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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 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 Nagashino fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 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 Alcázarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage. [15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, 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 possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia khanship on behalf 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 Sutowijaya, 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: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutowijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutowijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The 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 British East India Company's rule in India. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Selimbăr 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 Saitin Louis Art Museum. Herman Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter j is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany.The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (√) 1540: Francisco Vázquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish 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 Baronts discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ~ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ~ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ~ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ~ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. 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An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) ~ See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mauritius (links | edit) Post office (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1688 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1436 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/16th century" Animal Farm Chapter 5: Mollie is easily lured to a location on the other side of the community. Snowball and Napoleon continue to argue on just about every point. However, this comes to an abrupt stop when, near the end of a debate between the two about whether a windmill should be built or not just prior to a vote that was going to take place on the matter, Snowball is run off the farm by a pack of nine dogs that Napoleon had been raising unbeknownst to the rest of the animals. At this point, Napoleon takes control of the farm in a dictator-like style in that the pigs would make all of the decisions with him presiding over that committee. One of the most convincing arguments for this new step that the rest of the animals could not argue with was that opposing it might bring Mr. Jones back. After initially opposing the plan to build a windmill and a few weeks after Snowball was driven off of Animal Farm, Napoleon announces that they would be building one after all. Squealer goes on to explain that Napoleon had always supported it and that, in fact, it was his idea. Animal Farm Chapter 5 Mollie starts becoming even less involved in the farm and is eventually lured away by sugar and ribbons. She is never seen again. Napoleon and Snowball continue to disagree on every topic possible. Although Snowball is a more eloquent speaker, Napoleon is able to garner a bit of support for his views as well. Napoleon is helped by the sheep who repeatedly interrupt Snowball during pivotal moments in his speeches by bleating, "Four legs good, two legs bad." Snowball comes up with an idea to build a windmill, which Napoleon mocks and says that if the focus turns to that, the present situation will be irrevocably harmed in that the animals will starve. They also disagree on how to best protect the farm. Snowball wants to continue to encourage animals on other farms to rebel while Napoleon believes that they should get themselves trained on firearm use. On the day when the animals are to vote on whether or not to build the windmill, Snowball and Napoleon are giving their final speeches when, just as Snowball appears to have swayed public opinion in the direction of building it, Napoleon summons the nine dogs that he had been training since they were puppies, and they terrifyingly run Snowball off of the farm. Napoleon quickly takes control of Animal Farm in a dictator-like manner. No more meetings, and no more debates. All issues would be decided upon by a committee that would be comprised of pigs and presided over by Napoleon. However, the animals would still meet every Sunday to sing, "Beasts of England," salute the flag and find out what work they needed to do in the coming week. The rest of the animals are stunned by this sudden development and seem to know that this was not a step in the right direction but are unable to convince themselves or others of this. Boxer appears especially dismayed, but, before long, he buys into the change and adds a second personal motto, "Napoleon is always right." Even the rest of the pigs did not like what had happened and immediately start voicing their disagreement before the intimidating dogs cause them to sit back down. Squealer then convinces the animals that Napoleon is not enjoying being a leader and stresses how much of a sacrifice doing so is. One memorable point that he makes is that Napoleon would be more than happy to allow the animals to make their own decisions, but the chances of those being the wrong decisions and costing Animal Farm as a whole were too dangerous. Did they want Mr. Jones back? A few weeks later, the plans for the windmill are put into motion to the surprise of many. Squealer replies that it was actually Napoleon's idea in the first place, and Snowball had stolen it from him. He then opposed it as a tactical move to get rid of Snowball, who was dangerous to the farm. Of course, Squealer's convincing way or speaking is now being helped by the growling dogs who often accompany him. Analysis Snowball created an image of utopia with his idea of a windmill. When it was built, animals would only need to work three days a week. The two leaders, Snowball and Napoleon, continue to argue on just about every point. They even reversed their earlier focuses to do so. In general, Snowball had previously focused on issues related to the present while Napoleon had focused on the future. But, now that Snowball was looking to the future with his idea of building a windmill, Napoleon opposed that by saying that ignoring the present would result in starvation. However, now it is clear that Napoleon was helping create these disagreements, especially the last one about the windmill, to set the stage for his usage of the dogs that he had been training to drive Snowball, his only real opposition, off the farm. Benjamin still decides to not take a side or believe that anything will change in the long run. As this novella progresses, it becomes more and more clear that he may actually be the smartest animal on the farm. Squealer continues to impress with his way of convincing others of his view. For example, he said that Napoleon would be glad to let the animals make decisions for themselves, but the only reason he does not allow that is because the wrong decisions might be made. Fear-mongering is still the norm in that, according to the pigs, if the animals don't follow what Napoleon says, Mr. Jones may return. The idea that those in charge rewrite the history books to paint themselves in the brightest light possible is shown with clarity late in this chapter. Here, it was decided that Napoleon had actually come up with the idea to build the windmill, and he had only appeared to oppose it as a tactical move to rid the farm of Snowball, who was deemed to be a significant danger to the farm's well-being. Additionally, word was spread that Snowball's role in the Battle of the Cowshed was "exaggerated." Cite This Work APAMLAHarvardVancouverChicagoIEEEdww.Animal.Farm (May 27, 2025) Animal Farm Chapter 5. Retrieved from Animal Farm Chapter 5. " www.Animal.Farm - May 27, 2025, September 5, 2020 Animal Farm Chapter 5., viewed May 27, 2025,< www.Animal.Farm - Animal Farm Chapter 5. [Internet]. [Accessed May 27, 2025]. Available from: Animal Farm Chapter 5." www.Animal.Farm - Accessed May 27, 2025. Animal Farm Chapter 5." www.Animal.Farm [Online]. Available: . [Accessed: May 27, 2025] Previous: Animal Farm Chapter 4 Next: Animal Farm Chapter 6 Animal Farm Chapter 5 Questions and Answers What happened to Mollie? She disappeared. Iast seen on the other side of Willingdon. What were the two things that most tempted Mollie to leave? Sugar and ribbons. Which pig's speeches did the sheep often interrupt by bleating, "Four legs good, two legs bad"? Snowball's. How did Snowball learn how to build a windmill? From three books that used to belong to Mr. Jones. Specifically, they were, "Electricity for Beginners," "Every Man His Own Bricklayer" and "One Thousand Useful Things to Do About the House." What did Napoleon do when he walked into the shed to examine the windmill plans more closely? Urinate on them. According to Snowball, how many days a week would the animals need to work once the windmill was completed? Three. What was Napoleon's main argument against the windmill? That it would take the animals' focus away from the present and cause them to starve to death as a result. What were the slogans that put into a few words the main views of Snowball and Napoleon on the windmill matter? "Vote for Snowball and the three-day week" and "Vote for Napoleon and the full manger." Who was the only animal to not pick a side in the argument about the windmill? Benjamin. What did Napoleon believe was the best strategy to protect the farm? Train themselves in the use of firearms. What did Snowball believe was the best strategy to protect the farm? Increase the spreading of the word of what was happening there to other farms so that rebellions would take place all over the country and, as a result, there would be no need for them to protect Animal Farm. How long was Napoleon's rebuttal when he and Snowball were making their final arguments about whether or not the windmill should be built? Thirty seconds. What stopped the debate? Napoleon summoning the dogs that he had been training, who then ran Snowball off the farm. How many dogs were summoned? Nine. Which view on the windmill would have likely won the ensuing vote had this interruption not occurred? Snowball's opinion that the windmill should be built. Why did Napoleon put an end to the Sunday meetings that had been taking place? They were unnecessary and wasted time. Who would now make the major decisions related to the farm? A committee of pigs, which would be presided over by Napoleon. What was Boxer's response to what had happened at the meeting, both immediately and later that day? What motto did he adopt as a result? Initially, he was troubled and had a difficult time organizing his thoughts. He then bought into the new situation and started following a second motto, "Napoleon is always right." What was done with old Major's skull? It was disintegrated and placed next to the gun at the foot of the flagstaff. How long was the building of the windmill expected to last? Two years. According to Squealer, whose idea was it been to build a windmill? Napoleon's. According to Squealer, why did Napoleon appear to oppose the windmill? As a tactical move to get rid of "dangerous" Snowball.