## Continue



## esc acs 2019 pdf download إرشادات

```
the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,664 articles in English Pound in 1918 Ezra Pound (1885-1972) was an American poet and critic, a major figure in the early modernist poetry movement, and a World War II collaborator in Fascist Italy. His works include Ripostes (1912), Hugh Selwyn Mauberley (1920), and the epican poet and critic, a major figure in the early modernist poetry movement, and a World War II collaborator in Fascist Italy. His works include Ripostes (1912), and the epican poet and critic, a major figure in the early modernist poetry movement, and a World War II collaborator in Fascist Italy. His works include Ripostes (1912), and the epican poet and critic, a major figure in the early modernist poetry movement, and a World War II collaborator in Fascist Italy.
poem The Cantos (c. 1917-1962). Pound helped shape the work of contemporaries such as H.D., Robert Frost, T. S. Eliot, Ernest Hemingway, and James Joyce. He moved to Italy in 1924, where he embraced Benito Mussolini's Italian fascism and supported Adolf Hitler. During World War II, Pound recorded hundreds of radio propaganda broadcasts
 attacking the United States, praising the Holocaust in Italy, and urging American soldiers to surrender. In 1945 Pound was captured and ruled mentally unfit to stand trial. While confined for over 12 years at a psychiatric hospital, his The Pisan Cantos (1948) was awarded the Bollingen Prize for Poetry, causing great controversy. Released in 1958, he
returned, unrepentant, to Italy, where he died in 1972. (Full article...) Recently featured: Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Cher Archive By email More featured articles About Bust of a Chinese gentleman ... that a bust of a Chinese gentleman for a streaming service has been
 blamed for causing arguments and domestic violence? ... that Darko Pešić ran the 100-metre race at the 2024 Summer Olympics with a broken foot? ... that the chimney in a work by Herman Melville has been described as a "a bastion of phallic, assertive, and aggressive masculinity"? ... that Robert Brodribb Hammond established the Sydney suburb of
Hammondville to house families made homeless by the Great Depression? ... that Lou Romanoli ran a semi-pro baseball team whose attendances sometimes exceeded that of a nearby MLB team? ... that an Antiguan man who escaped from custody in Canada is suspected
of stealing a yacht and sailing it directly into Hurricane Larry? ... that junior archaeologists used to ask John Papadimitriou to walk over their sites for good luck? Archive Start a new 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. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD,
one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Duncan Campbell Nominate an article May 23: Aromanian National Day Louis of
 Nassau 1568 - The Dutch Revolt broke out when rebels led by Louis of Nassau (pictured) invaded Friesland at the Battle of Heiligerlee. 1873 - The North-West Mounted Police, the forerunner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was established to bring law and order to and assert Canadian sovereignty over the Northwest Territories. 1934 - During a
 strike against the Electric Auto-Lite company in Toledo, a fight began between nearly 10,000 American strikers and sheriff's deputies, later involving the Ohio National Guard. 1999 - Professional wrestler Owen Hart died immediately before a World Wrestling Federation match after dropping 70 feet (21 m) onto the ring during a botched entrance. Ignaz
Moscheles (b. 1794)Franz Xaver von Baader (d. 1841)David Lewis (d. 1981)Luis Posada Carriles (d. 2018) More anniversaries: May 22 May 23 May 24 Archive By email List of days of the year About Entrance sign to Mojave National Preserve There are 21 protected areas of the United States designated as national preserves. They were established by an
 act of Congress to protect areas that have resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resource-extractive activities such as hunting may be permitted, provided their natural values are preserved. Eleven national preserves are co-managed with national parks or national monuments; because hunting is forbidden in
 those units, preserves provide a similar level of protection from development but allow hunting and in some cases grazing. National preserves are located in eleven states; Alaska is home to ten of them, including the largest, Noatak National preserves are located in eleven states; Alaska is home to ten of them, including the largest, Noatak National preserves.
except Tallgrass Prairie permit hunting in accordance with local regulations. (Full list...) Recently featured: 76th Primetime Emmy Awards Historic places in Mackenzie District Seattle Reign FC seasons Archive More featured lists The Cocoanuts is a 1929 pre-Code musical comedy film starring the Marx Brothers (Groucho, Harpo, Chico, and Zeppo).
Produced for Paramount Pictures by Walter Wanger, who is not credit more than one director (Robert Florey and Joseph Santley), it was adapted to the screen by Morrie Ryskind from the musical play by George S. Kaufman. Five of the film's adapted to the screen by Morrie Ryskind from the musical play by George S. Kaufman. Five of the film's adapted to the screen by Morrie Ryskind from the musical play by George S. Kaufman.
tunes were composed by Irving Berlin, including "When My Dreams Come True", sung by Oscar Shaw and Mary Eaton. Principal photography began on February 4, 1929, at the Rialto Theatre in New York. Film credit: Robert Florey and Joseph Santley Recently featured: In the Loge Black-
crowned barwing Rhina Aguirre Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia movement.
 Teahouse - Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit
 organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikipuoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library
 WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning 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 فارسى Deutsch Español العربية
Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bah
 May 23: Battle of Heiligerlee 1568 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments and disestablishments - Disestablishments -
calendarsGregorian calendar1568MDLXVIIIAb urbe condita2321Armenian calendar101764 for Eliz. 1 - 11 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2112Burmese calendar2112Burmese calendar7076-7077Chinese calendar7076-70
(Fire Rabbit) 4265 or 4058 — to —戊辰年 (Earth Dragon) 4266 or 4059Coptic calendar 1284-1285Discordian calendar 2734Ethiopian calendar 1560-1561Hebrew calendar 1560Hebrew calendar
calendar975-976Japanese calendarEiroku 11(永禄 1 1年)Javanese calendar1487-1488Julian calendar1568MDLXVIIIKorean calendar3901Minguo calendar2110-2111Tibetan calendar110btan calendar1487-1488Julian calendar1487-1488Julian calendar1568MDLXVIIIKorean calendar2110-2111Tibetan calendar2110-2111Tibetan calendar344 before ROC民前344年Nanakshahi calendar1487-1488Julian calendar1568MDLXVIIIKorean calendar3901Minguo calendar344 before ROC民前344年Nanakshahi calendar3901Minguo calend
 542 Year 1568 (MDLXVIII) was a leap year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar. May: Mary, Queen of Scots, flees to England. January 6 - In the Eastern Hungarian Kingdom, the delegates of Unio Trium Nationum to the Diet of Torda convene in a session that ends on January 13, during which freedom of religion is debated. January 28 - The Edict of
Torda, Europe's first declaration of religious freedom, is adopted by the Kingdom of Hungary. February 7 - Members of a Spanish expedition, commanded by Álvaro de Mendaña de Neira, become the first Europeans to see the Solomon Islands, landing at Santa Isabel Island.[1][2] February 16 - Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, 3rd Duke of Alba, governor of
 the Spanish Netherlands issues an edict condemning to death those who rebel against Spanish authority to combat religious unrest. February 17 - Treaty of Adrianople (sometimes called the Peace of Adrianople): The Habsburgs agree to pay tribute to the Ottomans.[3][4] February 23 - Akbar the Great of the Mughal Empire captures the massive Chittor
 Fort in northern India after a siege that began on October 23, 1567.[5][6] February 28 - French Huguenots begin the Second War of Religion in France.[9] Again Catherine de' Medici and Charles IX make substantial concessions to the
 Huguenots. April 23 - Eighty Years' War: The Battle of Dahlen takes place in the Duchy of Jülich near the modern-day Rheindahlen borough in the German city of Mönchengladbach, North Rhine-Westphalia. Spanish troops, commanded by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The
 deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, escapes from Lochleven Castle. May 13 - Marian civil war in Scotland: Battle of Langside - The forces of Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by a confederacy of Scottish Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, regent of Scots, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotts, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotts, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotts, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotts, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotts, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotts, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotts, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotts Protestants under James Stewart Regent of Scotts Protestants under James Stewart Regent Regent Protestants under James Regent Regent Protestants under James Regent Regen
Firth from Scotland to England[12] but on May 19 is placed in custody in Carlisle Castle on the orders of Queen Elizabeth I of England, her cousin. May 23 - Battle of Heiligerlee: Troops under Louis of Nassau, brother of William the Silent, defeat a smaller loyalist force under the Duke of Arenberg, in an attempt to invade the Northern Netherlands. This
 effectively begins the Eighty Years' War.[13] June 1 - A mass execution is carried out in the Spanish Netherlands at Sablon, near Brussels, as 18 persons who signed the Compromise of Nobles on April 5, 1566, are beheaded.[14] June 13 - Thomas Lancaster is consecrated as the Archbishop of Armagh, spiritual leader of the Church of Ireland, succeeding
Archbishop Adam Loftus. June 27 - Ottoman Dionigi Galeni, is appointed as the Ottoman Algeria by the Sultan Selim II. July 21 - Battle of Jemmingen: The main Spanish army of the Duke of Alba utterly defeats Louis of Nassau's invading army in the Northeastern Netherlands.
[15] August 18 - The Third War of Religion begins in France, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Royalists to capture Condé and Coligny, the Huguenot leaders. September 24 - Battle of San Juan de Ulúa (Anglo-Spanish War): In the Gulf of Mexico, a Spanish fleet forces English privateers under John Hawkins to end their campaign.[16] September 29 -
The Swedish king Eric XIV is deposed by his half-brothers John and Charles.[17] John proclaims himself king John III the next day. October 5 - William the Silent invades the southeastern Netherlands.[18] October 5 - William the Silent invades the southeastern Netherlands.[18] October 18 — Ashikaga Yoshiaki is installed as Shōgun, beginning the Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.[19][20] October 20 - Battle of Jodoigne:
 Spanish forces under the Duke of Alba destroy William the Silent's rearguard and William abandons his offensive.[21] November 12 - Dutch rebels commanded by William the Silent defeat Spanish Habsburg troops led by Sancho d'Avila in the battle of Le Quesnoy in northern France. November 22 - The second treaty of Roskilde is signed between
 representatives of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of Sweden to end the Northern Seven Years' War. Sweden cedes the Duchy of Estonia (Estland) to Danish control. November 27 - Burmese-Siamese War: Dispatched by King Bayinnaung, 55,000 Burmese troops arrive at Phitsanulok (in modern-day Thailand) and drive back the attack by armies
 from the Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya to put down the rebellion by Ayutthayan King Maha Chakkraphat[22] December 24 - The Morisco Revolt against King Philip II of Spain begins as Aben Humeya (formerly Fernando de Válor) is proclaimed as King of the Granadan rebels. December 28 - Ludwig III
 becomes the Duke of Württemberg in German Bavaria after the death of his father, Christoph. The Russo-Turkish War begins in Astrakhan. Álvaro I succeeds his stepfather Henrique I as ruler of the Kingdom without interruption until May 1622. Polybius' The Histories are first translated into
 English, by Christopher Watson. [24] Pope Urban VIII January 6 - Henri Spondanus, French historian (d. 1643) [25] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1607) January 30 - Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess
 (d. 1636) February 2 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1622)[28] February 11 - Honoré d'Urfé, French writer (d. 1646)[32] March 16 - Juan Martínez Montañés, Spanish sculptor (d. 1649)[31] March 28 - Johannes Polyander, Dutch theologian (d. 1646)[32] March 30 - Henry Wotton,
 English author and diplomat (d. 1639)[33] April 5 - Pope Urban VIII (d. 1644)[34] April 17 - George Brooke, English aristocrat (d. 1603)[35] April 21 - Frederick II, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (d. 1587)[36] April 27 - George Brooke, English aristocrat (d. 1603)[37] May 9 - Guglielmo Caccia, Italian painter
(d. 1625) May 11 - Christian I, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, German prince of the House of Ascania (d. 1630)[38] May 17 - Anna Vasa of Sweden, Swedish princess (d. 1625)[40] June 6 - Sophie of Brandenburg, Regent of Saxony (1591-1601) (d. 1622)[41] June 25 - Gunilla Bielke,
Queen of Sweden (d. 1597)[42] July 1 - Philip Sigismund of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, German Catholic bishop (d. 1634)[43] August 27 - Hercule, Duke of Montbazon (d. 1634)[43] September 3 - Adriano Banchieri, Italian composer (d. 1634)[43] September 5 - Tommaso Campanella, Italian theologian and poet (d. 1639)[46] October 2 - Marino Ghetaldi,
Croatian mathematician and physicist (d. 1626)[47] October 18 - Henry Wallop, English politician (d. 1642)[48] November 17 - Jonathan Trelawny, English politician (d. 1604)[49] date unknown Nikolaus Ager, French botanist (d. 1634)[50] John
 Welsh of Ayr, Scottish Presbyterian leader[51] Edward Chichester, 1st Viscount Chichester (d. 1648)[52] Nakagawa Hidemasa, Japanese military leader (d. 1592) Fernando de Alva Cortés Ixtlilxóchitl, Mexican historian (d. 1648)[53] Gervase Markham, English poet and writer (d. 1637)[54] Robert Wintour, English conspirator (executed 1606) Wei
Zhongxian, Grand Secretary of China (d. 1627)[55] Ōtsu Ono, Japanese woman poet, koto, and writer (believed to have learned how to write from Nobutada Konoe) (d. 1631) Albert, Duke of Prussia January 26 - Lady Catherine Grey, Countess of Hertford (b. 1540)[56] February 15 - Hendrick van Brederode, Dutch reformer (b. 1531)[57] March 19 -
 Elizabeth Seymour, Lady Cromwell, English noblewoman (b.c. 1518) March 20 (plague) Albert, Duke of Prussia (b. 1529)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nas
Michele Saraceni, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1498)[62] May 6 - Bernardo Salviati, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1522)[64] May 23 - Jean de Ligne, Duke of Arenberg (b. 1522)[65] June 3 - Andrés de Urdaneta, Spanish explorer (b. 1508)[66] June 5 Lamoral, Count of Egmont, Flemish statesman (b. 1522)[67] Philip
de Montmorency, Count of Horn (b. c. 1524)[68] June 11 - Henry V, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Prince of Wolfenbüttel 1514-1568 (b. 1489)[70] July 6 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1507)[71] July 7 - William Turner, British ornithologist and botanist (b. 1508)[72] July 24 - Carlos, Prince of Wolfenbüttel 1514-1568 (b. 1489)[69] July 1 - Levinus Lemnius, Dutch writer (b. 1507)[70] July 6 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1507)[71] July 7 - William Turner, British ornithologist and botanist (b. 1508)[72] July 24 - Carlos, Prince of Wolfenbüttel 1514-1568 (b. 1489)[69] July 1 - Levinus Lemnius, Dutch writer (b. 1507)[70] July 6 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1507)[70] July 7 - William Turner, British ornithologist and botanist (b. 1508)[70] July 6 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 7 - William Turner, British ornithologist and botanist (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1508)[70] July 8 - Johannes Oporinus
Asturias, son of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[73] August 15 - Stanislaus Kostka, Polish saint (b. 1550)[74] August 21 - Jean Parisot de Valette, 49th Grandmaster of the Knights Hospitaller (b. 1495)[75] August 23 - Thomas Wharton, 1st Baron 
Pehrsönernas moder, influential Swedish courtier (b. year unknown) September 22 - Jöran Persson, Swedish politician (b. c. 1530) (executed)[78] October 14 - Jacques Arcadelt, Flemish composer (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b.
1517)[81] October 28 - Ashikaga Yoshihide, Japanese shōgun (b. 1538) November 6 - Anna of Brunswick-Lüneburg, duchess consort of Pomerania (b. 1502)[82] November 9 - John Radcliffe, English politician (b. 1539)[83] December 24 - Henry V, Burgrave of Plauen (b. 1533)[85]
 (b. 1511)[89] ^ "Alvaro de Mendaña de Neira, 1542?-1595". Princeton University Library. Retrieved February 8, 2013. ^ "Solomon Islands". www.un.int. Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ Setton, Kenneth Meyer (1984). The Papacy and the Levant, 1204-1571. American Philosophical Society. p. 922. ISBN 978-0-87169-162-0. Retrieved December 5, 2023. ^
A.D. (Mateshwari, 1976) Mathur, R. S. (1985). Relations of Hadas with Mughal Emperors, 1568-1720 A.D. Deputy Publications. p. 53. Retrieved December 6, 2023. Mathur, R. S. (1985). Relations of Hadas with Mughal Emperors, 1568-1720 A.D. Deputy Publications. p. 53. Retrieved December 6, 2023. Mathur, R. S. (1985). Relations of Hadas with Mughal Emperors, 1568-1720 A.D. Deputy Publications. p. 53. Retrieved December 6, 2023. Mathur, R. S. (1985). Relations of Hadas with Mughal Emperors, 1568-1720 A.D. Deputy Publications. p. 53. Retrieved December 6, 2023. Mathur, R. S. (1985). Relations of Hadas with Mughal Emperors, 1568-1720 A.D. Deputy Publications. p. 53. Retrieved December 6, 2023. Mathur, R. S. (1985). Relations of Hadas with Mughal Emperors, 1568-1720 A.D. Deputy Publications. p. 53. Retrieved December 6, 2023. Mathur, R. S. (1985). Relations of Hadas with Mughal Emperors, 1568-1720 A.D. Deputy Publications. p. 53. Retrieved December 6, 2023. Mathur, R. S. (1985). Mathur, R. S. (1985). Retrieved December 6, 2023. Mathur, R. S
 History of the Rise of the Huguenots of France. Hodder and Stoughton. p. 231. Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ Roberts, Penny (2013). "Phases of Peace". Peace and Authority during the French Religious Wars c.1560-1600. Palgrave Macmillan UK. pp. 29-50. doi:10.1057/9781137326751_3. ISBN 978-1-137-32675-1. Retrieved December 5, 2023. ^ John Control of the Religious Wars c.1560-1600. Palgrave Macmillan UK. pp. 29-50. doi:10.1057/9781137326751_3. ISBN 978-1-137-32675-1. Retrieved December 5, 2023. ^ Roberts, Penny (2013). "Phases of Peace".
Lothrop Motley, The Rise of the Dutch Republic: A History (Harper & Brothers, 1883) p.160 ^ Peter G. B. McNeill; Hector L. MacQueen (1996). Atlas of Scottish History to 1707. Scottish History to 1707.
 Review. 38 (38): 195-218. doi:10.3366/inr.1987.38.38.195. Retrieved December 5, 2023. ^ Marco van der Hoeven (1997). Exercise of Arms: Warfare in the Netherlands, 1568-1648. Brill. p. 57. ISBN 90-04-10727-4. ^ Louis Verniers, Un millénaire d'histoire de Bruxelles. Des origines à 1830 (A. De Boeck, 1965) p.227 ^ Jaques, Tony (November 30, 2006)
1860 (in Spanish). Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos. p. 13. ISBN 978-970-701-761-0. Retrieved December 6, 2023. ^ Williamson, David (1988). Debrett's kings and queens of Europe. Exter: Webb & Bower. p. 124. ISBN 978-0-86350-194-4. Retrieved December 6, 2023. ^ Lovett, A. W. (1986). Early Habsburg Spain, 1517-1598. Oxford
L. Bongard (1992). The Harper Encyclopedia of Military Biography. HarperCollins. p. 800. ISBN 978-0-06-270015-5. ^ Hmannan chronicle, Vol. 2, p.403) ^ Thornton, John K. (2018). "Soyo and Kongo: The Undoing of the Kingdom's Centralization". The Kongo Kingdom: The Origins, Dynamics and Cosmopolitan Culture of an African Polity. Cambridge
 University Press. pp. 103-122. ISBN 978-1-108-47418-4. Retrieved December 8, 2023. Polybius (1979). The Rise Of The Roman Empire. Penguin. p. 36. Wetzer, H. J. (1864). Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la théologie catholique (in French). Gaume. p. 367. Retrieved December 8, 2023. Pharmazeutische Zeitung, vereinigt mit Apotheker-Zeitung (in French).
German). Govi-Verlag Pharmazeutischer Verlag GmbH. 1957. p. 1326. Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ Das Reformationszeitalter (in German). Dresden: LS Ehlermann. 1886. p. 142. Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ Germa, Bernard (1904).
 L'Astrée d'Honoré d'Urfé: sa composition - son influence (in French). E. Privat. p. 13. Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani". Treccani". Treccani". Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani". Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani". Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani". Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani". Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani". Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani". Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani". Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani". Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ "LUIGI Gonzaga, santo - Treccani (in
84-86080-04-4. Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ Johannes Polyander: een dienaar van kerk en universiteit (in Dutch). BRILL. December 24, 2018. p. 8. ISBN 978-90-04-38189-6. Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ Sharp, Robert Farquharson (1904). A Dictionary of English Authors, Biographical and Bibliographical. K. Paul, Trench, Trübner. p. 305. ISBN 978-0
87821-045-9. Retrieved December 8, 2023. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) ^ "URBANO VIII". Treccani (in Italian). Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ McKeen, David (1986). A Memory of Honour: The Life of William Brooke, Lord Cobham. Institut für Anglistik und Amerikanistik, Universität Salzburg. p. 162. Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^
 Hansen, Johann Friedrich (1770). Vollständigere Staatsbeschreibung des Herzogthums Schleswig (in German). Korte. p. 192. Retrieved December 8, 2023. ^ Deinet, Klaus (July 15, 2020). Christian I. von Anhalt-Bernburg (1568).
 1630): Eine Biographie des Scheiterns (in German). Kohlhammer Verlag. p. 17. ISBN 978-3-17-038317-3. Retrieved December 8, 2023. Norrman, David Emanuel (1978). Sigismund Vasa och hans regering i Polen (1587-1632) (in Swedish). Norstedt. p. 23. ISBN 978-91-1-783362-6. Retrieved December 10, 2023. Miscellanea di storia italiana (in Italian)
 Bocca. 1869. p. 326. Retrieved December 10, 2023. Allgemeine deutsche Biographie ...: Senckenberg (in German). Duncker & Humblot. 1892. p. 689. Retrieved December 10, 2023. Petrieved December 10, 2023. Senskt biographie ...: Senckenberg (in German). Duncker & Humblot. 1892. p. 689. Retrieved December 10, 2023. Senskt biographie ...: Senckenberg (in German). Duncker & Humblot. 1892. p. 689. Retrieved December 10, 2023. Senskt biographie ...: Senckenberg (in German). Duncker & Humblot. 1892. p. 689. Retrieved December 10, 2023. Senskt biographie ...: Senskt biographie .
Littlefield. p. 32. ISBN 978-1-5381-2434-5. Retrieved December 10, 2023. ^ Germana Ernst (March 16, 2010). Tommaso Campanella: The Book and the Body of Nature. Springer Science & Business Media. p. 2. ISBN 978-90-481-3126-6. ^ "Marino Ghetaldi - Biography". Maths History. Retrieved December 10, 2023. ^ "WALLOP, Henry (1568-1642), of
Farleigh Wallop, Hants. | History of Parliament Online". www.historyofparliamentonline.org. Retrieved December 10, 2023. ^ Rowe, Joshua Brooking (1906). A History of Plympton St. Thomas, in the County of Plympton St. Thomas, in the County of Plympton Erle: The Castle and Manor of Plympton, and of the Ecclesiastical Parish of Plympton St. Thomas, in the County St. Th
 Plehn, Larissa (1992). Hexenkräuter oder Arznei: die Abtreibungsmittel im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert (in German). Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft. p. 107. ISBN 978-3-8047-1200-3. Retrieved December 10, 2023. ^ Young, James (1866). Life of John Welsh, Minister of Ayr: Including Illustrations of the Contemporary Ecclesiastical History of Scotland
 and France. J. Maclaren. p. 9. Retrieved December 10, 2023. Cokayne, George Edward (1913). The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom: Canonteign to Cutts. St. Catherine Press, Limited. p. 198. Retrieved December 10, 2023. Cayne, Bernard S. (1981). The Encyclopedia Americana. Grolier. p. 634.
ISBN 978-0-7172-0112-9. Retrieved December 10, 2023. ^ "Markham, Gervase". Oxford University Press. 2004. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/18065. Retrieved December 10, 2023. (Subscription or UK public library membership required.) ^ McMahon, Keith (2014). "The Potent Eunuch: The Story of Wei
Zhongxian". Journal of Chinese Literature and Culture. 1 (1-2): 1-28. doi:10.1215/23290048-2749359. S2CID 162821741. Retrieved December 10, 2023. ^ Robert Stedall (July 26, 2012). The Challenge to the Crown: Volume I: The Struggle for Influence in the Reign of Mary Queen of Scots 1542-1567. Book Guild Publishing. p. 157. ISBN 978-1-84624-646
3. ^ Brink, Jan ten (1882). De eerste jaren der Nederlandsche revolutie (1555-1568) (in Dutch). Elsevier. p. 208. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Hartmann, Stefan (2008). Herzog Albrecht von Preussen und Livland (1565-1570): Regesten aus dem Herzoglichen Briefarchiv (in German). Böhlau Verlag Köln Weimar. p. 145. ISBN 978-3-412-20176-0.
 Retrieved December 11, 2023. A Hale, Sarah Josepha Buell (1857). A Cyclopædia of Female Biography ... [A revised abridgement, with additions, of "Woman's Record".] Edited by H.G. Adams. London: Groombridge & Sons. p. 44. Retrieved December 11, 2023. Beausar, Nicolaas Godfried (1852). Nederland (in Dutch). Verkonteren. p. 64. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
December 11, 2023. "The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church - Biographical Dictionary - Consistory of November 20, 1551". cardinals.fiu.edu. Retrieved December 11, 2023. "The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church - Biographical Dictionary - Consistory of November 20, 1551". cardinals.fiu.edu. Retrieved December 11, 2023. "The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church - Biographical Dictionary - Consistory of November 20, 1551".
 February 26, 1561". cardinals.fiu.edu. ^ Histoire de Lorraine (in French). Chez A. Leseure. 1757. p. cxcix. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Aa, A. J. van der (1841). Geschied- en Aadrijkskundige Beschrijving van het Koningrijk der Nederlanden en het Groothertogdom. Luxemburg (in Dutch). J. Noorduyn and Son. p. 308. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
Duro, Cesáreo Fernández (1896). Armada española desde la unión de los reinos de Castilla y de León (in Spanish). Sucesores de Rivadeneyra. p. 249. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Fagel, Raymond (October 1, 2021). Protagonists of War: Spanish Army Commanders and the Revolt in the Low Countries. Leuven University Press. p. 52. ISBN 978-94-6270
287-5. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ "Horn". dutchrevolt.leiden.edu. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eerste helft der zestiende eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus Lemnius en Zierikzee in de eeuw (in Dutch). Altorffer. p. 15. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Nagtglas, F. (1869). Levinus en Zie
Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Deutschland: Neuere Zeit (in German). R. Oldenbourg. 1883. p. 158. Retrieved December 11, 2023. (Subscription or UK public library membership
required.) ^ Sarmiento, Francisco Javier Puerto (2022). El Príncipe Don Carlos de Austria: Un hombre desesperado. Historia y Leyenda (in Spanish). Editorial Sanz Y Torres S.l. p. 216. ISBN 978-84-18316-64-7. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Podręczna encyklopedya kościelna (in Polish). Skład głowny w Księgarni Gebethnera i S ka. 1913. p. 75
doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/29172. Retrieved December 12, 2023. (Subscription or UK public library membership required.) ^ Acuña, Manuela Josefa Reynoso (1963). Algunos aspectos de la reforma cristiana en España, en el siglo XVI (in Spanish). Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. p. 60. Retrieved December 12, 2023. ^ "Jöran Persson - Svenskt
 Biografiskt Lexikon". sok.riksarkivet.se. Retrieved December 12, 2023. St. James Press; Anthony Levi; Retired Professor of French Anthony Levi; Retried Professor of French Anthony Levi (1992). Guide to French Anthony Levi (1992). Guide to French Anthony Levi (1992). Guide to French Anthony Levi; Retried Professor of French Anthony Levi (1992). Guide to French Anthony Levi (1992)
p. 18. ISBN 978-1-5381-2434-5. Retrieved December 12, 2023. Freytag, Hermann (1903). Die Preussen auf der Universität Wittenberg und die nichtpreussischen Schüler Wittenberg und die nichtpreussischen Wittenberg und die nichtpreussische W
 p. 70. Retrieved December 12, 2023. ^ "RADCLIFFE, Sir John (1539-68), of Old Cleeve, Som. | History of Parliament Online". www.historyofparliamentonline.org. Retrieved December 12, 2023. ^ Nicholas, Lucy R.; Law, Ceri (November 23, 2020). Roger Ascham and His Sixteenth-Century World. BRILL. p. 296. ISBN 978-90-04-38228-2. Retrieved
BRILL. July 1, 2019. p. 102. ISBN 978-90-04-38646-4. Retrieved December 12, 2023. A Krahn, Cornelius (December 6, 2012). Dutch Anabaptism: Origin, Spread, Life and Thought (1450-1600). Springer. p. 230. ISBN 978-94-015-0609-0. Retrieved December 12, 2023. Bibliography of the History of Medicine. U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine. 1964. p. 12. Retrieved pecember 12, 2023. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 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: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 16th century 15th ce
1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1430s 1450s 1450s 1460s 
 Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century
includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many 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. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of
 Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the
 migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance. [2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The
 division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and
returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher
Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach 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 spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the 
collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire and the European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait
settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405:
The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: 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. 14115: 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. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave 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 Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 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 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 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 Arc begin in Rouen, France under the Siege of Orléans and Siege of Control of Co
 English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Svitrigaila 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, 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 African city of Benin, 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 Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes
of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya 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: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 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: The Battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating
Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The league of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461.
 founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, and his son Jasper Tudor, 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-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succee
 leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: 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 Axavacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance, 1470; The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Tatars of the Aztec Triple Alliance, 1471; The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Tatars of the Aztec Triple Alliance, 1470; The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Tatars of the Aztec Triple Alliance, 1470; The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Tatars of the Aztec Triple Alliance, 1470; The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Aztec Triple Alliance, 1470; The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Tatars of the Aztec Triple Alliance, 1470; The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Tatars of the Aztec Triple Alliance, 1470; The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Great defeat by the Tatars of the Aztec Triple Alliance, 1470; The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Tatars of the Aztec Triple Alliance, 1470; The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Great defeat by the Great defeat by the Aztec Triple Alliance, 1470; The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Great
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: 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 Great Horde. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and 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: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 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. 1492:
Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 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 city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 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 Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Vicente Yáñez 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 (1405-1468), 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:
Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. 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 is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the 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). Constantinople:
The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and 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: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312.
ISTOR 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 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 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 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 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 of the Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade of the Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade of the Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade of the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wa
 "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 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. 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; Martin, Henri-lean (1997), The Coming of the Book; The Impact of Printing 1450-1800, London; Verso, ISBN 1-85984-108-2 Eisenstein, Elizabeth L. (1980), The Printing
Press as an Agent of Change, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-866203-3. Harvey, L. P. (16 May 2005). Muslims in Spain, 1500 to 1614. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
ISBN 978-0-226-31963-6. Man, John (2002), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 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 978-0-7472-4504-9 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 978-0-7472-4504-9 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 978-0-8020-6041-9 {
/ Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 15th century External tools (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Levant
(links | edit) Romania (links | edit) House of Romanov (links | edit) Sarajevo (links | edit) Sikhs (links | edit) Sikhs (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th c
edit) 1st century (links | edit) 1st century (li
3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570 (links 
(links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/15th century"
```