience! There is no risk of over-drying. Your food won't be ruined if the process runs longer than
needed. You can always stop the cycle whenever it's convenient: You have complete control over drying time! If you get delayed it's not a problem. If the cycle ends and you are not there when it ends, the machine freezes everything and you have to warm it back up to package The Importance of Your Freeze-Drying Log The best way to dial in your times
is to keep track of your own results. Note the following: Food type Amount of food How it was prepared (sliced, diced, etc.) Room conditions (approximate temperature and humidity) Total cycle time Over time, you'll build a personalized guide that offers far more accuracy for your freeze-drying setup than any universal chart. Optimization Tips A few
simple techniques can make your freeze-drying even more efficient and help you achieve the best results. Think Like a Baker: Baking times vary with ingredients and ovens - freeze-drying is similar! Aim for consistent thickness across your food items. This ensures that all pieces dry evenly. Arrange your food on trays or baking sheets and freeze them
solid before loading them into the Harvest Right. This speeds up the initial freezing stage. Resist the urge to overload your trays! Follow the recommended load sizes in your Harvest Right manual is your best friend. It has specific recommended load sizes in your Harvest Right manual to promote proper airflow and faster drying.
drying time chart and these helpful tips, you're well on your way to becoming a freeze-drying pro! Embrace the power of food preservation - saving delicious food from waste, locking in nutrients, and enjoying incredible long-term convenience. Your Harvest Right's potential is truly boundless. Think beyond fruits, vegetables, and meals. Have you ever
wondered what your favorite gummy bears would taste like freeze-dried? Your imagination (and your sweet tooth) are the limit! Get ready to have some fun and experiment with freeze-drying candy. Remember, a little experimentation and record-keeping will transform this chart into a personalized guide, perfectly suited to your kitchen's environment.
The more you use your Harvest Right, the more intuitive the process will become. So, what are you waiting for? It's time to discover the delicious possibilities that await in your Harvest Right freeze dryer!, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,488 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From
1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles.
British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the F-4M was initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance and reconnaissance are the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance are the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance are the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance are the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was a carrier and reconnaissance are the Fleet Air Arm and reco
F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...)
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as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that
Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an advantage in the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an advantage in the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran and saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran and saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran and saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran and saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman I and the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman I and the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman I and the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman I and the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman I and the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman I and the first female Brooklyn District Attorney 
saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament
Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov
Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the
French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the
federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624) Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819) Cilla Black (b. 1943) Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive
By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which
appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographe credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art
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ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [][][][] Makeдонски [][][][] Norsk nynorsk [][][][] Shqip Slovenščina [][] Retrieved from " 2 This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1644" – news
newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium 2nd 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden
and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and
disestablishments categories Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1644 in various calendar 1093ው ቢባ Assyrian calendar 1565-1566 Bengali calendar 1050-1051 Berber calendar 2594 English Regnal year 19 Cha. 1 -
 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2188Burmese calendar1006Byzantine calendar17152-7153Chinese calendar17152-7153Chinese calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5405-1637Hebrew calendar7152-7153Chinese calendar71700-1701 - Shaka
Samvat1565-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar1053-1054Japanes
solar calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD)
designations, the 644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once
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January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of August with no major
discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island
Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4]
This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens them.
gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and
Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men
take Liverpool Castle.[5] Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle of Marston
Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland.
Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the
Ming dynasty as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the
Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portuguese
Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principles of Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principles of Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophiae) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and
libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers.
Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 - Antoine
Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American
bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1715) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walten
Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of
Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow,
Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician
(d. 1683) June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara,
German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of
Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th
Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1721) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole
Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1680) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1714) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1680) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1780) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal
Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator
Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch
1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the
Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William
Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1511) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas,
Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14]
August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English
poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish
writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief
Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714. London New York:
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books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 15th century 17th century 17th century 15th century 17th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 17th century 15th century 15th
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as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1500 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1]
The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through
observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made
substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of
Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as
the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early
20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts
with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of
warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanates, and the Mughal Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct
descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan. [4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly
isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa and Southern Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages
Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada
and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the
first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504:
Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java,
called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's
state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox
in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population. [6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as
Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese
dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is
also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in
present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory
expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge
Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in
service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.
Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and
the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.[10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European
nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn
Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes
on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa,
a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries Barbara I of Austria, and the Low Countries I of Austria, and the Low Cou
Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European
diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October, 1520; Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520; Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign
capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is
captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the
throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was
succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese
Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to
explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the
Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia is cap
Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers,
artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda
Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire at the Siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of
Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in
present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church 1531: The Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the h
São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French
Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12]
Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion (i
Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated by
the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of
Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is
unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542–1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry
VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543:
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Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned to sar

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of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: The Ming dynasty
 government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden
 Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege
 Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo,
between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Russia conquers the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries
José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle
 Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re
metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio,
radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans
capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor be
Kinadom of Enaland loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate and the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands.
the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560:
Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput
Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans
commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of
Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that
 would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of
Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567:
Mary, Oueen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I, 1568: The Transvlyanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolva, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching of Hungary, inspired by the teaching of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Ferenc Dávid, the f
the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by
Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V
issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public
building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks the following year.
attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen
in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of
Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli
 Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants. 1574: In the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: Oda
Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 15
Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes
Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Reco
1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the la
 Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spainsh Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build
up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of
 Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed
by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denma
Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in
Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585–1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587
Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin
 Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain
Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea,
with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led
by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597:
 Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598–1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles.
1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a
 territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The wan Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit. [18] (to 1600) 1599: March,
Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the
Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the period. 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the
English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star
Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582)
Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of
the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the
Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (V) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana
sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della
Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus
Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable
 timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen
1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is
used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360.
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Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following
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250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/16th_century" Watch and follow the instructions in the video, "Freeze Dryer Set Up" This video provides a straightforward guide on setting up your Harvest Right freeze dryer. The setup process is quick and easy, and the video walks you through each step. Step 1: Find a Suitable Location - Choose a place to
put your freeze dryer, such as a garage, utility room, or basement. Step 2: Place on a Secure Surface - Put the freeze dryer on a secure cart or table. Step 3: Clean the Door Gasket - Open the door, remove the gasket, and clean it under cold water. Make sure it s dry before reattaching. Step 4: Fill the Vacuum Pump with Oil - Use the provided oil to fill your
vacuum pump. Tighten the cap hand-tight. Step 5: Attach the Vacuum Pump and the other to the freeze dryer. Ensure it's tightly connected. Step 6: Plug in the Vacuum Pump and the other to the freeze dryer, and then plug the freeze dryer into the wall. Step 7: Perform a
Setup Test - Latch the door and refer to the owner's manual to perform a setup test, ensuring everything is working properly. Once the setup is complete, you're ready to start the freeze-drying process. If you encounter any issues or have questions, refer to you're ready to start the freeze-drying process. If you encounter any issues or have questions, refer to you're ready to start the freeze-drying process. If you encounter any issues or have questions, refer to you're ready to start the freeze-drying process. If you encounter any issues or have questions, refer to you're ready to start the freeze-drying process. If you encounter any issues or have questions, refer to you're ready to start the freeze-drying process. If you encounter any issues or have questions, refer to you're ready to start the freeze-drying process. If you encounter any issues or have questions, refer to you're ready to start the freeze-drying process. If you encounter any issues or have questions, refer to you're ready to start the freeze-drying process. If you encounter any issues or have questions and refer to you're ready to start the freeze-drying process. If you encounter any issues or have questions and refer to you're ready to start the freeze-drying process. If you encounter any issues or have questions and the freeze-drying process.
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