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A good product requirements document identifies the goals of any new product, service, or feature; it acutely describes the product your team will build. A lean, mean product requirements document should clearly outline product your team will build. A lean, mean product requirements document should clearly outline product your team will build. A lean, mean product requirements document should clearly outline product your team will build.
involved are aligned and the roadmap for the product requirements documentProduct requirements documents docum
things. To create a painless product requirements document, it's essential that you keep things as brief as possible, concise, and easy on the eye- don't be afraid to use visuals for support. - For instance at Slite, we use sketches to define features and interactions. Even if you manage to create an outstanding product requirements document, it doesn't
guarantee that your product build will be a success, but it will certainly give it the best possible starting blocks. A complete guide to product requirements document. They are the ones that will refer to
the project plans most often and will need to know the document like the back of their hand to ensure they're working collaboratively and efficiently. The PRD will play a smaller part in the broader product strategy, vision, and product roadmap. It is one of the core resources, outside of talent, that enables great product management. However, it doesn't stop
with the development team. Marketing, Sales, Business Dev, Support, and more teams will need to refer to the template to understand what's to come fully and the timeline. If all teams are on board with the edoc, they'll plan better within their areas so they can support the new product as best as possible when it's ready. What the PRD means to a Product
ManagerAs product manager (PM) you should be the main contributor toward any technical documentation like a product specs template or PRD, but that doesn't mean you need to do it alone. It's up to you — as a PM — to find the best resources in your team to help you create different parts of the PRD:- Use a designer for wireframes and mockups- Hire a
marketer for personas and user stories- The Product Manager is responsible for managing the entire product requirements definition process. If this process is managed well, then the product managers should use this document as a resource for themselves throughout the process and as a resource for other stakeholders to continually reference. What's the
difference between a PRD and an MRD? People often get confused between what is a PRD, and what an MRD is a piece of research that identifies the market needs and opportunities with a
product from your company. The PRD identifies the product that can be built to fulfill the opportunity. What should be included in a PRD? A good PRD starting template will be different depending on your business and team. However, most Product Requirements Documents should include: Goals & ObjectivesKey StakeholdersUser Personas & StoriesRelease
detailsDesign & WireframesRisksFuture Roadmap & interactionsAgain, this is just a broad overview of how a PRD can appear. You may find it necessary to include all of the above in your document, or you may only need to take those things that you deem relevant to your product development process. 1. Goals & ObjectivesThis part is the "why" for building
this product document in the first place. It provides the context around the product's lifecycle, and how it aligns with the broader mission and vision of your company / product. Aim to clarify the product is being designed to address. This will ensure your development team creates a product that solves its purpose and does so in a way that is
enjoyable for the end-user. 2. Key Stakeholders in the PRD is identifying the key stakeholders in the product Manager, internal or external Designers, Product Developers, the Document Owner and any direct reports or leadership positions that are
involved. Everyone's hoping on your project needs to know whom to turn to and for what. Clear ownership is crucial. 3. User Personas & StoriesThese personas are so essential in a product's experience and should have a particular purpose or challenge to
help your product reach its end-goal. They help to provide the product's use cases. Many new product projects tend to go wrong here; they revolve around personas built too similar to one another, merely changing gender or age. Knuckle down on your user personas. Who are they? What gender do they identify with? What's their
occupation? Where are they from? What's their name? And most importantly, what specific need does your product solve? Ensure that all of these factors are different but accurate to the data you have available. Use Google Analytics, social media, and other audience data to help you build these out. What is a PRD persona example? Naming personas will
help a product development team be able to design for someone, not something. Build enough of a persona for the team to be relatable and understand, by doing so they'll create an end-product that fits someone's- and therefore the market's- identified needs. Support these personas with user stories. Here is a persona requirements document example, "As
Cindy, someone who does XYZ, I need this product to XYZ." By using these customer needs as support when designing a new product, your design team will create something that remains true to purpose and market fit. These stories should primarily focus on a particular feature of the product. Instead of it looking like a project proposal, the persona should
answer a pain-point, identified in the MRD, and the value the feature will provide. Release Notes These are so important, not only to help a product team ensure the product as and when they need to. Product
release notes should include milestone names, features, fixes and upcoming improvements. 5. Design & Wireframes are a must for any successful product requirements document. They help engineers to understand the design vision and answer the pain points of user personas. By introducing wireframes at this stage, you're
able to identify problems and find solutions that would not have been apparent without a visual aid. Don't think of design at this stage as graphic design. Your wireframe should function as a blueprint or basic map for where your core features will fit within a page and what those pages need to be in the first place. Wireframes don't need to be something
beautiful, but they need to give your engineers and other stakeholders a clear vision of how the product will be used and how a user will flow through the product will succeed or fail, nor every hurdle we may encounter throughout the development process. What we can do is
try to identify as many risks we may encounter along the way. A risk can be anything from a shaky timeline to new code or talent, a particular integration, or an external resource needed. By identifying risks early as possible and prepare a plan B
for any situation. 7. Future roadmap & iterations A product is never really a finished piece of work. It should be in a constant state of flux, learning from its use, adapting, and growing to new technology or consumer needs. The first iteration of your product should be exactly that, a first draft. As a product owner or manager, ask yourself what functional
requirements are essential for the MVP, and what can wait for the second or third iteration. Perhaps even consider what's best held off until a second or third iteration, and could be championed with some user-data under the belt. Try to plan out your product's future roadmap for the design and engineering team members to understand what foundations
need to be laid now to make these versions possible. Consider the purpose of all your future work, the timeframe you expect it to be delivered under, and its priority alongside other features. Example of a Product Requirements Document TemplateHow to write a product requirements document to be delivered under, and its priority alongside other features.
begin. It's a good idea to start with a Product Requirements Document template to help get your process underway. Below we've provided you with a PRD example you can use and adapt to your own needs. How to write a product requirements document? Step 1: Study upA PRD (meaning "product requirements document") should focus on the problem your
product solves. Research customer needs and wants, and what they currently pay for similar products. How do competitors approach the problem? How can you fill customer needs better? Talk to your marketing, sales, and technical experts about the advantages and disadvantages and disadvantages and disadvantages and technical experts about the advantages are advantages and technical experts about the advantages are advantages.
development team confidently and effectively. Step 2: Define core product values Your Product Requirements Document template should explain clearly how the product strategy. Present your company's value proposition as an elevator pitch. Make sure everyone knows what a successful
implementation of the product must deliver during the design and implementation process. Step 3: Create a product principles and guides your team as they define user tasks and product features. Step 4:
Identify user profiles, goals, and tasks focused exercise on your user profile, goals, and tasks helps you build your product goals are, and how they will use it. Create a user profile your product document should identify the primary product user most important to your business in
terms of sales. When considering new features, ask your team how that user would react to and use that feature. Focus on the needs, desires, habits, and attitudes of the majority of your primary users rather than trying to please every potential customer. Define user goals A product requirement document should identify what users want to accomplish.
Users often have trouble explaining exactly what they want. Identify the user's needs and obstacles so designers can find the best alternatives. Step
5: List your product featuresThe bulk of your PRD will describe feature functionality and constraints placed upon the product design. Product functionality is described in functional requirements. Non-functional requirements described in functional requirements.
seriously. It's too late to make major changes when Beta feedback arrives. Modern prototype product validation testing for feedback arrives and release goals as
"must haves," "high wants," and "nice to haves." This helps you bring the product to market and track evolving requirements. Establish quantifiable success metrics like: Performance Reliability Scalability Scal
problem and QA has enough information to build a test plan. Address any issues your stakeholders raise while drafting your PRD. If there isn't an answer, resolve and record the decision. Throughout development and product launch, your PRD gives your
whole team a clear understanding of what you're aiming for. The pitfalls when creating a product requirements document requirements document requirements document requirements document requirements document.
involvedFocus on user actions, not wordsObserve user interactions with the productIf you don't have usability engineers on staff, hire a firm that specializes in usability testing and add their input to your requirements document. Keeping it customer focusedCustomers are rarely as tech-savvy as product creators. For example, product requirements
documents that seem intuitive to your designers may be obtuse to potential users. A poor first impression can sour your product on a customer feedback during development is an invaluable part of the process. Don't start from solutions your product will
solve it. A solution-based approach may lead to your engineers and designers lots of leeway. Team members will fill in PRD gaps. Plan for problems popping up during development, Schedule time to
address them quickly, and update the PRD as needed. Overly detailed Too much detail can lead to team members not reading the PRD. Complex products may need lower-level documents for each subsystem. Slite's PRD template makes allowances for complicated projects. Too many features While trying to meet all customer needs is tempting, it can be
counterproductive for high-tech products. Added features bloat the product, leading to user confusion and increased maintenance costs. Be disciplined when adding features to your product requirement document. Engineering team is enamored with a new technology. Project management
rules require you to listen to engineers but focus on value and give example of a requirements customers will buy and your company can build. Marketing-driven on additional purchases in exchange for additional payments. Specials can lead to customer
confusion and frustration. They also require building, testing, maintaining, and supporting multiple product versions. And customers may discover that new features don't meet their needs. Evaluate each proposed feature and know when to walk away. Requirement traceability and track issues, test cases,
bugs, and problem resolutions to each requirements management tool, such as SLITE, can clarify your PRD meaning and greatly simplify requirements traceability. Easily Handle a PRD and Product Processes with SliteJust because you've managed to create an efficient Product Requirements Document, doesn't necessarily mean
your team will use it as a reference point, or even know where to find it. Slite is here to help you handle new product processes by keeping your team connected with the awesome resources you create: Share your team who need it. Centralize your team on more jumping
from person to get information.Get instant access to a wealth of templates that can help your product processes excel., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,340 articles in English The first UK Phantom II
as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-
defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air
 Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of
the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that Gammarelli, the official tailor of the pope, is one of the oldest family-run businesses in Europe? ... that despite being named
in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ...
that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not
saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament.
Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov
Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the
French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal
government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624) Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819) Cilla Black (b. 1943) Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email
List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early
spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany.
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tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Ukpaïнська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa
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(August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd mil
coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments
calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152-7153Chinese calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1360-1361Discordian calendar1360-136
calendar11644Igbo calendar644-645Iranian calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar2186-1186Julian calendar1053-1054Japanese calen
(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 2nd millennium
the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian 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 1924.
Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament arians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the
Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a
general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English at Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular
Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the
Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty
June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool Castle.[5] Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore
July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles
I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds
Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogiley, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor to rule over China proper. November 23
Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 18 New Style)
As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portug
Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principia Philosophiae (Principia Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit
than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 1 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 11 -
Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1714) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 27 - Antoine Thomas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1710) January 28 - Thomas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 29 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 29 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 29 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 29 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 29 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 29 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 20 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 20 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January
colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1713) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria
Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Fouch
(d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1708) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717)
May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German
botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 10 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 3 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 3 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 3 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 3 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland,
7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1710) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 -
Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1703) September 6 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1703) September 6 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 20 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704
 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French
abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1718) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Swedish
archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1728) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter
Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian
painter (b. 1580) January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen
of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian
noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 8 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 15
1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1587) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557)
September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1598)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1598)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1598)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1502)[17] October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1598)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1503)[18] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1598)[18] Fr
1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 -
Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) The Oxford handbook
of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780582067226. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". hisdates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the
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Macmillan. p. 118. ISBN 9780230505872. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720: a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn. Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this
article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd mille
17th century State leaders 15th century 16th century 16th
the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors 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 Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made 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 and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies, English and French
wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international
law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent
Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire
founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan. [4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified
nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa
was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the 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: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids
adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 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 Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden
Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine
in all of Spain, 1504; Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen, 1504; Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dungas, 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 kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: Kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Li
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: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland
is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The
Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of
Venice and the 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 Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de
Albuquerque of Portugal conguers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia, 1512; Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia, 1512; Outb Shahi dynasty, founded by Ouli Outb
Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The
Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge 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: Ascension of France as King of France as K
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), 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 culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince
Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.
until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the
zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat
Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the 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 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 Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted 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 Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France 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 at 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: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure,
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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and re
Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 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 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: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition 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 Loyola 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 reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain
(Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This
time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the
archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with
Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani
1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28
 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the Battle of Mühlberg. 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: The
Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the work 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 Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the Symptoms of the University 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 Indigenous people of the Indigenous peo
Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554:
Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 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: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re
metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 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 Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the
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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's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and 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 Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus

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Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu
caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 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: Plaque outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota
 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: 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 settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last
over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of
Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Af
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 former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Hungary, inspired by the teaching of Hungary, inspired by the
the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya, 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 Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding 
Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miquel 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: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After
heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Xeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Xeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Xeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eight
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
badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 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 by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas and the reincarnation of th
 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, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes
through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 
 English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese Empire. The Spanish Empire. The Sp
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 Gregorian 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 theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak,
between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi
Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: 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 miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591
Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China,
repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596
Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597:
Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Nantes ends the French Wars of Nantes ends the French Wars of Nantes ends the F
armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico
Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: The wan 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 Jenné.
 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 bay o
 Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made
It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico
Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (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 (v) 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 settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator
projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference
to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri.
Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar 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. ^{\circ} de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^{\circ} Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Company and Company a
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 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 Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted
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process is rarely linear. You have an idea of what you'd like to build, and things change as you tinker and develop. While it's normal to steer your product in new directions, you want to keep yourself grounded and focused on your customers and product solution. Stray too far from your purpose and target audience, and you might just build an incredible
 product that nobody wants (or needs). To avoid this outcome, a product manager drafts a product requirements document outlines the core necessities of your product, aligning it with your business's customers, values, and use cases. Below, we'll walk you through everything you need to know about your PRD to streamline development and
 build products that attract adoption and drive revenue growth for your business. What is a product requirements document (PRD)? A PRD, or product a business is developing. This record acts as a roadmap for designers and
developers, helping keep them on the same page as they build something from the ground up. The document outlines what the final product should function, and who its target users are. It's a bridge between all the stakeholders involved in its creation. A PRD should include the following details about your product: Vision Objectives
 Functionality Features Specifications Product development methodologies evolve and change, but the PRD remains a blueprint to bring clarity, alignment, and direction as you forge ahead and prioritize your product requirements document (MRD) and a product requirement differ. While your startup should use
 these two documents in collaboration, avoid conflating their distinct roles. The MRD focuses on market research, customer needs, and internal collaboration. Do you need a PRD? While every startup might not have had a document labeled "product
 requirements document," they likely had something closely resembling it. Even Twilio founder, Jeff Lawson, wrote a loose PRD on the back of a pizza box when building his startup. Your startup might not need a PRD, but it will help and won't hurt. Here are a few of the clear-cut benefits of writing a product requirements document: Alignment. Having a
single source of truth provides alignment and clarity for all your technical teams, ensuring everyone is on the same product vision. Collaboration. Your PRD is a central reference point for all stakeholders involved in the product vision.
and executives, fostering collaboration and providing a common framework for decision-making. Risk mitigation. The PRD identifies potential risks and challenges early in development. Your PRD acts as a scope control
 mechanism, ensuring the development team stays focused on delivering the agreed-upon features and functional specifications rather than chasing shiny objects and ideas. Decision support. When faced with design choices or trade-offs, the PRD serves as a guide, allowing teams to evaluate options based on their alignment with the documented
 requirements and goals. What should your product requirements document include? A well-crafted PRD should be comprehensive yet flexible, capturing both the product's big picture and fine details. It should be precise, leaving no room for ambiguity or misunderstanding—however, it should also leave room for adaptation and iterations. Every PRD will
look different. Some development teams need extreme attention to detail to avoid scope creep, while others will operate better with more freedom and autonomy. Some include specific features and technical specifications, while others detail to avoid scope creep, while others detail to avoid scope creep, while others will operate better with more freedom and autonomy. Some include specific features and technical specific features are spec
 while keeping each purchase profitable for the company—those would be essential items to include in a PRD. Here's what you can include in your product requirements document. You can include in essential items to include in your product requirements document. You can include in your product requirements document. You can include in your product requirements document template or pick and choose the elements you most need. Objectives/goals. Start the PRD with an overview that
clearly defines the purpose and objectives of the product. Describe the target audience for the product. Create user personas that represent typical users, outlining their characteristics, needs, and goals. Product features. Outline the scope of the
product by specifying the features and functionalities it should include. Break down the parts into user stories or use cases, providing detailed descriptions of how the product should interact with it. Functional requirements. Clearly articulate the user workflows, system behavior, and any external integrations necessary for the
 product to function as intended. Non-functional requirements. Specify the quality attributes, performance expectations, usability guidelines and requirements for the user interface design, including visual aesthetics, layout,
 navigation, and branding considerations. Assumptions and dependencies that could impact the product's development or implementation. This helps manage expectations and ensures transparency regarding potential risks. Timeline and deliverables.
 Include a timeline or project schedule that outlines the major milestones, deadlines, target release date, release process, and deliverables associated with the product development. You don't want your PRD to become so long that it's no longer user-friendly. Make it an ebook, and that's a surefire way to guarantee nobody reads or references it. Keep it
 short. If you can condense it down to one page, that's ideal. How to write a product requirements document Knowing what goes into your product management, developers, designers, and your executive team. 1. Define the
problem Clearly articulate the specific problem or need the product aims to address, ensuring a thorough understanding among all stakeholders. When defining the problem, consider your target audience's needs and pain points, and explain how the current market offering fall short in addressing these needs. Gain these insights from customer interviews
 user testing, and competitive research. 2. Outline the solution Develop a comprehensive solution spec that answers the defined problem, considering user requirements, market research, and technical feasibility. This could include descriptions of your product's key features, how it will function, and what sets it apart from existing solutions. 3. Draft the
PRD Document the product requirements, including the problem statement, user personas, scope, feature requirements, functional and non-functional and iterate on the PRD, including designers and developers, to refine the
document. As feedback rolls in, make the necessary adjustments. This process may involve several iterations to ensure alignment and clarity. 5. Hand over to the engineering development materials. As they delve into development
aspects of the PRD may need to be revisited and revised. 6. Back and forth Maintain an ongoing feedback loop and open communication with the development and testing teams throughout the development process, allowing for clarifications and adjustments—addressing any questions or challenges. By following these steps, you can create a PRD that
effectively guides your product's development, ensuring that the final product meets the needs of your target audience and solves the problem you've set out to address. Scale your product with DigitalOcean Provides the cloud infrastructure you need
to create a product or service destined for scale: Cost-effective. Only pay for the resources you use, helping your startup optimize costs while scaling products. Scalability. Easily scale your cloud products as your user base and Kubernetes to adapt
  your infrastructure to meet changing demands. Developer-friendly. Take advantage of pre-configured development environments, 1-click application deployment. Enjoy fast provisioning of virtual machines, databases, storage, and continue that simplifies the process of building and deployment. Enjoy fast provisioning of virtual machines, databases, storage, and continue that simplifies the process of building and deployments.
networking resources. Your startup can rapidly deploy applications and iterate on products, saving time and accelerating time to market. Support. Dive into our reliable support channels, including a knowledge base, tutorials, and customer support. Sign up for an account to start spending less time on your infrastructure and more time on your products.
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