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As bestselling author and podcast host Brené Brown, PhD, video called in from Austin, Texas, to speak at Learn Serve Lead 2021: The Virtual Experience, she started her session with an emotional acknowledgement of the hardship that many in the academic medicine community have experienced over the past year and a half due to the COVID-19
pandemic. "One of the things that really surprised me was [that] one way people handled fear was turning on the people who chose courage," Brown said. "Everyone at this conference was [that] one way people handled fear was turning on the people who chose courage," Brown said. "Everyone at this conference was [that] one way people handled fear was turning on the people who chose courage," Brown said. "Everyone at this conference was [that] one way people handled fear was turning on the people who chose courage," Brown said. "Everyone at this conference was [that] one way people handled fear was turning on the people who chose courage," Brown said. "Everyone at this conference was [that] one way people handled fear was turning on the people who chose courage," Brown said. "Everyone at this conference was [that] one way people handled fear was turning on the people who chose courage," Brown said. "Everyone at this conference was [that] one way people handled fear was turning on the people who chose courage," Brown said. "Everyone at this conference was [that] one way people handled fear was turning on the people who chose courage," Brown said. "Everyone at this conference was [that] one way people handled fear was turning on the people who chose courage," Brown said. "Everyone at this conference was [that] one way people who chose courage, which is the people who chose courage was [that] one way people w
least I could do to say thank you for what you're doing and what you've been doing." On Monday, Nov. 8, Kate Walsh, MPH, president and CEO of Boston Medical Center, moderated a session entitled "Dare to Lead: In Conversation With Brené Brown, PhD," about leadership in academic medicine. The session focused on the findings of Brown's two decades
of research that showed that vulnerability and feeling safe enough to be vulnerability," Brown said. "Vulnerability to show up and be seen. It's the ability to show up and be seen. It's the ability to be brave when you cannot control the outcome.
It's going to be very tough to change the systems because at the heart of these systems is perfectionism, fear, and the shame of making a mistake." Brown described the psychological defense mechanisms that many people employ to protect themselves from rejection or judgment as "armor," noting that medical schools and health systems are notorious for
punishing weakness rather than rewarding vulnerability. "I feel like the armor is issued the day you get your short white coat as a first-year," she said. "I think shame is still very pervasive in medical education and in hospital systems. I know that when I've interviewed physicians, they've said, 'I'd rather own a mistake or an error with a patient than [with]
my colleagues." This culture can also perpetuate additional burdens on people who belong to groups that are underrepresented in medical school and moving all the way up," Brown said in response to a question from Javeed Sukhera, MD, PhD, chief of psychiatry at Hartford Hospital
in Connecticut, about people from racialized groups being seen as threats when expressing vulnerability and emotion. She later added, "Don't expect people who are being pushed to the margins — people of color, Black people, Indigenous people, women — ... to be vulnerable and bring their whole selves when you [institutional leaders] haven't reality-
checked the systemic issues in your system. Because it's not actually smart to do that. And so, what I think it takes is absolutely 100% nonnegotiable representation in every group that makes decisions that affect people in systems. And that's hard." The way to foster progress in diversity, equity, and inclusion at academic medical institutions is to listen to
and commend people for reporting problems in the system, rather than ignoring or punishing this behavior, Brown added. "The minute those contributions are framed as courageous and vital is the moment systems change," she said. It's also important for leaders to be open to making mistakes and willing to be corrected and change. Brown shared an
example from her own experience when she was publicly called out for a post on social media where she referred to someone as her "spirit animal," a reference that many saw as disrespectful to and an appropriation of Indigenous cultures. Brown admitted that her initial reaction was to become defensive or even retreat from using social media altogether,
but she instead publicly apologized, thanked her followers for correcting her, and vowed to do better in the future. "I keep engaging in [conversations about race, class, and gender] and oftentimes in public, because for me, what shifted is a mindset of, 'I'm not here to be right, I am here to get it right,'" she said. Not only does a culture that embraces
vulnerability make for happier employees, but research also shows that these factors significantly impact productivity and performance. Brown referenced a five-year study that Google conducted to identify the factors that made its highest performance. Brown referenced a five-year study that Google conducted to identify the factors significantly impact productivity and performance.
Brown said. "You cannot unlock performance if you can't unlock people." As the medical community continues to grapple with the toll of the pandemic and the rising rates of burnout and mental health distress among health care providers, it's important to remember than humans are a social species that relies on connection. And as segments of the public
and the political world continue to be hostile toward scientists and medical professionals, it's all the more necessary for rigorous support systems to be available within the medical community, Brown said. "I think more hardship is coming," she said. "You're going to have to love each other out of this." It doesn't matter how different we are. What matters
in building a community is the desire to live in a peaceful and caring environment, despite all our differences. Good Neighbors When searching for a new place to call home, we hope to stumble upon neighbors who can transform a neighborhood into something meaningful. We all need to be surrounded by people who genuinely care for the
well-being of others. Only this type of people can create a community that is more than just a bunch of individuals living next to each other. It Starts with One Building a strong community starts with individual contributions, no matter how small. As long as you are kind and willing to help others in need, you'll be a great community member. In exchange,
your community will give you a sense of belonging and the feeling that you are never alone. Here are 35 quotes on what makes community service, coming together, engagement, involvement, and supportQuotes about community service, coming together, engagement, involvement, and supportQuotes about community service, coming together, engagement, involvement, and supportQuotes about community service, coming together, engagement, involvement, and supportQuotes about community service, coming together, engagement, involvement, and supportQuotes about community service, community serv
people in a way we couldn't as individuals. JEAN VANIERThere is no power for change greater than a community discovering what it cares about. MARGARET J. WHEATLEYWe cannot live only for ourselves. A thousand fibers connect us with our fellow men. HERMAN MELVILLEThere is immense power when a group of people with similar interests gets
together to work toward the same goals. IDOWU KOYENIKANOur generation has the ability and the responsibility to make our ever-more connected world a more hopeful, stable and peaceful place. NATALIE PORTMANQuotes about building community We were born to unite with our fellow men, and to join in community with the human race. CICERO
Some people think they are in community, but they are only in proximity. True community requires commitment and openness. It is a willingness to extend yourself to encounter and know the other. DAVID SPANGLER What should young people do with their lives today? Many things, obviously. But the most daring thing is to create stable communities in
which the terrible disease of loneliness can be cured. KURT VONNEGUT We have all known the long loneliness and we have learned that the only solution is love and that love comes with community. DOROTHY DAY The minute we become an integrated whole, we look through the same eyes and we see a whole different world together. AZIZAH AL-HIBRI
This world of ours... must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER Every person is defined by the communities she belongs to. ORSON SCOTT CARDQuotes about community service, engagement, and involvementService to others is the rent you
pay for your room here on Earth.MUHAMMAD ALIThe best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.I am of the opinion that my life belongs to the whole community and as long as I live, it is my privilege to do
for it whatever I can. I want to be thoroughly used up when I die, for the harder I work the more I live.GEORGE BERNARD SHAWTeaching kids how to feed themselves and how to live in a community responsibly is the center of an education.ALICE WATERSVolunteers don't get paid, not because they're worthless, but because they're priceless.SHERRY
ANDERSONToo often we underestimate the power of a touch, a smile, a kind word, a listening ear, an honest compliment, or the smallest act of caring, all of which have the potential to turn a life around. LEO BUSCAGLIAHow wonderful it is that nobody need wait a single moment before starting to improve the world. ANNE FRANKUnless someone like you
cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better. It's not.DR. SEUSSThe smallest act of kindness is worth more than the grandest intention. OSCAR WILDEI've learned that people will forget what you rountry can do for you,
but what you can do for your country. JOHN F. KENNEDYQuotes about community, there is work to be done. In every nation, there are wounds to heal. In every heart, there is the power to do it. MARIANNE WILLIAMSON The greatness of a community is most accurately measured by the compassionate actions of its members
CORETTA SCOTT KING The world is so empty if one thinks only of mountains, rivers & cities; but to know someone who thinks & feels with us, & who, though distant, is close to us in spirit, this makes the earth for us an inhabited garden. JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE Diversity is about all of us, and about us having to figure out how to walk
through this world together. JACQUELINE WOODSON One of the most important things you can do on this earth is to let people know they are not alone. SHANNON L. ALDER No man can become rich without himself enriching others. ANDREW CARNEGIEQuotes about community health The power of community to create health is far greater than any
physician, clinic or hospital. MARK HYMAN For a community to be whole and healthy, it must be based on people's love and countries and ultimately the world are only as strong as the health of their women. MICHELLE OBAMA When elected officials abandon our environment and ruin our
natural resources, public health is endangered. I know the importance of providing a clean environment for our children. GWEN MOORE And I believe that the best buy in public health today must be a combination of regular physical exercise and a healthy diet. JULIE BISHOP These quotes remind us of the joy of being part of something bigger than
ourselves. Quotes, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,577 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 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. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and
reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a
series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles. About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been
using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that despite being filmed in Penarth,
Wales? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her
election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article 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, 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
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WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WikitonaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles
Deutsch Español פֿון שיט Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccκий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara פֿון שיט און דיי אַ לשווי אַנוּ אַנוּ בּיי אַ אַנּאַנּי אַ אַרּיית אַ אַרּיים אַ אַרּיית בּיים אַ אַרָּיים בּיים אַ אַרָּיים בּיים אַ ליינים אַ ליינים אַ ליינים אַ אַרָּיים אַ אַרָּיים אַ אַרָּיים אָרָיים אָרָיים אָרָיים אַ אַרָּיים אָרָיים אָרָים אָרִים אָרִים אָרָים 
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
 1660s Years 1641 1642 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 Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments categories Establishments Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Establishments Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments Colonial governors Religious leaders Births - Deaths Establishments Religious l
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Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 5th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923.
Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat
the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw
and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under 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 in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming
general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of 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 is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor
success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2
English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 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 8 (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 III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principies of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The operation was a function of the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principies of Philosophiae (Principies of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The operation was a function of the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principies of Philosophiae (Principies of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The operation was a function of the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosophiae (Principies of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The operation was a function of the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosophy in Amsterdam in 1596. Philosophy in 1596. 
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. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (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. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 13 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 13 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 14 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 16 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 17 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 18 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jak
iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d.
1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch
painter (d. 1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1707) 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. 1708) May 1 - 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. 1708) May 1 - 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. 1708) May 1 - 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. 1708) May 1 - 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. 1708) May 1 - 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. 1708) May 1 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 1 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1708) May 1 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, 2n
1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, 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. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) 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. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 6 (d. 1704) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 12
1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 22 - Jacques Echard, French Dominican, historian of the
Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680)
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. 1701) 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. 1693) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi
Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 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. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 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 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (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. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (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. 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.
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occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire,
stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). ^ J
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Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books
scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century
- Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America six derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical c
hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or 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, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, 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 Galileo
contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and
their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading
school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European wars of the period arguable fuele European wars of the period and arguable fuele European wars of the period arguable fuele Eu
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, 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 from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming
into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa and Southern Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo
da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under
João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by
gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar
by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small
kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran
Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: 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 Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the
Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support 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 to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese king, 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 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar
Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of Francis I of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 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: 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 I of Austria, Aus
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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Portuguese all the present and the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and th
Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South
Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Current Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Current Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Current Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Current Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Current Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Current Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Current Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Current Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Current Saint John at the Saint John 
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, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of
the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: 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 forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Rajput led by Rajput 
Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kur
England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the 
Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical,
millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in
Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portuguese establish Recife in
Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the 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: 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: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the
Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in
Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is
made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547:
Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1548: Emperor Cha
Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along
the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-
day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the
Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central
Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is
imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation i
Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 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: 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 Oueen Elizabeth I at age 25.
1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of
Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in
Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at
Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French
Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London
alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The 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 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 died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the
former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son
in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Recator 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: Fope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun
of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the
Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: 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 conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute himselie, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Eighty Watergeuz
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: First edition of the epic The
Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty
Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of 4 months the siege of 4 months the rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid
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shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso

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