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Testimone inconsapevole riassunto

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Narrativa italiana Romanzi Testimone inconsapevole Valutazione Utenti4.3 (20) 15811 18Aggiungi ai preferiti È stato ucciso un bambino di nove anni. Il piccolo corpo viene ritrovato nel fondo di un pozzo. Un delitto atroce di cui è accusato un ambulante senegalese, Abdou Thiam, che lavora nella spiaggia vicino la casa dei nonni dove il bambino è
solito giocare. Inchiodano il senegalese indizi e testimonianze, ma soprattutto una foto e le dichiarazioni di un barista. Un destino processuale segnato: privo di mezzi, lo attendono una frettolosa difesa d'ufficio e vent'anni con rito abbreviato. Ma è un destino che si scontra con quello di un avvocato in crisi che trova, nella lotta per salvare Abdou in una
spasimante difesa, un nuovo sapore alla vita. Guarda tutte le opinioni degli utenti "Carofiglio writes crisp, ironical novels that are as much love stories and philosophical treatises as they are legal thrillers."—The New Yorker"Raises the standard for crime fiction. Carofiglio's deft touch has given us a story that is both
literary and gritty—and one that speeds along like the best legal thrillers. His insights into human nature—good and bad—are breathtaking."—Jeffery DeaverThe first in the Guido Guerrieri series. A nine-year-old boy is found murdered at the bottom of a well near a popular beach resort in southern Italy. In what looks like a hopeless case for Guido
Guerrieri, counsel for the defense, a Senegalese peddler is accused of the crime. Faced with small-town racism fuelled by the recent immigration from Africa, Guido attempts to exploit the esoteric workings of the Italian courts. More than a perfectly paced legal thriller, this relentless suspense novel transcends the genre. A powerful attack on racism
and a fascinating insight into the Italian judicial process, it is also an affectionate portrait of a deeply humane hero. Gianrico Carofiglio, a member of the senate in Italy, was an anti-Mafia prosecutor in Bari, a port on the coast of Puglia. He has
written four Guido Guerrieri novels, all bestsellers, having sold over two million copies worldwide. 9 Novembre 2019 Testimone inconsapevole di Gianrico Carofiglio è un giallo ambientato nelle aule dei tribunali di Bari. Ad onor di cronaca, più che la trama - non certo adrenalinica - conquista la personalità controversa dell'avvocato Guido Guerrieri,
l'antieroe che si batte senza pregiudizi per la ricerca della verità. Ed è noto anche alle pietre: al Lettore, l'antieroe piace. Guido Guerrieri, avvocato antieroe L'antieroe, il personaggio (forse) più affascinante in un romanzo. Costretto a combattere per sopravvivere, prima contro i terribili «mostri» interiori e poi con le immancabili ingiustizie della
vita. Che, nel caso dell'antieroe, sembrano accanirsi con la stessa intensità delle piogge estive: improvvise, violente, distruttrici. Per nostra fortuna, dopo la tempesta d'agosto, nel cielo di nuovo terso si fa spazio il primo raggio di sole. E' l'inizio della rinascita, la seconda fase (il successivo romanzo?) che rende il nostro sfortunato e bastonato
personaggio, ancora più affascinante. E, detto tra noi, chi non vorrebbe conoscere un antieroe? Dunque, se proprio non abbiamo questa possibilità nella vita di tutti i giorni, perché non freguentarlo tra le pagine di un bel libro? Testimone inconsapevole, alla ricerca della verità In Testimone inconsapevole, il nostro avvocato-antieroe combatte prima
contro il suo tormentato passato e poi contro un possibile errore giudiziario. Il giusto mix tra vicende personali e questioni generali rende il romanzo accattivante. Infatti, nonostante sia privo di azione, inseguimenti o colpi di scena alla Agatha Christie, Testimone inconsapevole appassiona il Lettore. La prova schiacciante? La curiosità (giornaliera) del
sottoscritto di sapere come andrà a finire. La voglia di leggere che solo un buon libro ti ispira. L'attesa per l'uscita (acquisto) del successivo romanzo. Tre indizi sono una prova. E allora, confesso: mi sono affezionato a Guido Guerrieri. Il nostro avvocato antieroe. Acquista Testimone inconsapevole su Amazon! — Restiamo in contatto: ricevi la newsletter
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the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. È stato ucciso un bambino di nove anni. Il piccolo... TESTIMONE INCONSAPEVOLE è il primo romanzo di una serie di "legal thriller", che vede protagonista l'avvocato Guerrieri. Scritto da Gianrico
Carofiglio, fu pubblicato nel 2002! Dopo aver riletto alcuni romanzi di Camilleri, mi è capitato tra le mani anche questo volume, capitato fuori posto! Ho cominciato a sfogliarlo e poi mi sono lasciata riconquistare! Un vecchio amico ritrovato è sempre un gran piacere... ora dovrò scavare tra i miei libri per cercare anche gli altri romanzi della serie!
Scopriamo insieme di che cosa parla TESTIMONE INCONSAPEVOLE. Presentazione Questo è forse il primo legal thriller veramente italiano, scritto da un avvocato che racconta di avvocati
veramente italiani e di giudici veramente italiani in vere aule di giustizia italiane. «Uno dei migliori gialli legali usciti in Italia» (Corrado Augias, Il venerdì di Repubblica). È stato ucciso un bambino di nove anni. Il piccolo corpo, privo di tracce di violenza sessuale, viene ritrovato nel fondo di un pozzo. Un delitto atroce, del tutto inspiegabile, di cui è
accusato, dopo rapide indagini, un ambulante senegalese, Abdou Thiam, che lavora nella spiaggia vicino la casa dei nonni dove il bambino è solito giocare. Inchiodano il senegalese indizi e testimonianze, ma soprattutto una foto e le dichiarazioni di un barista. Un destino processuale segnato: privo di mezzi, lo attendono una frettolosa difesa d'ufficio e
vent'anni con rito abbreviato. Ma è un destino che si scontra con quello di un avvocato in crisi che trova, nella lotta per salvare Abdou in una spasimante difesa, un nuovo sapore alla vita. Abdou è davvero innocente? E come demolire la montagna accusatoria? Si dice che il rito processuale italiano non sia adatto al genere del legal thriller, tanto
popolare nel mondo anglosassone. Ma il racconto di Carofiglio dipana il suo intreccio in un'aula di tribunale seguendo passo passo il lavoro di una Corte d'Assise, con i giudici, gli avvocati di difesa e di parte civile, la giuria popolare, il pubblico accusatore: e nel gioco di queste parti, nel fraseggio della noia e del colpo di scena, o dell'acuto retorico e
dell'affondo micidiale di una controprova, riesce a creare la tensione dell'attesa, a insinuare il dubbio e, soprattutto, a suscitare l'attesa trepida di una giustizia liberatoria TESTIMONE INCONSAPEVOLE. L'autore Gianrico Carofiglio (Bari, 30 maggio 1961) è uno scrittore, politico ed ex magistrato italiano. Vive a Bari con la moglie e i due figli.
Magistrato dal 1986, ha lavorato come pretore a Prato, pubblico ministero a Foggia e in seguito ha svolto le funzioni di Sostituto procuratore alla Direzione Distrettuale Antimafia. Il 22 febbraio 2008 viene annunciata la sua candidatura al Senato per il
Partito Democratico, e nelle elezioni del 13 e 14 aprile dello stesso anno viene eletto senatore. Al momento di rientrare in servizio, dopo il mandato parlamentare, ha dato le dimissioni dalla magistratura, dichiarando di volersi dedicare alla scrittura a tempo pieno. Ha esordito nella narrativa, dopo parecchie pubblicazioni tecniche e di settore,
con Testimone inconsapevole (2002), romanzo che ha aperto il filone del thriller legale italiano. Grazie al romanzo, nel 2008 è stato tratto l'omonimo film, con la regia di Daniele Vicari e protagonista Elio Germano. In totale i suoi libri hanno
venduto cinque milioni di copie e sono stati tradotti in ventotto lingue. L'ultimo romanzo di Gianrico Carofiglio è Le tre del mattino, pubblicato nel 2017. Nel 2018 ha pubblicato invece Con i piedi nel fango, un saggio sulla sua visione della politica. TESTIMONE INCONSAPEVOLE. La Serie dell'avvocato Guido Guerrieri Testimone inconsapevole
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normale, senza i "super poteri" che spesso sembrano avere i protagonisti di molti romanzi stranieri. Titubanze, tentennamenti, dubbi ... persino il racconto della sua discesa nell'inferno di una depressione, con attacchi di panico e crisi di pianto! Non svolge indagini che non gli competono, il nostro Guerrieri, si "limita" a cercare di fare il suo lavoro al
meglio delle sue capacità. E diventa appassionante persino la sua arringa finale, in cui ci dimostra quanto padroneggi bene la lingua italiana! Dicevamo della crisi dell'avvocato Guerrieri, avvocato penalista che, in una Bari prima fredda e poi rovente, esercita la professione "capitatagli per sbaglio" senza troppa voglia e convinzione. La "metamorfosi"
inizia quando, davanti all'ennesimo furfante pieno di soldi da difendere, capisce che il suo lavoro gli dava un vago senso di nausea In effetti... Ha fatto assolvere spacciatori, truffatori, medici incompetenti e vive una relazione stanca con la moglie Sara, che, stanca di sentirsi presa in giro, gli chiede il divorzio, dicendogli che era diventato un uomo
mediocre Dopo gli attacchi di panico e le crisi di pianto incontrollate, uno psichiatra gli spiega che la sua è una sindrome da adattamento, una specie di incapacità di fronteggiare i cambiamenti della vita. Deciso a reagire, per lo meno per non far scontare ai suoi clienti il suo stato, si trova un giorno davanti una specie di principessa nubiana. Abagiage
Deheba chiede all'avvocato di difendere il suo fidanzato, il senegalese Abdou Thiam. Subito Guerrieri pensa ad un'accusa per spaccio. Invece è molto peggio: "il suo compagno non era stato arrestato per droga ma per il sequestro e l'omicidio di un bambino di nove anni" Lei è un'agronoma, a Bari per un corso di perfezionamento, mentre Abdou è un
maestro elementare regolarmente in Italia, dove spera di poter studiare pedagogia Guerrieri accetta svogliatamente quel caso ma, dopo il primo incontro con Thiam, qualcosa scatta dentro di lui: Sono queste parole e il tono con cui vengono dette a sconvolgere Guerrieri, pure abituato a clienti che proclamano la loro innocenza! Ma qualcosa gli dice
che Abdou non sta mentendo e, contro ogni logica, decide di rifiutare il patteggiamento e andare al processo... Imparerà che per prendersi cura degli altri bisogna cominciare ad occuparsi di se stessi e scoprirà che, anche nei momenti più bui, c'è sempre la possibilità di scoprire un piccolo bagliore che rischiari la via! Tra razzismo e lassismo,
preconcetti e false credenze, Guerrieri dovrà provare a demolire "il castello accusatorio" solo con la logica e ... il vocabolario! Io non amo i legal thriller, che trovo noiosi e prevedibili, ma Carofiglio riesce a conquistarmi anche più di venti anni dopo! Ve lo consiglio VOTO: 8/10 Pubblicità Pubblicità Il romanzo "Testimone inconsapevole", scritto da
Gianrico Carofiglio, è stato pubblicato per la prima volta nel 2002 da Sellerio Editore. L'autore, un magistrato con la passione della "scrittura", ha ricevuto per questa sua opera il Premio del Giovedì "Marisa Rusconi" ed altri diversi riconoscimenti. Il romanzo è un giallo giudiziario o si potrebbe definire un legal-thriller, poiché narra lo sviluppo di un
processo penale. Suddiviso in tre parti, ha come protagonista Guido Guerrieri, un avvocato che sta vivendo una profonda crisi interiore accresciuta, anche, dalla separazione dalla moglie Sara. Solo l'incontro con la nuova vicina di casa, Margherita, riuscirà a portare un po' di pace e serenità nella sua vita privata. Guido non è più interessato al suo
lavoro, che fino a poco tempo prima era stato fonte di stimolo ed ispirazione per lui. Ha paura dei luoghi chiusi, come l'ascensore, e soffre d'insonnia. Un giorno, nel suo compagno Thiam Abdou dall'accusa di omicidio. Guido, prima incerto sull'accettare o meno
l'incarico, decide di incontrare Thiam per interrogarlo e per parlare dei capi di accusa. Inizia così un lavoro difficile alla ricerca di prove scagionanti, fino a quando, a pochi giorni dall'ultima udienza, Guido deciderà di basare la sua arringa finale sul concetto della "verosimile" successione dei fatti, evidenziando come sia incerta la loro ricostruzione,
marcando così il divario fra possibilità e certezza e riuscendo, quindi, a far scagionare definitivamente Thiam dall'accusa di omicidio. Nel romanzo è presente un linguaggio, in alcune parti, prettamente giuridico. Nonostante ciò, il lettore è coinvolto nella lettura, poiché la narrazione è piacevole e fluida. Questo libro è particolarmente interessante,
perché la tematica pone l'accento sulle difficoltà e le fragilità di un uomo di legge e sul pregiudizio che si evidenzia, quando ci si deve rapportare con uno straniero o quando si deve rapportare con uno straniero della nostra c
and others from regions influenced by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of
brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper; and printing with woodblocks or moveable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Archive By email More
featured articles About Fanciful illustration of Donus II ... that Pope Donus II (pictured) never existed, despite being praised for his honorable conduct by later historians? ... that Misato Haga began her career as a grid girl before she led her own motor racing team?
Garcés provided a comical counterpoint to "child prodigy" protagonists in many 1960s musical comedy films? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with the steam corvette Gefle was the ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with the ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with the ship of the Swedish
Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtag 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 II with the song "Wasted Love", wins
Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of
Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with
African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23
May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the
emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula
the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum. S
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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 Indonesia Bahasa Melayu
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Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro. January 21 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro. January 21 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro. January 21 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 22 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro. January 21 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 22 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 24 - After 45 years' reign, dies in the Forbidden City of China.
Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of
Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and
the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of
Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 - Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots,
marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is
forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the
Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 - At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in
Japan. September 29 - The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translations into Welsh: The New Testament is first
published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku
10) - In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa)
issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our
Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that
Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds F
the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob van
Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of
Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Holstein-Schauenburg and D
(bapt.) - Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1596) April 26 - Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East
India Company (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1630) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August
15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1620) August 21 - Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1623) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636)
September 24 - Martin Fréminet, French painter (d. 1619) October 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1599) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626)
November 7 - Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide
 Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu,
 Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 - Eva von Trott, German
noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 - Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 - Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 - Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Ric
de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 - Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 - Marin Držić, Croatian
writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 - Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1507) August 3 - Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 1 - Pietro Carnesecchi,
Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyō (b. 1538) date
unknown Thomas Beccon, English Protestant reformer (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia
University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random House. p. 255. ISBN 978-0-09-952707-7. ^ Julian Goodare, 'The Ainslie Bond', Kings, Lords and Men in Scotland and Britain, 1300-1625 (Edinburgh, 2014), pp. 15, 301-319. ^ William Simpson (2001). The Reign of Elizabeth
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and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 15th century 16th century 16th century 15th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 15th century 15th century 16th century 16t
Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher
technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over
the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople,
known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a
mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance. [2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement
would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century, Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconguista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals
Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas
the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both
the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European voyages of discovery in the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo d
Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara. [6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish
1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408
The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the
Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt
fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now
the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10]
1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of
 England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of
Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation.
March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the
Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach
showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in
Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West Africa and turns it into an empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade
with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzag visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes
the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysława is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysława is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire.
III of Poland and János Hunvadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta
Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient
kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the
Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana
ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of France.
1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen
Kuchkabal, 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans, 1461: 2 February - Battle of Workingt troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales, 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a
Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim
to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman
Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and
capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries
Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Hagg II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan.
1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev
Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of
Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478:
Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12]
The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Ugra river, Muscovy ga
the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his
translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the
Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of
Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad.
Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the
Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty
of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian wars lead to the Italian w
Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of
the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain,
Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yanez Pinzón encounters Brazil for Portugal
1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid
Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1400-1468), Who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the
Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of the historic inventions of historic inventions of the historic inventions of historic inventions of the historic inventions of hi
Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in
China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415
Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original
on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the
production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of
London. 12 (3/4). Cambridge University Press on behalf of School of Oriental and African Studies: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese
chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. ^ "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines".
Xinhuanet. Archived from the original on 16 August 2021. ^ a b c d e f g Ricklefs (1991), page 18. ^ "Shri Mahaprabhuji Shri Vallabhacharyaji Biography | Pushti Sanskar", pushtisanskar.org, Retrieved 23 February 2019. ^ Carating, Rodelio B.
Galanta, Raymundo G.; Bacatio, Clarita D. (23 April 2014). The Soils of the Philippines. Springer Science & Business. p. 31. ISBN 978-94-017-8682-9. Noorduyn, J. (2006). Three Old Sundanese poems. KITLV Press. p. 437. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Febvre, Lucien;
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4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-8020-6041-9 {{citation}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 15th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding
these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Caribbean Sea (links | edit) House of Romanov (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Suffolk (links | edit) Shooting sports (links | edit) Sikhs (links | edit) Sikhs (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare 
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