I'm not a robot



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This phrase is the name of parents' traditional responses to their children's question 'where do babies come from'?. Not that parents often resort to describing the actual mating of avians or insects - the name is just a generalised allusion to using the habits of creatures that children may be familiar with. I suppose it's one step further on from 'the
stork brings them', which was the commonplace reply in the UK when I was a lad. The euphemistic avoidance technique, which may call on references to eggs or the mysterious 'pollination', is of course just confusing to children, who are well able to cope with the real 'facts of life'. This was satirised in The Simpson's cartoon show, in the episode
Homer vs. Patty and Selma, which was first broadcast in February, 1995. The episode includes a scene featuring the ten year old Bart Simpson in happy mood: Bart Simpson i
such a common phrase and one that appears to be of fairly recent coinage. A work which is sometimes cited as making the link between birds and bees and human sexuality is Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poem Work without Hope, 1825:All Nature seems at work. Slugs leave their lair -The bees are stirring - birds are on the wing -And Winter,
slumbering in the open air, Wears on his smiling face a dream of Spring! And I, the while, the sole unbusy thing, Nor honey make, nor pair, nor build, nor sing. That may have prepared the ground, but it is quite a long way from any explicit use of the phrase in regard to the sex education of children. Another source that is sometimes claimed as the origin
of the phrase is the work of the American naturalist John Burrough's aimed to present nature to children in a way that they could easily understand and appreciate. As Mary Burt said in her introduction to the essays: "Burrough's way of investing
beasts, birds, insects, and inanimate things with human motives is very pleasing to children."We are edging nearer to the explicit use of 'the birds and the bees' as a device for children's sex education. Nevertheless, Burroughs can only be said, like Coleridge, to be preparing the ground. His work doesn't include any reference to the phrase with
regard to sex and is, after all, aimed at educating children about nature, not using nature as a metaphor for human sexual behaviour. Another commonly cited source is Cole Porter's neat lyric to the song Let's Do It, 1928:When the little bluebirdWho has never said a wordStarts to sing SpringWhen the little bluebellAt the bottom of the dellStarts to
ring Ding dong Ding dong When the little blue clerkIn the middle of his workStarts a tune to the moon up aboveIt is nature that is allSimply telling us to fall in lovePorter appears to have been making deliberate, if oblique, reference to 'the birds and the bees' and it
is reasonable to assume that the phrase was common currency by 1928. The first reference that I can find to birds and bees in the context of sex education is a piece which was printed in the West Virginia newspaper The Charleston Gazette, in November 1929:You never talked about them or even recognized nice crooning little babies until they were
already here. Even then the mothers pretended to be surprised. It [sex] was whispered about, but never mentioned in public. Curious and the bees' as the generic name for euphemistic sex
education? We don't know. See other phrases that were coined in the USA. Why is it called the birds and the bees? The euphemism "the birds and the bees? The euphemism be awkward, embarrassing, or uncomfortable for parents to have with their children. The metaphorical reference to bees is due to
their involvement in pollination, which is akin to the act of sexual reproduction. This phrase can also describe discussions between adults that may be uncomfortable or embarrassing. In the United States, there is a well-known sex education book for children called "The Birds and the Bees." are a euphemism that is commonly that is commonly the component in pollination, which is akin to the act of sexual reproduction. This phrase can also describe discussions between adults that may be uncomfortable or embarrassing. In the United States, there is a well-known sex education book for children called "The Birds and the Bees." are a euphemism that is commonly that is a supplicable to the component of the Birds and the Bees." are a euphemism that is commonly that is a supplicable to the component of the Birds and the Bees." are a euphemism that is commonly that is a supplicable to the component of the Birds and the Bees."
used to refer to discussions about sex, particularly between parents and their children. The phrase does not have a specific story or origin, but it is thought to have evolved from earlier euphemisms for sex education. The metaphorical reference to birds and bees is due to their roles in the process of pollination, which is like the act of sexual
reproduction. Birds and bees are both known for their active roles in spreading pollen and fertilizing flowers, and this metaphor has been used to explain the process of sexual reproduction to children. Over time, the phrase "the birds and the bees" has become a commonly recognized euphemism for sex education, particularly in the context of
discussing sex with children. Parents may use this phrase to initiate a conversation about sex and reproduction, or it may be used more generally to refer to any discussion about sex and the bees talk? The timing for having "the birds and the bees" talk with your children
may depend on various factors, including their age, maturity level, and curiosity about sex. In general, it is best to start the conversation with simple and age-appropriate explanations of the basic biological facts
related to sex and reproduction. As children grow and mature, parents can provide more detailed information and discuss topics like sexual consent, contraception, and healthy relationships. It's important to remember that the conversation about sex and reproduction is ongoing and should be a continuous dialogue rather than a one-time event.
Parents should be open and available to answer their children's questions and address any concerns they may have. Ultimately, the decision of when to have the conversation about sex and reproduction with your child is up to you as a parent. It's important to approach the topic in a way that is comfortable and appropriate for your family, and to be
prepared to adapt your approach as your child grows and develops. The birds and the bees talk is important because it can help children develop a healthy and informed understanding of sex and relationships. Discussions about sex can be uncomfortable, but it's important to provide children with accurate information about their bodies, reproduction,
and sexuality so they can make informed decisions about their own health and well-being. The birds and bees talk can help children understand the basic biological facts of sex and reproduction, as well as the importance of respect, communication, and consent in sexual relationships. It can also help children understand the potential risks associated
with sexual activity, such as sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and unintended pregnancy, and how to protect themselves and their partners. Furthermore, the birds and the bees talk can help children develop a positive and honest
conversations about sex and relationships, parents can help their children develop a healthy sense of self and a respectful approach to others. Overall, birds and bees talk are an important part of a child's development and can help set the foundation for healthy relationships and responsible sexual behavior later in life. Tips for having the birds and the
bees talk with your childWhen it comes to having the birds and bees talk with your child's maturity level, your comfort level with discussing sex, and their level of curiosity. To have an effective conversation about sex and
relationships, consider the following tips:Don't Be Afraid:It's important not to let fear or discomfort prevent you from having birds and bees' conversation with your child. By providing this conversation because it makes you uncomfortable may
leave your child without any guidance or resources as they transition into adulthood. It's important to remember that your responsibility as a parent to provide them with the information and support they need. By having open and honest conversations about sex and
relationships, you can help your child develop a healthy and informed understanding of these topics. This can help them make responsible decisions and navigate the challenges of adolescence and adulthood. Be Open-Minded: It's important to understand that relationships and sexuality are diverse and not limited to traditional heterosexual
partnerships. Today, there are many different types of relationships, including those between two men or two women. Regardless of the type of relationship, it's important for individuals to have a basic understanding of sex and sexuality to make informed decisions in their adult lives. By providing accurate and inclusive information about sex and
relationships, parents can help their children develop a healthy and respectful attitude towards diverse sexualities and relationships. This can help to promote a more accepting and tolerant society that values diversely and respects individual rights and choices. Share Personal Stories: If you grew up in a household where sex was never discussed, you
can use your own experiences as an example of how to handle the conversation with your children in today's era where these topics are more openly discussed. It's important to explain to your children how different things were when you were growing up and why discussing sex and relationships is now more important than ever. This can help them
understand the importance of being open and honest about these topics and the benefits that come with having an informed and healthy attitude towards sexuality. By sharing your own experiences and perspectives, you can help your children feel more comfortable and confident in discussing these topics and encourage them to develop a positive and
respectful attitude towards sexuality and relationships. Share Your Values: Having the birds and bees talk with your child is a great opportunity to share your values and expectations regarding sex and relationships. Share Your Values: Having the birds and bees talk with your child is a great opportunity to share your values and expectations regarding sex and relationships. Share Your Values: Having the birds and bees talk with your child is a great opportunity to share your values and expectations regarding sex and relationships. Share Your Values: Having the birds and bees talk with your child is a great opportunity to share your values and expectations regarding sex and relationships. Share Your Values: Having the birds and bees talk with your child is a great opportunity to share your values and expectations regarding sex and relationships. Share Your Values: Having the birds and bees talk with your child is a great opportunity to share your values and expectations regarding sex and relationships. Share Your Values: Having the birds are the properties of the properties of
them in terms of their behavior. This can help them make responsible decisions and build healthy relationships based on respect, communication, and consent. It's important to approach this conversation with an open mind and a non-judgmental attitude. Listen to your child's perspective and encourage them to ask questions and share their thoughts
and feelings. By fostering an open and honest dialogue, you can help your child develop a positive and healthy attitude towards sexuality and relationships. Share Facts: Providing information about sexual intercourse can help your child understand what happens during this act. It's important to use age-appropriate language and provide accurate
information about the anatomy involved, the risks associated with sexual activity, and the importance of consent and communication in any sexual relationship. By educating your child about the physical and emotional aspects of sex, you can help them make informed decisions and develop a healthy and respectful attitude towards their own sexuality
and the sexuality of others. Prepare Yourself: If there are sensitive topics that need to be discussed during the birds and bees talk, it's important to approach the conversations, it's important to approach the conversations. While it can be difficult to remain unemotional during these types of conversations, it's important to approach the conversations.
can hinder effective communication and understanding. Using information and maintaining a neutral tone can help to keep the conversation focused and productive, allowing you and your child to discuss sensitive topics in a clear and information and understanding. Using information and understanding and it's important not to get
frustrated if things don't go well the first time around. It's possible that the timing or location of the conversation was not ideal, or that the discussion was not approached in the most effective way. If this happens, it's okay to take a break and try again later. Remember that having these types of conversations can be challenging, and it may take
multiple attempts to find the right approach for your child. By staying patient and persistent, you can help your child develop a healthy and informed attitude towards sexuality and relationships with children. Key Concepts:
Focus discussions on reproduction, the distinction between friendships and romantic relationships, and bodily changes during puberty. Practical Tips: Choose the right time, use age-appropriate language, encourage questions, and maintain an open and calm demeanor during conversations. Cultural Insights: Different cultures have unique
interpretations of reproduction discussions, highlighting the importance of community and storytelling. Educational Strategies: Utilize clear, simple language and relatable examples to teach concepts about relationships and reproduction effectively. Ongoing Dialogues: Establish a foundation for continuous conversations that normalize discussions
about relationships, consent, and respect as children grow. Have you ever found yourself wondering how to explain the birds and the bees to a curious child? It's a question many parents face, often feeling a mix of confusion and pressure. You're not alone in wanting to tackle this important topic in a way that's both honest and age-appropriate. This
article will break down the story of the birds and the bees in simple terms. You'll find practical tips and relationships. "The birds
and the bees" is a colloquial expression. It symbolizes the basics of reproduction and relationships. Many parents use this phrase as a gentle way to discuss sex and reproduction with their children. Emphasizing
natural elements, like birds and bees, provides an accessible entry point for these discussions. Using this phrase serves several purposes: Simplicity: It makes a complicated subject simpler, especially for younger audiences. Gentleness: It softens the conversation, reducing embarrassment or discomfort. Relatability: Children often connect with
nature, making the topic more understandable. When explaining the birds and the bees, focus on key ideas: Reproduction Process: Describe how living things reproduce. Explain sperm and eggs in a straightforward manner. Relationships and romantic relationships, emphasizing respect and consent.
Body Changes: Discuss how bodies grow and change during puberty. To approach this discussion effectively: Choose the Right Time: Select a moment when your child is curious and open to talking. Use Age-Appropriate Language: Adjust your terminology based on their developmental stage. Encourage Questions: Invite your child to ask questions for
clarity. Remain Calm and Open: Approach the conversation without judgment to create a safe space for discussion. Children often have questions. Prepare to answer some of these: What is sex? Keep it simple. Explain it's a natural part of human reproduction. Why do people have babies? Discuss family structures and the desire for companionship. Is
it normal to be curious about bodies? Affirm their curiosity as a natural part of growing up. By framing this important topic around the birds and bees, you create a foundation for ongoing conversations about reproduction, relationships, and respect. Understanding the historical context of the phrase "the birds and the bees" enriches the conversation
about reproduction and relationships. This phrase provides a gentle way to introduce life's complexities to children. The saying "the birds and the bees" likely originated in the early 20th century. Its playful imagery references nature, making sensitive topics like reproduction more approachable for children. The combination of birds and bees
symbolizes natural processes—birds represent mating and nesting, while bees signify pollination, a vital act for plant reproduction. These familiar elements create a safer environment for discussing human relationships, helping to lighten a potentially daunting subject. Over time, the meaning of "the birds and the bees" evolved alongside societal act for plant reproduction.
sexuality. It serves as a foundation to tackle topics such as consent, respect, and emotional connections. Addressing these issues using relatable terms allows for ongoing dialogues, enabling children to ask questions as they grow. Keeping the discussion light yet informative creates a comfortable yet respectful atmosphere for exploring relationships relationships as they grow.
and reproduction. The phrase "the birds and the bees" carries different meanings across cultures and societies. Understanding these variations enriches conversations about relationships and reproduction. Cultures interpret the concept of reproduction and relationships uniquely. For example, in many Indigenous cultures, storytelling is a core
more detailed discussions. It emphasizes natural themes, making the subject less daunting. Several Asian cultures may incorporate family involvement during these discussions, promoting a collective understanding of relationships. In these contexts, adults often guide younger generations through traditions and beliefs surrounding fertility and
companionship. Today, "the birds and the bees" continues to thrive as a metaphor in both parenting and education curricula, framing discussions around safety and healthy relationships. This phrase also appears in
Asking questions about their favorite stories can bridge the gap between entertainment and education, allowing for a natural flow of dialogue about sensitive topics. Understanding the education and relationships. This section outlinessand the bees" helps you communicate effectively with your children about reproduction and relationships. This section outlinessand the bees are the force of the bear and the bees are the force of the bear and the bees are the force of the bear and the bees are the force of the force of the bear and the bear are the force of the
strategies for teaching these concepts and emphasizes the importance of dialogues that connect nature with human experiences. Teaching the concept of reproduction and relationships starts with age-appropriate explanations. Use clear language that's easy for your child to understand. Start Early: Introduce basic ideas about friendships and family
at a young age. Use examples from their own lives. Use Everyday Language: Explain reproduction without jargon. For instance, say "a baby grows in a mommy's belly" instead of scientific terms. Encourage Questions: Create an open environment. Allow your child to ask questions, and answer them honestly. Utilize Resources: Books and videos and
labeled for children can help. They provide visuals and relatable stories that simplify complex ideas. Discussing Changes: Talk about puberty and the changes their bodies will experience. Use simple terms like "growing up" and "feeling different." Dialogues about nature connect back to the metaphor of the birds and the bees. This approach provides
a natural framework for discussing human relationships. Draw Parallels: Use animal behaviors to illustrate relationships. For example, mention how pollination supports life, relating it to human connections through love
and care. Seasonal Changes: Discuss how seasons bring changes in nature. Relate these changes to feelings and relationships, such as friendship blossoming in spring. Model Respect: Use stories about how animals and plants coexist respectfully. This reinforces respect in your child's relationships with others. These educational aspects create as
foundation for healthy discussions about reproduction and relationships, equipping your child to navigate these important life concepts. Navigating the metaphor of "the birds and the bees" you can create a safe space for your kids to explore these
topics. Remember to keep it light and relatable while encouraging questions. This approach not only helps demystify complex ideas but also fosters trust and openness in your relationship with your children. As you embark on these discussions you're not just sharing information but also teaching values like respect and consent. With patience and
understanding you can empower your kids to confidently engage with these important life concepts. The phrase "the birds and the bees" refers to a gentle way of discussing reproduction and relationships with children. It simplifies complex topics by using relatable nature imagery, making it easier for parents to explain these important concepts. The
best time to talk about reproduction is when children show curiosity or ask questions. It's essential to choose a calm, safe environment where the child feels comfortable discussing these topics openly. Explain puberty in simple terms, focusing on the physical and emotional changes that occur. Use age-appropriate language and encourage questions
to help them understand without overwhelming them with too much information. Resources like age-appropriate books, videos, and educational websites can help parents explain sensitive topics like reproduction and relationships. These tools can simplify complex ideas and provide relatable examples for children. Create a safe space for open
dialogue by being approachable and calm. Encourage your child to share their thoughts and questions, showing that their feelings and curiosity are valid and welcome. Definition: The natural facts of life. This phrase is a euphemistic way to talk about courtship and sexual intercourse; often parents will talk about the birds and the bees to their
children rather than describe the explicit act of sex. The connotation of using birds and bees is that sex is something in which all animals and all of nature participates. Bees, in particular, parallel the male act by carrying and depositing pollen into flowers, while birds have the obvious connection to female ovulation by laying eggs.
Origin of Birds and the Bees The first use of these particular animals in connection with sexuality was perhaps in the mid-16th century, in a diary of John Evelyn: That stupendous canopy of Corinthian brasse; it consists of four wreath'd columns-incircl'd with vines, on which hang little putti [cherubs], birds and bees. Since cherubs represent human
sexuality, the placement of birds and bees near them was said to have inspired Romantic era poets to use these animals romantically. The 19th-century poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge used the two species in the context of love in his Work Without Hope: All nature seems at work... the bees are stirring- birds are on the wing... and all the while, the sole
unbusy thing, not honey make, nor pair, nor build, nor sing. Many people credit Cole Porter for coining the current incarnation of the phrase with his popular 1928 song called "Let's Do It, Let's Fall In Love." The lyrics included the lines, And that's why birds do it, bees do it, Even educated fleas do it. Let's do it, let's fall in love. Examples of Birds and
the Bees Later, in 1964, there was a song called "The Birds and the Bees," which had the lyrics, Let me tell you 'bout the birds and the bees and the moon up above, and a thing called love. It is said to have been written by Era Record's owner's 12-year-old son. In modern day, however, no one actually refers to birds and bees and the lyrics, Let me tell you 'bout the birds and the moon up above, and a thing called love. It is said to have been written by Era Record's owner's 12-year-old son. In modern day, however, no one actually refers to birds and the lyrics, Let me tell you 'bout the birds and the lyrics, Let me tell you 'bout the birds and the lyrics, Let me tell you 'bout the birds and the lyrics, Let me tell you 'bout the birds and the lyrics, Let me tell you 'bout the birds and the lyrics, Let me tell you been written by Era Record's owner's 12-year-old son. In modern day, however, no one actually refers to birds and the lyrics, Let me tell you been written by Era Record's owner's 12-year-old son. In modern day, however, no one actually refers to birds and the lyrics, Let me tell you be a like the lyrics and lyrical lyr
when having "the talk," but it is a popular reference to days gone by, when such things were spoken of more discreetly. Michael: I talked to my son today about the birds and bees to children... My eldest son caught me off guard with a very direct question. About the
facts of life. The fiscal facts, that is. -The National The days of the birds-and-bees chat have long gone, it seems. Now, we go straight to the potential abuse talk. -Daily Record Summary The phrase the birds and the bees" is a
euphemism often used by parents in the 1930s onwards to discuss human reproduction. Since parents often feared that giving out too much information would confuse matters, or were embarrassed to discuss sexual intercourse, many resorted to emphasis focusing on the biology of animals, which naturally caused a great deal of confusion. Birds and
bees don't reproduce in the same fashion as humans, causing confusion among many children regarding the basics of human reproduction. The phrase "the birds and the bees," may have been inspired by Cole Porter's 1928 song "Let's Fall in Love." Key and rather suggestive lyrics state: "birds do it" and "bees do it." According to Michael Quinion of
the Internet site World Wide Words, the phrase was first used in print in 1939 in the Freeport Journal Standard, and referred to the sophistication of the French. Specifically, discussing the birds and the bees, or sometimes the flowers, focused on reproduction with all the messy human details left out, such as mention of human genitalia. Since such
matters were not discussed freely, sometimes even among husbands and wives, discussing genitalia and its reproductive function with children could have been especially difficult. Instead, reproduction was taught using animal, and specifically non-mammal examples, and children had to infer or create the connection on their own. Given the relative
innocence of many adolescents, this method for teaching about sexual reproduction produced a number of urban legends about how one could get pregnant or avoid pregnant. The birds and the bees teaching method was not
always a matter for laughter. Common misconceptions included the myth that you could get pregnant from kissing but if you did have sex, you could not get pregnant the first time, or if you jumped up and down vigorously after intercourse. Failure for children to understand reproduction, or complete misunderstanding of how pregnancy occurs led to
unplanned pregnancies which were associated with a great deal of social stigma, up until about the last 10 to 20 years of the 20th century. Armed with only limited knowledge about sex meant many teens were unprepared to deal with their changing bodies, hormonal flux, and basic human desires to procreate. By offering flowery explanations rather
than facts, sexuality was cloaked in mystery, which was tempting to some teens, and daunting to others. The sexual revolution of the late 1960s made human sexuality a much more open topic, and discussion of sex was more clinical, less euphemistic and more approachable by the media, as well as in private homes. Parents still have to decide when to
acquaint children with details about sexual reproduction, and this remains a matter of some debate. Public education, particularly in schools, tends to focus on the scientific mechanics of human sexuality and reproduction. Parents can choose not to allow their child to participate in these programs. Unfortunately, since not all children receive equal
education, or explanations from parents at the same age, some myths about intercourse and pregnancy still persist. Language & Humanities is dedicated to providing accurate and trustworthy information. We carefully select reputable sources and employ a rigorous fact-checking process to maintain the highest standards. To learn more about our
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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. Euphemism for an introductory
explanation regarding human sexual reproduction For other uses, see The Birds and the Bees (disambiguation). "The birds and the bees" is a colloquial expression referring to a rite of passage in the lives of most children when parents begin sex education by explaining human sexual intercourse to them.[1] According to tradition, "the birds and the bees" is a colloquial expression referring to a rite of passage in the lives of most children when parents begin sex education by explaining human sexual intercourse to them.[1] According to tradition, "the birds and the bees" is a colloquial expression referring to a rite of passage in the lives of most children when parents begin sex education by explaining human sexual intercourse to them.[1] According to tradition, "the birds and the bees" is a colloquial expression referring to a rite of passage in the lives of most children when parents begin sex education by explaining human sexual intercourse to them.[1] According to the birds and the bees in the lives of most children when parents begin sex education by explaining human sexual intercourse to them.[1] According to the birds and the bees in the birds and the birds are the birds and the birds are the birds and the birds are the birds ar
birds and the bees" is a metaphorical story sometimes told to children in an attempt to explain the mechanics and results of sexual intercourse through reference to easily observed natural events. For instance, bees carry and deposit pollen into flowers, a visible and easy-to-explain parallel to fertilization. Female birds laying eggs is a similarly visible
and easy-to-explain parallel to ovulation. Coleridge While the earliest documented use of the expression remains somewhat nebulous, it is generally regarded as having been coined by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, with one scholar noting an earlier reference to "birds and bees" on columns in St. Peter's Basilica from a 1644 entry in the diary of English
writer John Evelyn.[2] Published in 1825, Coleridge's verse in "Work Without Hope",[3] refers to birds and bees. All Nature seems at work. Slugs leave their lair—The bees are stirring—birds are on the wing—And Winter, slumbering in the open air, Wears on his smiling face a dream of Spring! By the late 19th century, the phrase was common
enough to appear in such works as essays by John Burroughs and publications explaining reproduction for Having 'The Talk' With Kids". ABC News. Archived from the original on 13 March 2016. Retrieved 13 May 2017. A Kelleher, Kathleer
(September 4, 2000). "Birds Do It, Bees Do
Kim Ann (April 27, 2023). ""The birds and the bees": Meaning and origin of the phrase". Live Science. Future US Inc. Retrieved January 15, 2025. Another commonly cited use of the phrase is American naturalist John Burroughs' 1875 set of essays, "Birds and Bees, Sharp Eyes and other Papers." These were attempts to provide children with simple
explanations of nature, but there is no attempt at sex education. Dr. Emma Frances Angell Drake described the birds and bees in a section of the publication "The Story of Life," which was widely distributed between 1893 and 1930. In her explanation of reproduction to her young daughters, she used images of blue eggs in the robin's nest, the wind
blowing pollen dust from one plant to the other, and bees gathering honey from the flowers. Retrieved from ", the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,562 articles in English The first UK Phantom II as one of its
principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence
interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm
ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of
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27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically
important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them
in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides
blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in
flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germanicus Archive More featured pictures
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Lietuvių [] | Македонски [] Norsk nynorsk | N
scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium 2nd 2 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-
Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leader
categories Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1644 in various calendar 1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita 2397Armenian calendar 1050-1051Berber calendar 2594English Regnal year 19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist
calendar2188Burmese calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152-7153Chinese calendar7152-7153Chinese calendar2810Ethiopian calendar186-1637Hebrew calendar1006Byzantine calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152-7153Chinese calendar7150-1701 - Shaka Samvat1565-1566 - Kal
Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar11644Igbo calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar3977Minguo calendar3977Minguo calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar176Thai solar calendar2186-
2187Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the
644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar was 1
(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected, January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England. [1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town. [2] January 30 Dutch
explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries
Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony
from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough, 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 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
                        gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper, June 11 - During the English Civil war, Prince Rupert and his
men take Liverpool Castle.[5] Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle of Colberger Heide - 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 Royalists 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 Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the
collapse of the Ming dynasty as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day
siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the
Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principia 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 10 Louise Henry Winstanley Henry Wi
François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1712) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge (d. 17
1710) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 -
Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate
(d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot. 3rd Baronet. English politician (d. 1704) March 22 - Heinrich von Cocceii, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 -
António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Duches (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Duches (d. 1730) April 19 - Abraham Storck, Duches (d. 
1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710)
May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - 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 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish Chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish Chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 23 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish Chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt,
1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (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. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (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 abbé, author and cross-dresser (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 - 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 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 31 - Georgi II Johannes Wtenbogaert 31 - Georgi II Joh
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. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1598) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1598) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1598) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1598) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1598) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1598) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Regent Regen
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. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié,
Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 - 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)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b.
1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 -
Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - November 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 20 - November 20 - Novemb
Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1577) A Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103.
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 ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720: a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn. Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable
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15th century 16th century 17th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - D
Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year
1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the
heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions
in astronomy and science. Galileo Gali
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 mercantilism as the leading school of economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilism as the leading school of economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another.
European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century or early 20th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on
public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph,
while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire
new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the
Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the
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Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the World's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Ported African slaves in the

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New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai 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: Nostradamus is born on either
December 14 or December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern St. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with
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 Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred
in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among
other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of
Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice 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 1509-1510: The 'great plague' in
various parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: 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 capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern part
(historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Outb Shahi dynasty, founded by Ouli Outb 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 Alvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The
Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first
European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of Francis I of
France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant
1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal
 States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione
dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chineseand vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chineseand vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chineseand vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chineseand vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chineseand vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chineseand vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chineseand vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chineseand vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chineseand vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of 
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 V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the
Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the
imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold
producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day 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: Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition
reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of
Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to
build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and
Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate
1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the
city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the
island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a
glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: 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 England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 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 in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of
Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in 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
Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541
Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542–1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with
the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543:
Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1544: The
French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The
Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: 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: Grand Prince Ivar
the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: 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: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus,
avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan
Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the entire
population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found and restores the Church of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England and Restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found are the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese
settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company
1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, and illustration of t
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 conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Empire in a series of conqu
Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from
present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558-1603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes Qu
Denmark and Russia. 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 and the Portuguese. The Mughal
Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of the pre-emi
declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 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: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the
Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.
The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565
Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at a
settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the
Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died
in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, 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: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto
1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: 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 to 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: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as
the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of
Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned
from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the
Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 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. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of
Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of 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. 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 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portug
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 Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first
theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: 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 died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the 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: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm
ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: England repulses the English 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 plaque 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: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The
Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: 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, the New Mexico, the New 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.
Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit. [18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku. [18] 1600: 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. 1519-1522; Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540; In America,
Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vá
that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring
tribes, 1565; Spanish settlers outside New 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. care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries. Jan (14
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(birds - bees), the phrase (the) birds and (the) bees denotes the facts about sexual reproduction, especially as explained to a child. When this phrase appeared, birds and bees had long been commonly paired in literary allusions. For example, on Friday 2nd December 1887, The Indianapolis, Indian
Riley, the Indiana poet, whose homely songs of Western rural life, and rhymes about the birds and bees, have won listeners by their genuine music. From It's High Time for a Logical Spring Idea; This May Be the Cure for Fanciful Dreams, published in The Seattle Daily Times (Seattle, Washington) of Sunday 17th March 1929, the following indicates
that the pairing of birds and bees had become a literary cliché: In the spring a young man's fancy may turn lightly toward something or other and the flowers may come up, go bloom, but this writer, for one, isn't going to be tricked into any romantic platitudes about the months of March, April or May, or any other month, for that matter. And if this be
reason, make the most of it! It's high time that someone in the community took a sane logical view of spring and put a stop to this sentimental twaddle about the birds and bees making hey hey while the sun shines. What with the Mexican revolution, Lindbergh's engagement, and the Department of Streets and Sewers looking around for another street
to dig up, there is quite enough already to think about without running off to the fields to hold hands. These are, in chronological order, the earliest exts indicate that this phrase was already in common usage: 1-: From an article
by Detlef R. Petersen, United Press Staff Correspondent, published in several U.S. newspapers on Thursday 16th January 1936—for example in The Wisconsin State Journal (Madison, Wisconsin): Milwaukee—When your child asks you to explain the mysteries of sex, don't put him off with vagaries about the birds and the bees. This was the advice
today of Dr. Temple Burling, psychiatric director of the Winnetka, Ill., public schools, who addressed 200 men and women here to attend an institute on sex education when he asks for it," Dr. Burling said. "Parents should answer such questions
truthfully and in a natural tone and not put the child off with vagaries about the birds and the bees. "The social significance of sex needs to be pointed out. The child can't help knowing there is some force in personality that makes people do strange things." 2-: From the column Rude Interlude, published in The Chalk Line: Official Organ of the
Student Body of the State Teachers College, Johnson City, Tennessee (Johnson City, Tennessee) of Friday 24th April 1936: It was Mary Leah who was so fused because she missed the first lecture demonstration on the facts of life . . . It was this lecture that included the usual story about birds, and bees and boys. 3 & 4-: From The Daily Northwestern:
Official Publication of over 12,000 Students (Evanston, Illinois): 3-: Of Tuesday 23rd March 1937—in Anything Goes: A Woman Replies, by Bobette Kobey: Gad, Mr. Van Dyne, quit yapping about the women are and how unbeautiful they look when
they get up in the morning. Well, you can shut up right now, for the biggest hoax ever perpetrated in history was that played by women on men. [...] But to explain the bees, you just sit tight and listen. Biologically Speaking If you have noticed that
God made all male birds of larger size and more brilliant plumage than the female. Women birds were always gray, drab creatures which is a shame, but that isn't the point. [&c.] 4-: Of Thursday 1st April 1937—in Campus Diary, by Ed Van Dyne: Apologies That Miss Bobette Kobey was offended by my thoughtless remarks concerning women written
purely in the spirit of jest in this column on Thursday, March 18 is distressing. The writer of that ill starred article wishes publicly to proffer his apologies. [...] You hint, Bobette, at the secret of the birds and bees and it has me confused.
Does it have something to do with the flowers? If so, what kind of flowers? 5-: From the column Smoke Rings, by Earle Dennis, published in the San Francisco, California) of Friday 23rd July 1937—Earle Dennis writes about a film he saw at the cinema: The opener was a drama of the hills. A simple, lovely maiden of the
mountains, with cow-eyes and a sun bonnet, a drunken father, a progeny-emitting mother, and a job in a rural school was about to be done in by a city slicker with a city editor's conscience. [...] [...] As the play progressed we discovered that the cow-eyed dame was really quite a cinch. How she had lived to the ripe age of 20 without landing in the
detention home was a mystery. She didn't even know about birds and bees. All the city slicker had to do was to promise to get her sixth brother out of jail, where he was being held on a counterfeit charge, and she threw away everything she owned but her pumps. 6-: From the column A Little O' This 'N' Much O' That, by 'Bill B. Beaumont', published
in the Beaumont Journal (Beaumont, Texas) of Monday 2nd August 1937: I confess a curiosity concerning the whereabouts of Deacon Will Hayes 1 and his alert censors during the filming of Jean Harlow's last picture 2. Did I state that the episode, wherein the guileless young suitor is informed about the birds and the bees and the pollen and other
facts of life, was slightly underdone. Yeah, going pure in my old days. 1 William H. Hays (1879-1954) was then the President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA), which had promulgated the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (MPPDA).
released by major studios from 1934 to 1968. 2 Jean Harlow (born Harlean Carpenter - 1911-1937) was a U.S. film actress and sex symbol. 7-: From the column This and That, by J. P. H., published in The Hutchinson News (Hutchinson News (Hutchinson News (Hutchinson News)).
his pappy because the latter hadn't told him the facts of life. It is that by the time a boy is old enough to vote he may safely be told about the birds and bees and flowers without thereby getting any wrong ideas.
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