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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 may limit how you use the material. Software for finite element analysis This article needs additional
citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "Abaqus" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this message) SIMULIA Abaqus FEAOriginal author(s)Dassault
SystèmesDeveloper(s)Dassault Systemes Simulia Corp.[1]Stable release2025 / November 2024 Operating systemMicrosoft WindowsLinux[2][3]TypeComputer-aided engineering, Finite Element AnalysisLicenseProprietary commercial softwareWebsitewww.simulia.com Abaqus FEA[4][5] (formerly ABAQUS) is a
software suite for finite element analysis and computer-aided engineering, originally released in 1978. The name and logo of this software products:[5] Abaqus/CAE, or "Complete Abaqus Environment" (a backronym with a root in Computer-Aided
Engineering[7]). It is a software application used for both the modeling and analysis of mechanical components and assemblies (pre-processing) and visualizing the finite element analysis result. A subset of Abaqus/CAE including only the post-processing module can be launched independently in the Abaqus/Viewer product. Abaqus/Standard, a general-
purpose Finite-Element analyzer that employs implicit integration scheme (traditional). Abaqus/Explicit, a special-purpose Finite-Element analyzer that employs explicit integration scheme to solve highly nonlinear systems with many complex contacts under transient loads. Abaqus/CFD, a Computational Fluid Dynamics software application which provides
advanced computational fluid dynamics capabilities with extensive support for preprocessing and postprocessing and postprocessing and postprocessing and postprocessing and further releases.[8] Abaqus/Electromagnetic, a Computational electromagnetic software application which solves advanced computational electromagnetic problems. The Abaqus
products use the open-source scripting language Python for scripting and customization. Abaqus/CAE uses the fox-toolkit for GUI development. The name of ABAQUS is very tightly connected with the early history of MARC Analysis Research Corporation.[9] Dr. David
 Hibbitt, Dr. Bengt Karlsson, and Dr. Paul Sorensen co-founded the company later known as Hibbitt, Karlsson & Sorensen, Inc., (HKS) in Jan, 1978 to develop and market ABAQUS software. Hibbitt and Sorensen had met while completing their Ph.Ds at Brown University while Karlsson encountered the two in his capacity as a support analyst in a data
centre in Stockholm.[10][11][9] External videos ABAQUS co-founder Dr. David Hibbitt's talk at MIT on "Evolution of an Engineering Simulation Software Venture" in April 2019, YouTube video The original logo of ABAQUS company is a stylized abacus calculator,[6] and its beads are set to the company's official launch date of February 1, 1978 (2-1-1978).
[12] External image [1], retrieved Feb 8th, 2021 ABAQUS version 1 was created for a specific client -- Westinghouse Hanford Company which used the software to analyze nuclear fuel rod assemblies. ABAQUS version 3 was released in June 1979.[13] In the early days, ABAQUS was designed primarily for the nonlinear static and dynamic analysis of
structures, and nonlinear steady and transfer or conduction problems.[13] It was initially distributed via CDC's Cybernet service. The first parallel version of ABAQUS/Standard which is an implicit finite element solver, was
complemented by other software packages including ABAQUS/Explicit, a dynamic explicit analysis package released in 1992, and ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[12] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[12] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[12] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[12] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[12] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[12] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[12] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[13] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[13] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[14] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[15] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[15] Later on, the company's name was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[16] Later on, the company was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[16] Later on, the company was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[16] Later on, the company was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[18] Later on, the company was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[18] Later on, the company was changed to ABAQUS/Explicit was hand-delivered to M.I.T. in 1992.[18] Later on, the company was changed to M.I.T. in 1992.[18] Later on, the company was changed to M.I.T. in 1992.[18] Later on, the company was changed to M.I.T. in 199
Inc. in late 2002 to reflect the company's focus on this product line. Then, in October 2005, the company's annual revenue of approximately $100 million.[9][14][15] After that, ABAQUS, Inc. became part of Dassault Systèmes Simulia Corp. Dr.
David Hibbitt was still with the company he co-founded as chairman while Mark Goldstein was president and CEO when the company was acquired by Dassault Systèmes. After 23 years of leadership, David Hibbitt retired in 2001; Bengt Karlsson and Paul Sorensen followed suit in the following year. All three are still living in New England.[12] The
headquarters of the company was located in Providence, Rhode Island, United States. The first official release of ABAQUS was delivered/released in Johnston, Rhode Island, United States. The first official release of ABAQUS was delivered/released in Johnston, Rhode Island, United States.
in 1992.[12] Version 0 of ABAQUS/Viewer was released as a standalone product in 1998. The same features were made available as the Visualization module of ABAQUS/Viewer was released in 1999.[12] Abaqus version Release date 1.0 Sept. 1978[10] 2.0 1979? 3.0 1979 [13] 4.5 1986 4.8 1989? 5.4 1994/1995? 5.8 1998 ... ? 6.1 2000 6.2 2001
6.3 2002 6.4 2003 6.5 2004 6.6 2006 6.7 2007 6.8 2008 6.9 2009 6.10 2010 6.11 2011 6.12 2012 6.13 2013 6.14 2014 2016 2015 2017 2016 2018 2020 2021 2023 2022 2024 In recent years, a new version of Abaqus has been released near the end of every year. Abaqus is used in the automotive,
aerospace, and industrial products in industrial modeling capability, and the program's ability to be customized, for example, users can define their own material models so that new materials could also be simulated in Abaqus. Abaqus also
provides a good collection of multiphysics capabilities, such as coupled acoustic-structural, piezoelectric, and structural-pore capabilities, making it attractive for production-level simulations where multiple fields need to be coupled. Abaqus was initially designed to address non-linear physical behavior; as a result, the package has an extensive range of
 material models such as elastomeric (rubberlike) and hyperelastic (soft tissue) material capabilities. Here are some animated examples Abaqus FEA software products used in Finite Element Analysis and their order of use. Every complete finite-element analysis consists of 3 separate stages: Pre-processing or modeling: This stage involves creating an input
file which contains an engineer's design for a finite-element analyzer (also called "solver"). Processing or finite element analyzer (also called solver"). Processing or finite element analyzer (also called solver).
monitoring the processing stage of the solver; however, the first stage can also be done by other compatible CAD software, or even a text editor. Abaqus/Explicit or 
stages to a pre-processor like CATIA. The following is a comparison between the solver capabilities of Abaqus/Explicit only Element library Comprehensive no limits only elements appropriate for explicit solutions Material models Comprehensive only yield models yield
and fracture models Solution methods Implicit Integrationneeds solve multiple coupled equationUsing the K Matrix (F=Ku)Stable explicit integrations likely takes a lot of space no repetitive calculationnormal Types of Problems Linear:non-
linear:Contact*:usual systems** Can solveCan sol
ABAQUS/Standard has to solve, and the more time and disk space needed; ABAQUS Explicit is the optimal choice in this case ^** Like static elements of the same. Transient loads include: quasi-static loads (slowly varying loads in
 Dassault Systèmes". www.3ds.com. Archived from the original (PDF) on 3 February 2021. ^ a b c Weisberg, David. "22". The Engineering Design Revolution of an Engineering Simulation Software Venture". YouTube. Retrieved 31 January 2021. ^ a b c Hibbitt, David. "Evolution of an Engineering Simulation Software Venture". YouTube. Retrieved 31 January 2021. ^ a b c Hibbitt, David. "Evolution of an Engineering Simulation Software Venture". YouTube. Retrieved 31 January 2021. ^ a b c Hibbitt, David. "Evolution of an Engineering Simulation Software Venture". YouTube. Retrieved 31 January 2021. ^ a b c Hibbitt, David. "Evolution of an Engineering Design Revolution of an Engineering Simulation Software Venture". YouTube. Retrieved 31 January 2021. ^ a b c Hibbitt, David. "Evolution of an Engineering Simulation Software Venture". YouTube. Retrieved 31 January 2021. ^ a b c Hibbitt, David. "Evolution of an Engineering Simulation Software Venture". YouTube. Retrieved 31 January 2021. ^ a b c Hibbitt, David. "Evolution of an Engineering Simulation Software Venture". YouTube. Retrieved 31 January 2021. ^ a b c Hibbitt, David. "Evolution of an Engineering Simulation Software Venture". YouTube. Retrieved 31 January 2021. ^ a b c Hibbitt, David. "Evolution of an Engineering Simulation Software Venture". YouTube. Yo
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has media related to Abaqus FEA. Official website Dassault Systèmes Retrieved from "2Computer software company This article includes a list of general references, but it lacks sufficient corresponding inline
 further on the talk page. (June 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this message) This article contains promotional language and inappropriate external links, and by adding encyclopedic text written from a neutral point of view. (June 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (
 how and when to remove this message) 3DVIACompany typePublicFounded2007; 18 years ago (2007)HeadquartersParis, France and Waltham, MassachusettsKey peopleBernard Charlès[1]Number of employees7,459[1]Website3dvia.com 3DVIA is a brand of Dassault Systèmes[1] that is focused on the development of 3D authoring, publishing, and hosting
tools for professional and consumer markets. The company's products are targeted at manufacturing, design, and marketing professionals. The 3DVIA community is a social network for 3D modelers, professionals, and 3D enthusiasts. 3DVIA community is a social network for 3D modelers, professionals, and 3D enthusiasts.
can create high-resolution 2D illustrations and 3D animations to support a variety of product deliverables such as technical documentation, 3D work instructions, animated service applications, and sales and marketing collateral. 3DVIA Hosting[3] allows users to host, manage, and access their 3D assets from any web or iOS device at any time. 3DVIA
Mobile[4] is a 3D interactive content viewer for iOS platforms (iPhone, iPad, and iPod touch). It uses a proprietary technology to take over 30 3D content formats and make them viewable on iOS devices. 3DVIA Shape[5] is a free, online 3D modeling application that lets users create 3D models and share them in the 3DVIA Community. The application
targets novice 3D modelers who want to design for recreational purposes, as well as experienced 3D modelers who need to create draft model prototypes. 3DVIA Studio is/was an
democratizing 3D technology for use by consumer markets, new media, and non-engineering professional markets. The brand group was created through the collection of several internal projects and the earlier acquisition of Virtools, a gaming engine and prototyping application.[7] In 2007, 3dvia.com (renamed from teapotters.com) was released, and in
focused on creating a social network and content community for 3D artists and modelers.[8] The site allowed users to upload 3D content in numerous 3D formats and then interactively view them through a web-browser. Later in 2007, the company released a free 3D modeling application called 3DVIA Shape. It was targeted at consumers and used in
partnership with the Microsoft Virtual Earth program. The Microsoft Virtual Earth Shape version of the product was released as the official 3D modeling application for Microsoft's 3D globe application for Microsoft Virtual Earth Shape version of the product was released as the official 3D modeling application for Microsoft Virtual Earth Shape version of the product was released as the official 3D modeling application for Microsoft Virtual Earth Shape version of the product was released as the official 3D modeling application for Microsoft Virtual Earth Shape version of the product was released as the official 3D modeling application for Microsoft Virtual Earth Shape version for Microsoft Virtu
 product line focused on re-purposing existing product design data for the creation of 2D and 3D product communications, and interactive online applications, 3D animations, and interactive online applications. 3DVIA moved into the mobile market in 2008 with the release of 3DVIA Mobile, one of the first 3D model viewers on iOS.[4] 3DVIA Mobile allowed
The brand extended its reach into the indie-game market with the release of a free real-time game engine called 3DVIA Studio in March 2010.[11] The product game users the ability to create and publish interactive 3D games and experiences to Facebook and 3dvia.com. It also allowed users to purchase content for use in their projects from the 3DVIA
 Market, an eCommerce service for 3D content, launched at the same time on 3dvia.com. In June 2011, 3DVIA Hosting, a 3D file sharing service, was released. ^ a b c "Company Profile for Dassault Systemes S.A (DASTY) (archived)". Archived from the original on October 5, 2011. Retrieved 2011-10-05. ^ "3DVIA Composer V6R2012". 22 March 2012.
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 and Eyefinity". Retrieved 2012-06-14. ^ "Dassault Systems Acquires Virtools SA". Retrieved 2012-06-14. ^ "Dassault Systems Acquires Virtools 5 at GDC". Retrieved 2008-10-20. ^ "BDVIA to Release of 3DVIA Virtools 5 at GDC". Retrieved 2008-10-20.
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 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/3dvia", the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,526 articles in English Pound in 1918 Ezra Pound (1885-1972) was an American poet and critic, a major figure in the early modernist poetry movement, and a World War II
supported Adolf Hitler. During World War II, Pound recorded hundreds of radio propaganda broadcasts attacking the United States, praising the Holocaust in Italy, and urging American soldiers to surrender. In 1945 Pound was captured and ruled mentally unfit to stand trial. While confined for over 12 years at a psychiatric hospital, his The Pisan Cantos
(1948) was awarded the Bollingen Prize for Poetry causing great controversy. Released in 1958, he returned, unrepentant, to Italy, where he died in 1972. (Full articles...) Recently featured: Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Cher Archive By email More featured articles...)
 aggressive masculinity"? ... that Robert Brodribb Hammond established the Sydney suburb of Hammondville to house families made homeless by the Great Depression? ... that Lou Romanoli ran a semi-pro baseball team whose attendances sometimes exceeded that of a
Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicuşor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the
 Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Duncan Campbell
 Luigi Alva Richard Garwin Nominate an article May 23: Aromanian National Day Louis of Nassau (pictured) invaded Friesland at the Battle of Heiligerlee. 1873 - The North-West Mounted Police, the forerunner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was established to bring law and
order to and assert Canadian sovereignty over the Northwest Territories. 1934 - During a strike against the Electric Auto-Lite company in Toledo, a fight began between nearly 10,000 American strikers and sheriff's deputies, later involving the Ohio National Guard. 1999 - Professional wrestler Owen Hart died immediately before a World Wrestling
protected areas of the United States designated as national preserves. They were established by an act of Congress to protect areas that have resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resources of the natural res
preserves are co-managed with national parks or national monuments; because hunting is forbidden in those units, preserves are located in eleven states; Alaska is home to ten of them, including the largest, Noatak National Preserve.
 Their total area is 24,651,566 acres (99,761 km2), 86% of which is in Alaska. All national preserves except Tallgrass Prairie permit hunting in accordance with local regulations. (Full list...) Recently featured: 76th Primetime Emmy Awards Historic places in Mackenzie District Seattle Reign FC seasons Archive More featured lists. The Cocoanuts is a 1929
 pre-Code musical comedy film starring the Marx Brothers (Groucho, Harpo, Chico, and Zeppo). Produced for Paramount Pictures by Walter Wanger, who is not credit more than one director (Robert Florey and Joseph Santley), it was adapted to
 the screen by Morrie Ryskind from the musical play by George S. Kaufman. Five of the film's tunes were composed by Irving Berlin, including "When My Dreams Come True", sung by Oscar Shaw and Mary Eaton. Principal photography began on February 4, 1929, at Paramount's Astoria studio, and it premiered on May 23, 1929, at the Rialto Theatre in
 New York. Film credit: Robert Florey and Joseph Santley Recently featured: In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Rhina Aguirre Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues
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or 1313 or 541 — to —阳土龙年(male Earth-Dragon)1695 or 1314 or 542 Year 1568 (MDLXVIII) was a leap year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar. May: Mary, Queen of Scots, flees to England. January 6 - In the Eastern Hungarian Kingdom, the delegates of Unio Trium Nationum to the Diet of Torda convene in a session that ends on January 13,
 February 16 - Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, 3rd Duke of Alba, governor of the Spanish Netherlands issues an edict condemning to death those who rebel against Spanish authority to combat religious unrest. February 17 - Treaty of Adrianople): The Habsburgs agree to pay tribute to the Ottomans.[3][4] February 16 - Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, 3rd Duke of Alba, governor of the Spanish Netherlands issues an edict condemning to death those who rebel against Spanish authority to combat religious unrest.
23 - Akbar the Great of the Mughal Empire captures the massive Chittor Fort in northern India after a siege that began on October 23, 1567.[5][6] February 28 - French Huguenots begin the Siege of Chartres, but fail to take the walled city after 15 days.[7][8] March 23 - The Peace of Longjumeau ends the Second War of Religion in France.[9] Again
Catherine de' Medici and Charles IX make substantial concessions to the Huguenots. April 23 - Eighty Years' War: The Battle of Dahlen takes place in the Duchy of Jülich near the modern-day Rheindahlen borough in the German city of Mönchengladbach, North Rhine-Westphalia. Spanish troops, commanded by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of
Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by a confederacy of Scottish Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, regent of Scotland and her
half-brother.[11] May 16 - Mary, Queen of Scots, flees across the Solway Firth from Scotland to England[12] but on May 19 is placed in custody in Carlisle Castle on the orders of Queen Elizabeth I of England, her cousin. May 23 - Battle of Heiligerlee: Troops under Louis of Nassau, brother of William the Silent, defeat a smaller loyalist force under the
Duke of Arenberg, in an attempt to invade the Northern Netherlands. This effectively begins the Eighty Years' War.[13] June 1 - A mass execution is carried out in the Spanish Netherlands at Sablon, near Brussels, as 18 persons who signed the Compromise of Nobles on April 5, 1566, are beheaded.[14] June 13 - Thomas Lancaster is consecrated as the
Archbishop of Armagh, spiritual leader of the Church of Ireland, succeeding Archbishop Adam Loftus. June 27 - Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Dionigi Galeni, is appointed as the Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Dionigi Galeni, is appointed as the Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Dionigi Galeni, is appointed as the Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Dionigi Galeni, is appointed as the Ottoman Dion
defeats Louis of Nassau's invading army in the Northeastern Netherlands.[15] August 18 - The Third War of Religion begins in France, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Royalists to capture Condé and Coligny, the Huguenot leaders. September 24 - Battle of San Juan de Ulúa (Anglo-Spanish War): In the Gulf of Mexico, a Spanish fleet forces English
privateers under John Hawkins to end their campaign.[16] September 29 - The Swedish king Eric XIV is deposed by his half-brothers John and Charles.[17] John proclaims himself king John III the next day. October 5 - William the Silent invades the southeastern Netherlands.[18] October 18 — Ashikaga Yoshiaki is installed as Shōgun, beginning the
Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.[19][20] October 20 - Battle of Jodoigne: Spanish forces under the Duke of Alba destroy William the Silent's rearguard and William the Silent defeat Spanish Habsburg troops led by Sancho d'Avila in the battle of Le Quesnoy in northern
 Phitsanulok (in modern-day Thailand) and drive back the attack by armies from the Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya to put down the rebellion by Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya (Laos), the prepare to invade Ayutthaya (Laos), the prepare to inva
interruption until May 1622. Polybius' The Histories are first translated into English, by Christopher Watson. [24] Pope Urban VIII January 6 - Henri Spondanus, French historian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden,
 Swedish prince (d. 1607) January 30 - Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess (d. 1636) February 2 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1622)[28] February 30 - Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess (d. 1636) February 2 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1591)[30] March 16 - Juan Martínez Montañés, Spanish sculptor (d. 1649)[31] March 28 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[28] February 30 - Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess (d. 1649)[31] March 28 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[28] February 30 - Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess (d. 1649)[31] March 28 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[28] February 30 - Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess (d. 1649)[31] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[28] February 30 - Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess (d. 1649)[31] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[28] February 30 - Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess (d. 1649)[31] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1629)[30] March 30 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian historian
 Johannes Polyander, Dutch theologian (d. 1646)[32] March 30 - Henry Wotton, English author and diplomat (d. 1639)[33] April 5 - Pope Urban VIII (d. 1644)[34] April 28 - Teodósio II, Duke of Braganza, Portuguese nobleman and father
 of João IV of Portugal (d. 1630)[37] May 9 - Guglielmo Caccia, Italian painter (d. 1625) May 11 - Christian I, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, German princes (d. 1625)[39] May 29 - Virginia de' Medici, Duchess of Modena and Reggio (d. 1615)[40] June 6 - Sophie of
 Brandenburg, Regent of Saxony (1591-1601) (d. 1622)[41] June 25 - Gunilla Bielke, Queen of Sweden (d. 1634)[42] July 1 - Philip Sigismund of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, German Catholic bishop (d. 1623)[43] August 27 - Hercule, Duke of Montbazon (d. 1654)[44] September 3 - Adriano Banchieri, Italian composer (d. 1634)[45] September 5 - Tommaso
 Campanella, Italian theologian and poet (d. 1639)[46] October 2 - Marino Ghetaldi, Croatian mathematician and physicist (d. 1626)[47] October 18 - Henry Wallop, English politician (d. 1642)[48] November 18 - Augustus the Elder, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Lutheran Bishop of Ratzeburg (d. 1636) December 17 - Jonathan Trelawny, English politician
(d. 1604)[49] date unknown Nikolaus Ager, French botanist (d. 1634)[52] Nakagawa Hidemasa, Japanese military leader (d. 1592) Fernando de Alva Cortés Ixtlilxóchitl, Mexican historian (d. 1648)[53] Gervase Markham, English poet and writer
 (d. 1637)[54] Robert Wintour, English conspirator (executed 1606) Wei Zhongxian, Grand Secretary of China (d. 1627)[55] Ōtsu Ono, Japanese woman poet, koto, and writer (believed to have learned how to write from Nobutada Konoe) (d. 1631) Albert, Duke of Prussia January 26 - Lady Catherine Grey, Countess of Hertford (b. 1540)[56] February 15 -
 Hendrick van Brederode, Dutch reformer (b. 1531)[57] March 19 - Elizabeth Seymour, Lady Cromwell, English noblewoman (b.c. 1518) March 20 (plague) Albert, Duke of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[60] April 7 - Onofrio
Panvinio, Italian Augustinian historian (b. 1529)[61] May 15 - Anna of Lorraine (b. 1520)[62] May 6 - Bernardo Salviati, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1520)[63] May 15 - Anna of Lorraine (b. 1520)[64] May 23 - Jean de Ligne, Duke of Arenberg (b. 1520)[65] June 3 - Andrés de Urdaneta, Spanish explorer (b. 1508)[66]
June 5 Lamoral, Count of Egmont, Flemish statesman (b. 1522)[67] Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn (b. c. 1524)[68] June 11 - Henry V, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Prince of Wolfenbüttel 1514-1568 (b. 1489)[69] July 1 - Levinus Lemnius, Dutch writer (b. 1505)[70] July 6 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1507)[71] July 7 - William Turner
 British ornithologist and botanist (b. 1508)[72] July 24 - Carlos, Prince of Asturias, son of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[73] August 15 - Stanislaus Kostka, Polish saint (b. 1500)[74] August 23 - Thomas Wharton, 1st Baron Wharton (b. 1495)[76] September 26 -
 Leonor de Cisneros, Spanish Protestant (b. 1536)[77] September - Anna Pehrsönernas moder, influential Swedish courtier (b. year unknown) September 22 - Jöran Persson, Swedish politician (b. c. 1530) (executed)[78] October 3 - Elisabeth of Valois, Queen of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[79] October 14 - Jacques Arcadelt, Flemish composer (b. 1504)[80]
 October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1517)[81] October 28 - Ashikaga Yoshihide, Japanese shōgun (b. 1502)[82] November 9 - John Radcliffe, English politician (b. 1539)[83] December 23 - Roger Ascham, tutor of Elizabeth I of England
(b. 1515)[84] December 24 - Henry V, Burgrave of Plauen (b. 1533)[85] December 28 - Christoph, Duke of Württemberg (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1503)[87] Dirk Philips, early Dutch Anabaptist writer and theologian (b. 1504)[88] Yan Song,
Chinese prime minister (b. 1481) Amato Lusitano, Portuguese physician (b. 1511)[89] ^ "Alvaro de Mendaña de Neira, 1542?-1595". Princeton University Library. Retrieved February 8, 2013. ^ Setton, Kenneth Meyer (1984). The Papacy and the Levant, 1204-1571. American Philosophical
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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th ce
15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The
Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882; Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting, The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 painting.
(MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern fields which are
known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III
by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the
Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the
Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven
centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to
explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the
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Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire
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