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last in England.1569: Mercator 1569: world map published by Gerardus Mercator.1569: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795.1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal.1569: Battle of Lepanto1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod.1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her.1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan.1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto.1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel Lpez 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 Capture of Brielle, 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 Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside.1572: First edition of the epic The Lusids of Lus Vaz de Cames, three years after the author returned from the East.[14]1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yiun 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 Protestants1574: 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.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: Salor 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 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 Ireland1579: 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 Armada1580: 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 1640.15801587: 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 Honn-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 15821582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs.1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken.1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate.15841585: 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."117]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 Linschoten1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America.15851604: 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. Sutawijaya and his men survived.1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life.1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada.1589: Spain repulses the English Armada.1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69.Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature1590: 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.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions.15931606: 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 Ren 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 1598.15981613: 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 Sekigahara1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mxico 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 Mall Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenn.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 Fialkovo castle during the Long Turkish War1600: 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 elimbr 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 (14851547)Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando lvarez de Toledo (15071582)Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (15201566)Jan IV the Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15521608) the Father of international lawPhilip II of Spain. King of Spain (15561598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605)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 Portuga1513: Juan Ponce de Len sights Florida and Vasco Nez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean.15191522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world.15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays.1525: Modern square root symbol (1540: Francisco Vsquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon.154142: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River.154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1545: 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.15591562: 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 PeriEntertainment 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): 710733, CiteSeerX10.1.1.186.2862, doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x, JSTOR40929823, S2CID219969360, SSRN1635517.^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008), Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol.7, illustrated, Lonely Planet. p.137. ISBN978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010.^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p.vii. ISBN978-0-14-400149-1.^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009.^ "History of Smallpox Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services.^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescartier.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008.^ "The Lusids". World Digital Library. 18001882. Retrieved 2013-08-31.^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN9780231538602. OCLC905914446.^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp.xv. ISBN967-65-3099-9.^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUO, p.308. ISBN2-7605-1388-5.^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979 Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia CommonsTimeline of 16th century events, science, culture and personsRetrieved from " 4The following pages link to 16th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 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)15th 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)1574 (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"Published Sep 8, 2024Upstream refers to the early stages of the production process in industries such as oil and gas, where activities involve the exploration, extraction, and initial processing of natural resources. Essentially, this segment includes the steps towards finding and mining the raw materials required for subsequent processing and production stages. The term upstream is used to differentiate from downstream, which focuses on further refining, distributing, and retailing finished products.ExampleConsider the oil and gas industry as a prime example. The upstream segment comprises activities like: Exploration: This includes geological surveys and exploratory drilling to discover potential oil and gas reserves. Development: Once resources are found, this stage involves setting up infrastructure to extract oil and gas, such as drilling wells and constructing pipelines. Production: Extracting oil and gas from the wells and transporting them to processing facilities.Imagine a company like ExxonMobil, which invests heavily in upstream activities globally. It deploys advanced technology to locate untapped reserves, drills to access these resources, and initiates the production process. These activities are critical to ensuring a steady supply of crude oil and natural gas for further refinement in downstream processes.Why Upstream MattersUpstream activities hold significant importance for several reasons: Resource Supply: Upstream activities are foundational in securing the raw materials necessary for industrial production. Without successful upstream operations, the supply chain for numerous industries, from energy to plastics, would come to a halt. Technological Innovation: The upstream sector is often at the forefront of technological advancements, improving efficiency and reducing environmental impact through innovations like hydraulic fracturing and seismic imaging. Economic Impact: Upstream activities contribute significantly to the economy, providing jobs, stimulating local economies, and generating substantial revenue through resource extraction.Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)What is the difference between upstream and downstream in the oil and gas industry?In the oil and gas industry, upstream and downstream refer to different stages of the production and distribution process. Upstream deals with the early stages involving exploration, drilling, and initial production of oil and gas. Downstream encompasses refining crude oil, processing gas, and distributing and selling the final products like gasoline, diesel, and natural gas to consumers. While upstream activities focus on obtaining raw materials, downstream activities are involved in processing and delivering finished products to the market.How do companies invest in upstream activities?Investment in upstream activities is typically directed towards: Exploration Technologies: Utilizing advanced geological and geophysical tools to discover new oil and gas reserves. Infrastructure Development: Constructing drilling rigs, pipelines, and storage facilities to facilitate resource extraction. Human Capital: Employing skilled geologists, engineers, and technicians to manage exploration and production operations.These investments are often large-scale and capital-intensive, requiring significant financial resources and expertise to manage effectively.What are the environmental concerns associated with upstream activities?Upstream activities pose several environmental concerns, such as: Oil Spills and Leaks: Accidental spills during drilling and transportation can cause severe damage to marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Habitat Disruption: Exploration and drilling can disrupt local wildlife habitats and contribute to deforestation and land degradation. Greenhouse Gas Emissions: The extraction and processing of oil and gas release significant amounts of carbon dioxide and methane, contributing to global warming.To address these issues, companies often implement stringent safety protocols, invest in spill prevention technologies, and adopt practices aimed at minimizing environmental impact, like using more sustainable drilling techniques.What role does innovation play in the upstream sector?Innovation is critical in the upstream sector, driving improvements in efficiency, safety, and environmental stewardship. Key innovations include: Advanced Drilling Techniques: Innovations like horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing have unlocked previously inaccessible resources, increasing production capacity. Seismic Imaging: Enhanced seismic imaging technologies provide more accurate geological data, improving exploration success rates and reducing the need for exploratory drilling. Automation and AI: Automation and artificial intelligence (AI) are increasingly used to optimize drilling operations, monitor equipment health, and predict maintenance needs, leading to cost savings and improved operational efficiency.These advancements help upstream companies extract resources more effectively while mitigating environmental impacts and enhancing overall safety.

Example of upstream. Upstream de basis. Upstream time. Upstream en downstream betekenis.