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necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Para poder hablar de la conservación de la energía mecánica, debemos pensar en la siguiente imagen y analizar lo que expresaremos en el siguiente párrafo. Podemos observar claramente que el tranvía posee
energía cinética (porque están en movimiento) y energía potencial (porque están a cierta altura). La suma de las energías cinética y potencial de un sistema físico en relación con un marco de referencia por definición es su energía mecánica. Si en el movimiento existe, además la participación del efecto producido por resortes o elásticos, entonces
también debemos tener en cuenta la energía potencial elástica.La naturaleza establece un principio muy importante con respecto a la energía existente en el universo permanece siempre igual, por lo tanto, no hay creación ni destrucción de la misma, sino solo su transformación, de una forma a otra. Así, se enuncia el
Principio General de Conservación de Energía Es importante señalar que, en ausencia de fuerzas disipativas (como la fricción y la resistencia del aire), la energía cinética y potencial pueden variar, y una se convierte en la otra.Índice de Contenido Veamos tres casos
muy importantes de la conservación de la energía mecánica y su transformación1 En la caída libre de un cuerpo, se pierde altura y se gana velocidad; la energía potencial se transforma continuamente en cinética. 2 Al lanzar un proyectil, la energía potencial se transformación de la energía mecánica y su transformación de la energía continuamente en cinética.
velocidad de salida del proyectil.3 A medida que el péndulo oscila y gana altura, su velocidad disminuye y la energía cinética se transforma en energía es toda potencial. Cuando el péndulo desciende, se produce el cambio contrario, hasta llegar al punto más bajo,
donde la energía es toda cinética.? Fórmula de la Conservación de la Energía Mecánica (Joules) Ec = Energía Mecánica (Joules
partícula, por ello podemos enunciar la fórmula de la siguiente manera:La energía cinética final.? Ejercicios Resueltos de Conservación de la Energía MecánicaVeamos algunos ejemplos para comenzar a entender este tema 🐵
Problema 1. Un carro de 200 g de masa, baja por una trayectoria como se muestra en la figura. Colocado a 50 cm respecto al suelo, el carro tiene una velocidad sea de 3 m/s? Solución:La energía mecánica del carro es constante, ya que el sistema se
considera conservativo. En ambas posiciones (llamemos al punto 1 el punto de altura 50 cm = 0,5 m y el punto 2 al punto de la altura solicitada por el problema) las energías mecánicas son iguales: $\displaystyle E{\{c}_{1}\}+E{\{p}_{1}\}=E\{\{c\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{1}\}+E\{\{p\}_{
m/sh1 = 50 \text{ cm} = 0.5 \text{ mv2} = 3 \text{ m/sh2} = ?Si \text{ sabemos entonces que:} \land \{c\}_{A}\} + E\{\{c\}_{A}\} + E\{\{
\{\{h\}_{2}\}$Multiplicando lo que tenemos en las operaciones, nos queda: \displaystyle 2+4.9=4.5+\left( \{9.8\} \right)\{\{h\}_{2}\}$$ \displaystyle 6.9-4.5=\left( \{9.8\} \right)\{\{h\}_{2}\}$$
 {{h}_{2}}=\frac{{2.4}}{{9.8}}=0.245m$lo que vendría a ser una altura de 0.245 metros = 24.5 cm Problema 2. Un clavadista de masa "m" se lanza desde un trampolín a 10 metros sobre la superficie del agua, como lo muestra la imagen. Utilice la conservación de la energía mecánica para hallar su rapidez a 5 metros sobre la superficie del agua
desprecie la resistencia del aire Solución: Mientras el nadador cae sobre el agua, la única fuerza que actúa sobre él, es la fuerza de gravedad (la energía mecánica del trampolín lo hace en caída libre, lo que implica que la velocidad inicial sea cero, entonces esto hace
que tengamos los datos necesarios para su solución: Anotando los datos:? Datos: m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 = m2 g = 9.8 m/s^2v1 = 0 m/s (en caída libre) m1 
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 \{9.8\frac\{m\}\{\{\{s\}^{2}\}\}\}\}\ \right)\left(\{5m\}\ \right)\$simplificando\$ \displaystyle m\left(\{98\}\ \right)=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$Dividimos todo por "m" ya que son las mismas masas en ambos casos:\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$Dividimos todo por "m" ya que son las mismas masas en ambos casos:\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$Dividimos todo por "m" ya que son las mismas masas en ambos casos:\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$Dividimos todo por "m" ya que son las mismas masas en ambos casos:\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$Dividimos todo por "m" ya que son las mismas masas en ambos casos:\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$Dividimos todo por "m" ya que son las mismas masas en ambos casos:\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$Dividimos todo por "m" ya que son las mismas masas en ambos casos:\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$Dividimos todo por "m" ya que son las mismas masas en ambos casos:\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$Dividimos todo por "m" ya que son las mismas masas en ambos casos:\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$Dividimos todo por "m" ya que son las mismas masas en ambos casos:\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\$\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\}\\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\}\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\}\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\}\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\}\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\}\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\displaystyle 98=\frac\{1\}\{2\} \right)\displaysty
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Observe que el resultado no depende de la masa del clavadista. *** ** Valoración: 4 (1 votos); Comparte con tus amigos ! 100%(1)100% encontró este documento presenta varios problemas de mecánica resueltos que involucran principios de conservación de la energía mecánica. El primer problema calcula la
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games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979
and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge
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1676 - Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of Öland with the loss of around 800 men. 1857 - The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia. 1974 - In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich introduced the concept
of abdominal thrusts, commonly known as the Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking. 1988 - Group representation constituencies were introduced to the parliament of Singapore. 1999 - On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured),
resulting in 11 deaths. Kitabatake Chikafusa (d. 1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d. 1879)Tom Holland (b. 1996)Faizul Waheed (d. 2021) More anniversaries: May 31 June 1 June 2 Archive By email List of days of the year About Drosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous plant in the family
Droseraceae. It is endemic to the Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the leaves are covered in stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing
digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D. capensis leaf curling up around a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller Recently featured: Cucumis metuliferus Ignace Tonené Australian white ibis Archive More featured pictures
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Jamestown, Virginia during war against British governor. 1676 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments - Disestablishments Works category Works vte
1676 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1676MDCLXXVIAb urbe condita2429Armenian calendar1125ω ΠΔԻԵAssyrian calendar1082-1083Berber calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2220Burmese calendar1038Byzantine calendar7184-7185Chinese
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龙年(male Fire-Dragon)1803 or 1422 or 650 August 17: Sweden defeats Denmark-Norway in Battle of Halmstad. 1676 (MDCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar, the 1676th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year
of the 2nd millennium, the 76th year of the 17th century, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian
San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of higher education in Central America, is founded.[1] January - Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New
England; his efforts in creating such an alliance are a failure. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians until May. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Indians until Ma
 whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 - While the Massachusetts Council debates how to handle the Christian Indians they had exiled to Deer Island on October 13, 1675, a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16 km (9.9 mi) outside of Boston. March 29 - Providence, Rhode Island is attacked
and destroyed by Native Americans. April 2 - Chief Canonchet of the Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut. April 12 -
Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 21 - Sudbury, Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the last major battles of King Phillip's War. Captain Samuel Wadworth and 28 of his men are killed in the defense of the town. April 22 - The
Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean Sea off of the coast of Sicily during the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men. May 2 - Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston. May 19 - Peskeomskut
Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls - Captain William Turner leads a raid at first light on an encampment consisting mainly of women and children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west
bank of the Connecticut River, just above the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill, Massachusetts. May 26 - A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2] May 31 - The Massachusetts (approximate date). June 1 - Scanian War:
Battle of Öland - A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and Denmark-Norway decisively defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship Kronan. June 12 - The Indian coalition attacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops. June 19 - Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June -
Bacon's Rebellion begins in the Virginia Colony. On July 30, Nathaniel Bacon and his followers issue the Declaration of the People of Virginia. July 2 - Major John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as
slaves. July 4 - Captain Benjamin Church and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony, for any remaining Wampanoag tribesmen. July 11 - The Wampanoags attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 - In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisoning her father and brothers. The case also scares King Louis
XIV into starting a series of investigations about possible poisonings and witchcraft (later called the Affair of the Poisons). July 27 - Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 30 - Virginia colonists Nathaniel Bacon and his makeshift army issue a Declaration of the People of Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion
against the rule of Governor William Berkeley. August 2 - Captain Benjamin Church captures Metacomet's wife and son. August 12 - King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church. August 12 - King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church. August 12 - King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church.
17 - Battle of Halmstad (fought at Fyllebro): Sweden gains a decisive victory over Denmark-Norway. August 28 - The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. September 19 The Russo-Turkish War (1676–1681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan
Samoylovych to surrender Chyhyryn. Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel Bacon. September 21 - Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. October 17 - The Treaty of Zurawno is
signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. November 16 - A prison is founded on Nantucket Island, in the English colony of Massachusetts. November 27 - A fire in Boston, Massachusetts and sleepy apprentice, who drops a lighted candle, or leaves it too near some
combustible substance; this is the largest fire known at this time in the district. The Rev. Increase Mather's church, dwelling and a portion of his personal library are destroyed.[3] December 4 - Scanian War - Battle of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark. December 7 - Ole Rømer makes the first quantitative measurements of the speed of
light. December 21 - Sands baronets created in the Baronetage of Ireland.[4] Emperor Yohannes I of Ethiopia decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm. Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers microorganisms. An Åbo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal
Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston. [5] Robert Walpole March 17 - Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 - Francis II Rákóczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751) May 26 - Maria Clara Eimmart,
German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1707) May 28 - Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1747) June 21 - Anthony Collins, English philosopher (d. 1729) July 3 - Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Prussian field marshal (d. 1747) July 14 - Caspar
Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d. 1743) August 26 - Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1744) September 18 - Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg (d. 1733) October 8 - Benito Jerónimo Feijóo y Montenegro, Spanish
scholar (d. 1764) October 19 - Rodrigo Anes de Sá Almeida e Meneses, 1st Marquis of Abrantes, Portuguese diplomat (d. 1733) November 8 - Louise Bénédicte de Bourbon, duchess of Maine, daughter in law of Louis XIV (d.1753) date unknown - Alexander Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721) John Clarke Michiel de Ruyter Matthew Hale January 7 -
Marco Faustini, Italian opera manager (b. 1606) January 16 - Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1598) January 14 - François Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613) February 14 - Abraham
Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 - Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1610) March 2 - Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop of Lima (1673-1676) and Bishop of Arequipa (1659-1673) (b. 1605) March 21 - Henri Sauval, French historian (b. 1623) March 22 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness
de Clifford (b. 1590) March 23 - Paul Würtz, Swedish general (b. 1612) March 27 - Bernardino de Rebolledo, Spanish poet, soldier and diplomat (b. 1609) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653) April 20 - John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653) April 20 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653) April 20 - John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653) April 20 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653) April 20 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653) April 20 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653) April 20 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653) April 20 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653) April 20 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - John Winthrop th
29 - Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b. 1607) May 5 - Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1608) May 7 - Henri Valois, French historian (b. 1608) June 1 - Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618) June 7 - Paul
Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606) June 13 - Princess Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1636) June 29 - Hendrik van der Borcht II, German painter (b. 1614) July - Jesse Wharton colonial governor of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1613) July
8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645) July 12 - Duchess Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (b. 1643) July 22 - Pope Clement X (b. 1590) July 25 - François Hédelin, abbé d'Aubignac, French writer (b. 1604) July 17 - Madame de Brinvilliers, French
murderer (b. 1630) August 11 - Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 14 - Nicolò Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1617) August 11 - Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 14 - Nicolò Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1617) August 11 - Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 14 - Nicolò Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1617) August 11 - Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 12 - Margravine Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (1645–1676) (b. 1617) August 13 - Lars Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1598)
September 4 - John Ogilby, Scottish-born impresario and cartographer active in Dublin and London (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 11 - Anna de' Medici,
Archduchess of Austria (b. 1616) September 17 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1620) October 6 - Claudia Rusca, Italian composer, singer, and organist (b. 1593) October 7 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 17 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 28 - Anna Maria Antigó, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1626) September 17 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 17 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Anna Maria Antigó, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Anna Maria Antigó, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (branch of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Richard Neville, E
1615) October 10 - Sebastian Knüpfer, German composer (b. 1633) October 13 - Juan de Arellano, Spanish artist (b. 1614) October 15 - Simon de Vos, Flemish painter (b. 1603) October 28 - Jean Desmarets, French writer (b. 1595) November 1 -
Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b. 1589) November 12 - Shang Kexi, Chinese general (b. 1602) December 11 - Roland Fréart de Chambray, French writer (b. 1606) December 12 - William Morice, English politician (b. 1602) December 18 - Edward
Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg and Count of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1629) December 25 Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592) Procedure 373 of the Guatemalannous (1653-1676) (b. 1629) December 25 Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592) Procedure 373 of the Guatemalannous (1653-1676) (b. 1629) December 25 Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 2st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 2st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, 2st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2st Duke of Newc
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scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century
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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 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 
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 G
substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America, followed by France and En
of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established
mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until t
19th 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 end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under
the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal
Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged 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 in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see
15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: First Battle of
Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats
France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of
Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan
Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of
 Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: 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 Taíno 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
Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an
assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape. [7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuguerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de
Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sunt the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli
Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers. [9] 1513: Machiavelli
writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the
massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 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: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in
Hungary.Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after
the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five
Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar
Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague
of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culvering.
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 Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are 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 east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in
present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan.
He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central 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 leads the invasion of
Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. 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 Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán
Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights
of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Pavia, 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 Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 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 of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the head of the 
between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 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. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or 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 Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesus Ignatius of Loyolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesus Ignatius Ignati
and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the 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: 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, 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
Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 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 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 Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan 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: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires:
Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: 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 first full contemporary account of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission,
Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of
London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle 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.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During
his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II
of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age
25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of Lithuania, Sweden, 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 (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth
Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the
Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and
Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the 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 died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.
1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime
route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty
Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the
patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama
period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with
the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: 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 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 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 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: 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. 1575:
Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 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 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 Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and
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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 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 Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first t 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 Pemanahan died." In 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 Pemanahan died." In 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 Pemanahan died." In 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 Pemanahan died." In the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. 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 into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulses th 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 Oazvin 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 State of New Mexico. 1598: The Wali 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 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 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 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 (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 (1) 1540: Francisco Vásquez 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 settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 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 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 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. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009. ^ "History of Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. 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