## I'm not a bot



```
Configure your source and data warehouse in just a few clicks. Set up and maintain your data pipelines without writing a single line of code. Get analytics-ready data in your fingertips. Configure your source and data warehouse in just a few clicks. Set up and maintain your data pipelines without writing a single line of code. Get analytics-ready data in your fingertips.
fingertips. Use Python scripting, dbt models and a low-code GUI to craft precise transformations that ensure your data is always query-ready at the destination. Automatically handle schema drifts and
intelligently recover record failures. Get proactive alerts on changes. No manual intervention needed. Automatically handle schema drifts and intelligently recover record failures. Get proactive alerts on changes. No manual intervention needed. Automatically handle schema drifts and intelligently recover record failures. Get proactive alerts on changes. No manual intervention needed. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt
— remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that
suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not
have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use
the material. Skip to content Optimize your data integration with Hevo! Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and
measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. 400 Data Science Resources In the rapidly evolving field of data science, having access to a diverse array of resources.
is crucial for both beginners and seasoned professionals. Below is a meticulously curated list of 400 data science resources, categorized to help you navigate through learning materials, tools, datasets for your next project, or connect with like-minded individuals, this comprehensive
guide has you covered. 1. Learning Platforms & Courses Online Courses 1. Courses on data science Professional Certificate 3. Udacity - Data Science Professiona
 - Practical Deep Learning for Coders 7. MIT OpenCourseWare - Free data science and machine learning courses 8. Stanford Online - Machine Learning by Andrew Ng 9. Udemy - Complete Data Science (MIDS) 12. Carnegie
Mellon University - Master of Computational Data Science 13. University of Washington - Master of Science in Analytics 15. Harvard University - Data Science Certificate Free Learning Resources 16. Khan Academy - Statistics and Probability 17. OpenLearn - Free data science Courses from The
Open University 18. Google AI Education - Machine Learning Crash Course 19. Microsoft Learn - Data Science for Beginners 20. AWS Training - Data Analysis" by Wes McKinney
23. "Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning" by Christopher Bishop 24. "Data Science for Business" by Foster Provost and Tom Fawcett 25. "The Elements of Statistical Learning" by Hastie, Tibshirani, and Friedman Advanced Books 26. "Deep Learning" by Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio, and Aaron Courville 27. "Bayesian Methods for Hackers" by
Cameron Davidson-Pilon 28. "Natural Language Processing with Python" by Steven Bird, Ewan Klein, and Edward Loper 29. "Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction" by Richard Sutton and Andrew Barto 30. "Causal Inference for the Brave and True" by Scott Cunningham Practical Guides 31. "Storytelling with Data" by Cole Nussbaumer Knaflic 32.
"Data Science for Dummies" by Lillian Pierson 33. "R for Data Science" by Hadley Wickham and Garrett Grolemund 33. "Clean Code" by Robert C. Martin (for software engineering best practices) 34. "Database Systems: The Complete Book" by Garcia-Molina, Ullman, and Widom Programming Languages 35. Python - The go-to language for data science
36. R - Ideal for statistical analysis 37. Julia - High-performance numerical computing 38. SQL - Essential for database management 39. Scala - Used in Apache Spark Libraries & Frameworks 40. Pandas - Data manipulation and analysis 41. NumPy - Numerical computing in Python 42. Scikit-learn - Machine learning algorithms 43. TensorFlow - Deep
learning framework 44. PyTorch - Deep learning library 45. Keras - High-level neural networks API 46. Matplotlib - Data visualization 47. Seaborn - Statistical data visualization 48. Plotly - Interactive visualization 47. Seaborn - Statistical data visualization 48. Plotly - Interactive visualization 47. Seaborn - Statistical data visualization 48. Plotly - Interactive visualization 48. Plotly - Interactive visualization 47. Seaborn - Statistical data visualization 48. Plotly - Interactive visualization 47. Seaborn - Statistical data visualization 48. Plotly - Interactive visualization 48. Plotly
52. Hadoop - Big data storage and processing 53. Flink - Stream processing framework 54. Kafka - Real-time data streaming 55. Hive - Data warehousing Data Visualization and reporting 58. D3.js - JavaScript library for custom visualizations 59. Qlik Sense - Data
analytics platform 60. Looker - Business intelligence tool Version Control & Collaboration 61. Git - Version control system 62. GitHub - Code hosting platform 63. Jupyter Notebooks - Interactive coding environment 64. Google Colab - Cloud-based Python environment 65. VS Code - Code editor with data science extensions 4. Datasets Public Datasets 66.
Kaggle Datasets - Wide range of datasets for practice 67. UCI Machine Learning Repository - Classic datasets for ML 68. Google Datasets for Datasets for ML 68. Google Datasets for ML 
Data - Public health datasets 73. World Bank Data - Geospatial data 75. IMDb Datasets 76. Yahoo Financial Datasets 76. Yahoo Financial Datasets 76. Yahoo Financial Datasets 77. Quandl - Financial Datasets 78. World Bank Data - Geospatial data 79. Free Economic Data - Financial Datasets 78. World Bank Data - Geospatial Datasets 78. World Bank Data - Financial Datasets 78. World Bank Datasets 78. World B
Economic indicators 80. CryptoDataDownload - CryptoCurrency data Text & Image Datasets 81. Common Crawl - Web crawl data 82. ImageNet - Large-scale image Dataset - Annotated images 5. Communities & Forums Online Communities
86. Kaggle - Data science competitions and forums 87. Reddit: r/datascience - Discussion forum 88. Stack Overflow - Q&A for programming and data science Central - Professional network Meetups & Conferences 91. PyData - Python-focused data science conferences 92. ODSC -
Open Data Science Conference 93. NeurIPS - Conference on Machine Learning 95. KDD - Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining Conference on Machine Learning 97. Kaggle Slack - Kaggle-focused discussions 98.
Fast.ai Discord - Deep learning community 99. RStudio Community - R programming forum 100. Women in Data Science - Inclusive community 6. Blogs & Newsletters Blogs 101. FlowingData - Data visualization blog 102. Simply Statistics and data science 103. Data Elixir - Weekly data science news 104. Machine Learning Mastery - Practical
ML tutorials 105. Distill - Machine learning research explained Newsletters 106. Data Science Weekly - Weekly updates 107. The Batch - AI and deep learning news 108. Import AI - AI research explained Newsletters 106. Data Eng. Work - Data Eng. 
science Linear Digressions - Machine learning topics Data Science - Career and learning advice 8. Competitions & Challenges Kaggle Competitions - Solve real-world problems DrivenData - Data science for social good AI2AI - AI and machine learning
challenges HackerRank - Coding and data science Competitive programming and data science Jobs - Global job listings 121. Indeed Data Science Jobs - Global job listings 122. LinkedIn Jobs - Professional networking and jobs 123. Glassdoor - Salary insights and job postings 124. AngelList - Startup jobs 125. We Work
Remotely - Remote data science jobs Resume & Portfolio 126. GitHub Portfolio - Showcase projects 127. Kaggle Profile - Highlight competition results 128. LinkedIn Optimization - Tips for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Resume Templates - Tailored for data science profiles 129. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 130. Personal Website - Build a portfolio site 
practice 132. HackerRank - Interview Prep Guide - Comprehensive guide 10. Open Source Projects Machine Learning 136. Scikit-learn - Machine learning in Python 137. XGBoost - Gradient boosting framework 138. LightGBM
Gradient boosting on large datasets 139. CatBoost - Gradient boosting with categorical features 140. H2O - Open-source machine learning platform Data Processing 141. Pandas - Data manipulation 142. Dask - Parallel computing 143. Vaex - Out-of-core dataframes 144. Modin - Scalable pandas 145. Polars - Fast dataframe library Visualization 146.
Matplotlib - 2D plotting 147. Seaborn - Statistical visualizations 148. Plotly - Interactive web plotting 11. Ethics Guidelines - By IEEE, EU, etc. 152. Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency (FAT) - Research in AI ethics 153. Partnership on AI
- Collaborative AI research 154. AI Now Institute - Social implications of AI 155. Data & Society - Research on data and society Tools 156. Fairlearn - Fairness in AI 157. Aequitas - Bias audit toolkit 158. What-If Tool - Model analysis by Google 159. InterpretML - Model interpretability 160. IBM AI Fairness 360 - Bias detection and mitigation 12. Cloud
Platforms Major Providers 161. AWS - Amazon Web Services 162. Google Cloud Platform (GCP) 163. Microsoft Azure 164. IBM Cloud 165. Alibaba Cloud Data Science Services 168. Azure Machine Learning - End-to-end ML 169. IBM Watson - AI and data
science tools 170. Databricks - Unified data analytics 13. Hardware & Infrastructure GPUs & TPUs 171. NVIDIA GPUs - For deep learning 172. Google TPUs - Tensor Processing Units 173. AMD GPUs - Alternative to NVIDIA 174. Intel Xeon - CPUs for data processing 175. Raspberry Pi - Low-cost computing Cloud Hardware 176. AWS EC2 Instances
Scalable computing 177. Google Compute Engine - Virtual machines 178. Azure Virtual Machines - Cloud computing 180. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure - Computing 
data science repositories 183. Towards Data Science - Project Ideas and tutorials 184. Analytics Vidhya - Data Science projects 185. DataCamp Project Ideas 186. Predictive Analytics - Sales forecasting 187. Natural Language Processing - Sentiment analysis 188. Computer Vision - Object detection 189. Time Series Analysis
Stock price prediction 190. Recommendation Systems - Movie recommendations 15. Certificate IBM Data Scientist Associate 16. Data Science in Industries
Healthcare 196. Healthcare 196. Healthcare 201. Bloomberg Terminal - Financial data 202. Yahoo Finance API - Stock market data 203. FRED
Economic Data - Economic indicators 204. Quandl - Financial datasets 205. Alpha Vantage - Free financial APIs Retail 206. Amazon Product Data - E-commerce insights 207. Walmart Product Data - E-commerce insights Marketing 211. Google Trends - Consumer insights Marketing 211. Google Trends - E-commerce insights Marketing 211. Google Trends - E-commerce insights 207. Walmart Product Data - E-commerce insights Marketing 211. Google Trends - E-commerce insights Marketing 212. Google Trends - E-commerce insights Marketing 213. Google Trends - E-commerce insights Mar
Analytics - Website analytics 212. HubSpot - Marketing automation 213. SEMrush - SEO and marketing data 214. Moz - SEO tools 215. Hootsuite - Social media analytics 217. SCADA Systems - Process control data 218. MES Data - Manufacturing execution systems 219. Predictive Maintenance
Machine learning applications 220. Quality Control Data - Defect analysis 17. Data Science for America - Civic tech initiatives 224. UN Global Pulse - Data for development 225. Crisis Text Line - Mental health data analysis
Projects 226. Poverty Prediction - Using satellite imagery 227. Disease Outbreak Detection - Public health analytics 228. Environmental Monitoring - Climate data analysis 229. Disaster Response - Predictive modeling 230. Education Analytics - Improving learning outcomes Tableau - Drag-and-drop data visualization Power BI - Business analytics Alteryx
Data prep and analytics RapidMiner - Visual workflow designer Knime - Data analytics platform 19. Data Science for Beginners Guides 236. Data Science for Beginners - Microsoft 237. Python for Everybody - Coursera 238. Statistics 101 - Khan Academy 239. SQL Basics - W3Schools 240. Data Visualization 101 - Tableau Tutorials 241. Kaggle Micro-
Courses - Free tutorials 242. DataCamp Free Courses - Introductory lessons 243. Codecademy Free Tier - Basic programming 244. Google Data Analytics Vidhya Tutorials - Step-by-step guides 20. Advanced Topics Deep Learning Specialization - Coursera 247. Fast.ai Course - Practical deep
learning 248. TensorFlow Tutorials - Official documentation 249. PyTorch Tutorials - Official guides 250. Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) - Research papers Reinforcement Learning Specialization - Coursera 252. OpenAI Gym - RL environment 253. Stable Baselines3 - RL algorithms 254. DeepMind Papers - Research
in RL 255. RLlib - Scalable RL library Natural Language Processing 256. NLP Specialization - Coursera 257. Hugging Face Transformers - Pre-trained models 258. SpaCy Tutorials - Official guides 259. NLTK Book - Comprehensive NLP resource 260. BERT Explained - Research paper Computer Vision 261. CS231n - Stanford course 262. OpenCV Tutorials
Computer vision library 263. Detectron 2 - Object detection framework 264. YOLO - Real-time object detection 265. COCO Dataset - Benchmark dataset 21. Data Science Research Journals 266. Journal of Machine Learning Research (JMLR) 267. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence (TPAMI) 268. Data Mining and Knowledge
Discovery (DMKD) 269. Machine Learning - Springer journal 270. Nature Machine Learning 273. CVPR - Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition 274. ACL - Association for Computational Linguistics 275. KDD - Knowledge
Discovery and Data Mining ArXiv Preprints 276. arXiv:cs.CV - Computer vision papers 277. arXiv:cs.CL - Computer vision papers 278. arXiv:cs.CV - Computer vision papers 278. arXiv:cs.CV - Computer vision papers 279. arXiv:cs.CV - Computer vi
SPSS - Statistical analysis 283. Stata - Data analysis 285. Minitab - Statistical software Database 286. MySQL - Relational database 287. PostgreSQL - Advanced database 288. MongoDB - NoSQL database 289. SQLite - Lightweight database 290. Redis - In-memory data store Data Integration 291.
Talend - Data integration tool 292. Informatica - Data management 293. Apache NiFi - Data flow automation 294. MuleSoft - Integration and analytics 23. Data Science Frameworks Web Frameworks Web Frameworks 296. Flask - Lightweight web frameworks 297. Django - Full-stack web framework 298. FastAPI - High-performance
API framework 299. Streamlit - Data apps in Python 300. Dash - Analytical web apps Deployment Frameworks 301. Docker - Container orchestration 302. Kubernetes - Container orchestration 303. MLflow - Model lifecycle management 304. Kuberlows 305. Seldon - Model deployment 24. Data Science for Specific Domains Healthcare
306. Medical Image Analysis - Deep learning applications 307. Electronic Health Records (EHR) - Data analytics 308. Genomics Data - Bioinformatics 309. Drug Discovery - Machine learning models 310. Patient Outcome Predictive models
313. Fraud Detection - Anomaly detection 314. Portfolio Optimization - Machine learning 315. Sentiment Analysis - Market predictions Marketing 316. Customer Segmentation 319. Recommendation Engines - Personalization 320. Social Media Analytics -
Sentiment analysis Data Cleaning 321. OpenRefine - Data cleaning 321. OpenRefine - Data wrangling 323. Pandas - Python library 324. Datalad - Data management 325. Tidyverse - R data cleaning Feature Engineering 326. Featuretools - Automated feature engineering 327. Tsfresh - Time series features 328. Category Encoders - Encoding
techniques 329. Feature-engine - Python library 330. AutoFeat - Automated feature selection Model Deployment 331. FastAPI - API deployment 332. Flask - Web deployment 332. Flask - Web deployment 333. Docker - Containerization 334. Kubernetes - Orchestration 335. Sagemaker - Managed deployment 330. AutoFeat - Automated feature selection Model Deployment 331. FastAPI - API deployment 332. Flask - Web deployment 331. FastAPI - API deployment 332. Flask - Web deployment 333. Docker - Containerization 334. Kubernetes - Orchestration 335. Sagemaker - Managed deployment 336. Apache Kafka - Data
streaming 337. MQTT - IoT messaging protocol 338. InfluxDB - Time series database 339. Node-RED - Flow-based programming 340. AWS IoT - IoT platform Blockchain database 343. Hyperledger - Blockchain frameworks 344. Chainlink - Oracle network 345. Etherscan - Blockchain
Python IDE 354. Spyder - Scientific Python 355. IPython - Interactive Python R 356. RStudio - R environment 357. Shiny - Web apps in R 358. Tidyverse - Data science packages 359. Swirl - R tutorials 360. R Markdown - Reporting in R Julia 361. Juno - Julia IDE 362. JuliaPro - Julia distribution 363. Pluto.jl - Interactive notebooks 364. Flux.jl - Machine
 learning 365. DataFrames.jl - Data manipulation 28. Data Science for Specific Industries E-commerce 366. Shopify Data - E-commerce analytics - Website tracking 369. Klaviyo - Email marketing data 370. Segment - Customer data platform Telecommunications 371. Call Detail Records
 Exploration 380. Energy Efficiency - Predictive modeling Excel 381. Excel Power Query - Data transformation 382. Excel Power Pivot - Data modeling Google Sheets 386. Google Apps Script - Automation 387. Google Data Studio -
Computing Toolbox - Scalability 30. Miscellaneous Resources Data Science Quotes 396. "Without data, you're just another person with an opinion." - W. Edwards Deming 399. "Data science is the future, and the future is here." - Unknown
so you know, when you buy through links on our site, we may earn an affiliate commission. This adds no cost to our readers, for more information read our earnings disclosure. The growing demand for skilled data scientists in numerous fields is only natural as data science becomes increasingly crucial to humanity. Here's our complete 2024 guide
containing 11 best data science certifications to improve your industry knowledge and validate your technical skills: This data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science, the roles, and responsibilities of a data sciencia science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certifications to improve your industry knowledge and validate your technical skills: This data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain an understanding of the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is aimed to help beginners gain and the fundamental concepts of data science certification course is a data science certificat
It? The Senior Data Scientist (SDS) certification program from DASCA is for experienced data scientists and data engineers with at least five years of analytics expertise. It digs into Business Intelligence's roles, how it influences corporate performance, and how you can use it to your advantage. It's usually advised for persons who are familiar with
complete toolbox is provided learn Python coding Solve real-life business cases that will get you the job. Question and answer support and community available. Most courses are free Udacity Nanodegrees are neither recognised nor certified
possible, ensuring that they are prepared for any problems that may arise in the real world through coaching, projects, and customized learning. Length: 4 Months Cons Prerequisites such as machine learning, maths, and statistics, python and SQL is needed High Pricing (starting at $399 per month) This Harvard Data Science Certification program will
teach you core data science fundamentals, such as R and machine learning, via real-world case studies to help you get started in the field. This intensive curriculum, which spans nine courses, is one of the highest-rated online master's programs offered on edX, a prominent e-learning platform. R Basics, Data Visualization, Probability, Inference and
Modeling, Productivity Tools, Data Wrangling, Linear Regression, Machine Learning, and a Capstone project are the courses that make up this curriculum. Simultaneously, you'll study the R programming language, statistical ideas, and data analysis techniques. Pros Gain experience with the tidyverse, including data visualization with ggplot2 and data
wrangling with dplyr Cover the fundamental R programming skills. Cons It claims that there are no prerequisites for taking this course, although it does require a basic understanding of mathematics. As more businesses migrate to the Microsoft Cloud, the need for Azure specialists is growing. Microsoft Azure Certification gives you the authority of a
overview of big data and database systems, then moves on to learning how to use SQL to acquire and analyze data, and eventually to managing large data and loading it into a cluster, among other topics. This Specialization is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is also beneficial for anyone studying for the Cloudera Certification is a
title by passing a hands-on practical exam utilizing Hive and Impala SQL engines, which are covered in this Specialization. The main benefit of Dataquest is that it is not like a traditional course; it consists entirely of reading and doing. No pre-recorded films of teachers discussing any of the topics are available. Instead, all of those ideas are spelled out in
concepts Cons You will find a few bugs when interacting with the platform There are no videos The SAS Certification is a combination of many SAS-branded certificates. The certificates cover a wide range of topics, including data science principles, data analysis, data manipulation, and more. A SAS certification lends credibility to
to make better decisions. Cons Its cost-intensive Has prerequisites To manage their businesses, firms all across the world rely on clever data analysis and business intelligence applications is Tableau, which allows users to
explore, analyze, and apply data to better decision-making. It allows for easy data conversion into visual tables, graphs, and more. While your Tableau credentials may help you land a few amazing leads and job interviews, the most crucial thing is always your ability to deliver. Regardless, it's realistic to conclude that Tableau credentials are worthwhile
since they can help. It demonstrates to employers that you are familiar with Tableau Desktop's features and capability for data analysis and issue solving. The Exam fee for the Tableau Desktop Specialist is $100 Related: Is Tableau Desktop Specialist is $100 Related: Is Tableau Desktop's features and capability for data analysis and issue solving.
the money. DataCamp credentials, like other certificates, can enable you to demonstrate that you can do machine learning and data analysis jobs. DataCamp is a fantastic way to get started on your path to a career in data science. You'll be significantly ahead of the curve if you study through DataCamp's Python, R, or SQL courses, which might help you
its own set of benefits; however, we recommend opting for those that teach data science through hands-on experience using genuine data science tools and real-world data sets. And assist you in developing a portfolio of data science through hands-on experience using genuine data science tools and real-world data sets. And assist you in developing a portfolio of data science projects that will give you the confidence to pursue a rewarding career in data science. Coursera's professional credentials,
such as the IBM Data Science Certification, will help you get started. Reddit and its partners use cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and
measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform.
cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please
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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J ai
found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being
DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article 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 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
Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624) Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819) Cilla Black (b. 1943) Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is
native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was
photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including
policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about tusing or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia movement.
WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles
 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 mi
calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar1565-1566-1566Julian
calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar3977Minguo calendar3977
remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of England (EI) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644).
Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman
commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding
law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English
colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as
Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the
two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China, 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 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
in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in
Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes,
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
Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1708) March 21 - 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 - 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. 1707) 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 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck
German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (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. 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. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681) 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. 1724) 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. 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. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694)
Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b.
1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (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 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 29 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29
- Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1579) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)
[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1584) November 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 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1592) November 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: Longman. p. 223. ISBN 9780582067226. a b "What Happened In 1644". hisdates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak
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 Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge
University Press. p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy: an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge. p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Walle, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911. Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation. p. 90.
ISBN 9789058673152. ^ Lowther, Kenneth (1979). Dartmoor, Exeter... London: Ward Lock. p. 35. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). Distribute (19
Indipendenza. p. 756. ISBN 978993291329. Fetis, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications. p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720: a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn. Greenwood Press. p. 382.
ISBN 9780313308277. ^ John Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn: 1620-1649. Clarendon Press. p. 379. ^ Venning, Timothy (2005). Compendium of British office holders. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire New York: Palgrave Macmillan. p. 118. ISBN 9780230505872. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1600.
1720: a biographical dictionary. Westport, 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
1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments were The world map by the Italian 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) 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) and the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Europe (besides the classical continents) and the Continents Europe (besides the classical continents) and the
of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian or the Gregorian 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 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 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 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 year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented b
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 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 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 arguably fueled European wars of the period and arguably fueled European wars of the period arg
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, 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, Christianity had begun to spread in Central 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 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. 1
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 Sultan at 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 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 Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: 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 Chaldiran, the Ottoman
```

Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of France as King of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of 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 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 I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I, to fund the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries Empire as Charles I. Spain, and the Low Countries Empire as Charles I. Spain Em
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 east coast. 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: Rhodesent-day Malaysia)
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: 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 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, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1
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 Javakarta, 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: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the
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-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 Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of 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 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
 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: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in 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 Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his 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: Foundation in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife
in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the 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 Ahmadoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago.
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 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo
 Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age
of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 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. 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. 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 V decisively d
Uedahara: 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: 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 and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554
 Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation in Venice 
 with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi 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: 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 Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong).
Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars
conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and 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 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 Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year.
 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 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: 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: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel
against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 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 East Indies. 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: 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. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the
 Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his Ageng Pem
 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 in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of
Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish
a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The
struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits
seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregorian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 5 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar.
of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to 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 as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the
 Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: Troops that would dynasty.
 invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: 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: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan
 Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the
Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of
West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable
profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia
and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain.
 unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600:
Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle 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 year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an
anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of 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, 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. 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. 1519-1520: 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 de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets
revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 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: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements and local native warring tribes. 1565: S
 Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by
 Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of
England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake
of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for 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. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0.
Retrieved 23 August 2010. Babur (2006), Babu
^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03. ^ Sandra Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Magnificent 1494-
1566". Personal.umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 1800-1882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. ^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of
China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. ^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. ^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world
history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 a b Ricklefs (1991), page 27 a b 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 pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Bagpipes (links | edit) List
of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links |
edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 
edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1570s
1436 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th century"
```