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We are dedicated to bringing you the latest information on animals from around the world. Dive into the world of animals, discover new species, and learn fascinating facts about their habitats and behaviors. Enjoy your exploration! See All Of Our Animals From A-ZThe great grey owl (Strix nebulosa) is a very large owl and is considered to be the world's
largest species of owl by length. As its name suggests, the great grey owl is grey in colour and has a dense, fluffy plumage, a large head, and long wings and tail. The spectacled owl (Pulsatrix perspicillata) is a large owl found near to water in the tropical forests of Central and South America. The largest of the tropical owl species, this owl gets its name from
 "spectacles" of white feathers around their eyes and throat. The mottled owl (Strix virgata) is a medium sized owl that gets its name from its mottled brown head and back. Females are considerably larger than males, and this species shows the largest amount of sexual dimorphism of any species of owl. The California Condor, Gymnogyps californianus, is a
great testament to the efforts of those that conserve and protect our most endangered species. The Great Horned Owl, Bubo virginianus, is one of the most widely distributed and largest owls, native across the Americas. The Leafy Sea Dragon, scientifically known as 'Phycodurus eques', is a fascinating marine creature found only in the coastal waters around
 the south and south west of Australia. Have you ever heard of a Peacock Spider? These little arachnids are members of the 'Maratus' genus, and are not just your everyday spider. There are around 108 species known so far, but the vast majority have only recently been discovered and described in the last decade. The raven, belongs to the genus 'Corvus',
which is widely distributed across the globe. At one time it was considered to be a single species, but it is now accepted that there are 9 seperate species of bird belonging to the genus 'Corvus'. In many cultures and across history, they have been seen as symbols of intelligence and
adaptability. The Common Blackbird, or (Turdus merula) as it's known scientifically, is a common sight across a massive range in Europe, Asia and Northern Africa. Mammals are such a diverse group of warm-blooded vertebrates. They are characterized by the presence of mammary glands which produce milk for the nourishment of their young. They possess
hair or fur, and their brain regulates body temperature and circulatory system, including the four-chambered heart. Mammals range from tiny creatures like bats and mice to large, majestic animals such as elephants and whales. Learn MoreOur planet is home to an incredible variety of bird species, with estimates suggesting between 9,000 to 10,000 distinct
species spread across more than 227 bird families. These avian wonders exhibit a vast spectrum of colors and sizes, ranging from the imposing stature of ostriches to the diminutive presence of bee hummingbirds. Learn MoreReptiles are cold-blooded vertebrates that breathe air
and possess skin adorned with scales, distinguishing them from creatures with hair or feathers. Classified as tetrapods, these creatures have four feet, legs, or leg-like structures. Additionally, as amniotes that thrive in both
freshwater and marine environments around the world. They exhibit a stunning diversity in terms of size, shape, and coloration. Characterized by gills, scales, and often fins, fish have evolved various adaptations to survive in diverse aquatic habitats, from the deepest oceanic trenches to high-altitude streams. They play a crucial role in aquatic ecosystems
and have also been a significant source of food and recreation for humans for millennia. Learn MoreAmphibians are vertebrates (animals with backbones) who were actually the first four-limbed vertebrates to walk the Earth. They are cold-blooded, with their body temperature being regulated by their surrounding temperature.
in water and part on land, which is how they earned their name of "amphibian", from the Greek word meaning "double life". Learn MoreInsects are everywhere! They constitute over half of all known living entities on Earth. With over a million recognized species, countless others remain undiscovered. Classified under the Insecta class, these creatures are
primary arthropods - invertebrates without a backbone. They represent the most varied animal group on Earth and stand as some of the most adaptive and successful species that lack a vertebral column or backbone. This diverse group makes up the majority of all known animal species on
 Earth, ranging from the simple, microscopic organisms to complex, multi-cellular creatures. From the delicate butterflies to the industrious ants and from the mysterious jellyfish to the hard-shelled crabs, invertebrates exhibit an astonishing range of forms, functions, and habitats. Despite their lack of a backbone, their adaptability and variety underscore
the incredible evolutionary potential of life. Learn More Discover New and Exciting Animals From All Over The World Every day, we tirelessly add fresh animal profiles and gather data on creatures from every nook and cranny of our planet, ensuring you receive the most comprehensive and up-to-date encyclopedia of animals online. Our commitment is to
deliver unparalleled knowledge about the diverse species that share our world. Below we have links to animals showcase a diverse and majestic tapestry of wildlife, spanning from the arctic tundra to the vast desert landscapes
 African Animals - Africa teems with diverse wildlife, from majestic elephants and stealthy lions to vibrant bird species that grace its skies. Australian Animals - Australia boasts unique wildlife, from majestic elephants and stealthy lions to vibrant bird species that grace its skies. Australian Animals - Europe boasts a rich tapestry of wildlife. Among
 its 270 mammalian species, 78 are unique to the region. The skies are graced by over 800 bird species, while the landscapes come alive with 75 amphibian species, 56 of which are found nowhere else on Earth. Explore All Types of Animals By Letter Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially.
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have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of 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. A butterfly is a flying insect of the order 'Lepidoptera' means 'scaled wings'. This order belongs to the superfamily 'Hesperioidea' or 'Skippers' as they are commonly called. 'Skippers' as they are commonly called. 'Skippers' as they are commonly called. 'Skippers' as they are commonly called.'
eyes, stronger wing muscles and hooked-back antennae. Butterflies alone are called 'Papilionoidea'. Butterflies are distributed throughout the world except in the very cold and arid (dry) regions. There are an estimated
17,500 species of butterflies (Papilionoidea) out of about 180,000 species of Lepidoptera. Many butterflies have striking colors and patterns on their wings are actually transparent - it is the over-lapping scales that give them blacks and browns, but blues
greens, reds and iridescence are usually created not by pigments but the microstructure of the scales. Most species of butterfly are active during the day so they regularly attract attention. The diverse patterns formed by their brightly colored wings and their erratic yet graceful flight have made butterfly watching a popular hobby. You can hold a butterfly
very gently by its wings without harming it, although some are too fragile to be handled and may be damaged if not handled extremely gently. Some people say that when a butterfly lands on you it means good luck. The popular saying 'butterflies in the stomach' is used to describe when a person is nervous or worried. Butterflies sense the air for scents,
wind and nectar using their antennae. The antennae come in various shapes and colors. Vision is well developed in butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies and most species are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum. Butterflies are sensitive to the ultraviolet spectrum spectrum spectrum spectrum spectrum spectrum. Butterflies are spectrum sp
they eat it without a mouth? Well, instead of a mouth, they have a kind of long, straw-like structure called a 'proboscis' which enables them to drink juices and nectar. When this 'proboscis' is not being used, it is coiled-up like a garden hose. Butterflies feed primarily on nectar from flowers. Some also derive nourishment from pollen, tree sap, rotting fruit,
dung and dissolved minerals in wet sand or dirt. Butterflies play an important ecological role as pollinators. As adults, butterflies consume only liquids and these are sucked by means of their proboscis. They feed on nectar from flowers and also sip water from damp patches. This they do for water, for energy from sugars in nectar and for sodium and other
minerals which are vital for their reproduction. Several species of butterflies need more sodium than provided by nectar. They are attracted by human sweat. All butterflies have six legs and feet. In some species such as the Monarch Butterfly, the front pair of legs remains tucked up under the
body most of the time, and are difficult to see. The name of a male is referred to simply as a female is referred to simply as a female. The name of a male is referred to simply as a female is referred to simply as a female. The name of a female is referred to simply as a female is referred to simply as a female is referred to simply as a female.
and people, one record at a time! Discover how record breaking can elevate your brand presence, captivate audiences, and transform your story into record-breaking reality. Find out more An explanation of the butterfly life cycle, with pictures and facts. Butterflies aren't born as the large-winged, brightly-colored insects we see in our gardens and parks.
Instead, the life cycle of a butterfly involves four separate stages, during which the bodies of these familiar insects undergo a remarkable change known as metamorphosis. Although many insects have the same four-stage life cycle as butterflies, the emergence of an adult butterfly from its chrysalis is one of the most spectacular examples of this process.
(Further down the page we compare the life cycle of a butterfly with that of other insect groups.) Life Cycle In DetailEggsLarvaePupaeImagoComplete Metamorphosis (Holometabolism) Do All Butterflies Have The Same Life Cycle? Butterfly vs Moth Life CycleIncomplete Metamorphosis
(Hemimetabolism)Do All Insects Undergo Metamorphosis?Discover More with Active WildMonarch butterfly life cycle of a butterfly lays tiny, oval eggs on the leaves or stems of plants that will serve as food for her offspring. The eggs are attached to the plant with a glue-like substance
 secreted by the butterfly.Larva (Caterpillar): After hatching from the egg, the larva, commonly known as a caterpillar, emerges. This stage primarily involves feeding on plant material to grown, the caterpillar attaches itself to a suitable
structure (e.g., a leaf or stem) and forms a protective casing around itself called a chrysalis. Within this casing, it undergoes a remarkable transformation, known as metamorphosis is complete, the adult butterfly emerges from the chrysalis. It then expands and dries
its wings before flying off. The adult stage is primarily for reproduction, where the butterfly seeks a mate to begin the cycle anew. The plural forms of larva and pupa are larvae and pupae, respectively. Imago is a term used for the adult stage in an insect's life cycle. The word "imago" comes from the Latin for "image". The correct plural form of imago is
 "imagines", but "imagoes" is also used. The Stages Of The Butterfly Life Cycle In DetailEgg of the mission blue butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the initial stage in the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the life cycle of a butterfly eggs are the life cycle of a butterfly eggs ar
vary between species but they often possess intricate designs and patterns when observed closely. The outer protective layer of the egg is called the chorion, and it is permeated with tiny pores (known as aeropyles) to allow the developing embryo to breathe. Eggs of the caper white butterfly The location and coloration of the eggs, whether camouflaged or
conspicuous, typically serve as a defense mechanism against predators or as an adaptation to the environment. After a certain period of time, the caterpillar (larva) emerges from the egg, marking the next phase in the butterfly slife cycle. Question mark butterfly eggsMonarch butterfly caterpillar. Like all butterfly caterpillars, it has three pairs of true legs
towards the front of its body, plus a number of additional "prolegs" that can grip onto surfaces. Butterfly larvae, or caterpillars, are the second stage in the butterfly larvae, or caterpillars, are the second stage in the butterfly larvae, or caterpillars spend most of their time feeding on host plants, accumulating energy and nutrients for their upcoming transformation. Anise swallowtail
butterfly caterpillarTheir elongated, soft-bodied form is segmented and often adorned with various patterns, colors, hairs, or spikes. These features can serve as camouflage, deter predators, or indicate that they are unpalatable. Caterpillars have six true legs, plus a number of additional "prolegs" located further down the body. These fleshy stubs are
equipped with small hooks, known as "crochets" for gripping. Question mark butterfly species, the larval stage is the only stage in which the butterfly species, the larval stage is the only stage in which the butterfly will feed. As caterpillars grow, they undergo a series of molts, shedding their outer skin to accommodate their increasing size. Red Admiral Butterfly Caterpillar Towards the end of
this stage, the caterpillar stops eating and seeks a suitable site to progress to the pupal phase. Here, it will attach itself to a surface with silk (often hanging upside-down) and perform a final molt, revealing its pupal form. Monarch butterfly chrysalise (the translucent shell means that it is about to hatch) Butterfly pupae, or chrysalises, represent the
transformative third stage in a butterfly's life cycle. The chrysalis is typically hard and can vary in color, sometimes mimicking its cells and structures to form the adult butterfly. Comma butterfly chrysalis. Photo: gailhampshire, CC BY
2.0, via Wikimedia Commons (cropped / resized by ActiveWild.com)After the metamorphosis is complete, the mature butterfly emerges from the chrysalis Adult viceroy butterfly (North America)The imago stage of a butterfly's
life cycle refers to the fully developed adult phase. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, is ready for flight. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, is ready for flight. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, is ready for flight. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, is ready for flight. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, is ready for flight. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, is ready for flight. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, is ready for flight. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, is ready for flight. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, is ready for flight. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, is ready for flight. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, is ready for flight. In this stage, the butterfly emerges from the pupal case, and after spending its wings, and after spend
final stage of the butterfly life cycle is characterized by vibrant colors, patterns on the wings, and the iconic butterfly appearance. Butterflies employ a range of mating strategies to ensure reproductive success: Hilltopping: Males fly to the highest point in an area, such as a hill or a prominent tree, to wait for females. This elevated position makes them easily
visible to females. Pheromone Release: The butterfly releases chemical signals known as pheromones, to attract potential mates. Patrolling: Males fly around searching for receptive females. Once a female is located, courtship behaviors ensue. Lekking: The males of some species congregate in groups known as leks, displaying competitively to attract
females. Puddle Clubbing: Males of certain species gather at wet spots or puddles to ingest minerals are later transferred to females during mating as nuptial gifts, enhancing the survival of their offspring. Visual Displays: In some species, males perform aerial courtship displays to attract females. Once mated, the female butterfly will seek out
suitable host plants on which to lay her eggs, thereby complete metamorphosis, or holometabolism. It is not just butterfly, is known as complete metamorphosis. In fact, the majority of insects (including flies, bees, wasps and beetles)
have the same, four-stage, life cycle.Only in butterflies and moths (and a small number of other insects) is the larva known as a caterpillar. Not all insects develop in this way. Some insects (e.g., dragonflies and cockroaches, among others) undergo what is known as an incomplete metamorphosis
 without a pupal stage. Some groups of insects don't undergo any type of metamorphosis. You can find out more about the life cycles of other insect groups further down the page. All butterflies, no matter what the species, share the same, four-stage life cycle, although there may be significant differences in the timings of each stage between species. Some
butterfly species produce several generations in a single life cycle in one year. Some species, butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterfly, a migratory species, butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterfly, a migratory species, butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterfly, a migratory species, butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterfly, a migratory species, butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterfly, a migratory species, butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterfly, a migratory species, butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterfly, a migratory species, butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterflies may overwinter as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterflies may overwinter as either as either an egg, pupa, larva or imago. The monarch butterflies may overwinter as either as
has a notable life cycle. The northward leg of its migration is split between several generations, while the return journey on this page: Monarch Butterfly Life CycleButterflies and moths have the same four-stage life cycle. The main difference between the life cycles of
 moths and butterflies is that the caterpillars of many moths spin a silk cocoon in which they pupate. Butterflies and moths on this page:
Moth vs ButterflyGolden-ringed dragonfly (Cordulegaster boltonii). Dragonflies are an example of insects that undergo incomplete, or partial metamorphosis, is a type of insect development that includes three primary stages: egg, nymph, and imago (adult stage). Egg: The
life cycle begins when a female insect lays eggs. These eggs are often deposited on or near the appropriate food source for the emerging nymphs. Nymph (or Naiad in aquatic insects): Once the egg hatches, a nymph emerges. Nymphs resemble miniature versions of the adults but lack fully developed wings and reproductive organs. As the nymph grows, it
goes through a series of molts. With each molt, the nymph grows larger and becomes more similar in appearance to the adult. For many insects, wings develop externally in wing pads, which gradually increase in size as the nymph progresses through its various instars (developmental stages between molts). In the case of aquatic insects that undergo partial
 the species has them) and reproductive organs. Adults are responsible for reproduction, ensuring the continuation of the species. Insects that undergo partial metamorphosis include true bugs (e.g., stink bugs and aphids), grasshoppers, dragonflies, and cockroaches, among others. One of the distinguishing features of this type of metamorphosis is that there
is no resting or non-feeding pupal stage as seen in complete metamorphosis. Instead, the nymphs are typically active and feed similarly to how the adults do. Whereas the majority of insects does not involve metamorphosis. Instead, the young of these
species resemble adults, and after reaching sexual maturity, most continue to molt (but not metamorphosize). This type of insect life cycle is known as ametabolism. Examples of ametabolism. Exampl
defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics and Paraly
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wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury
Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition:
 Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional
purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26
 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, winter w
 flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter
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books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millenniu
 Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments
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 year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the 1000(M) + 100(C) + (-10(X) + 50(L)) + (-10(X) 
(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament are assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament are assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament are assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament are assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament are assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament are assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament are assembled by King Charles I of England.[2] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament are assembled by King Charles I of England.[3] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament are assembled by King Charles I of England.[3] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament are assembled by King Charles I of England I o
 departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-
Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England
 allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the
region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at
Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over
Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool Castle.[5] Liverpool is later
 reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian fleets fight a naval battle of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists
 in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England. [6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalists gain their last major victory. [7] September 15 -
Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor to rule over China
proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8
 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to
commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosophia (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?]
displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic
cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1710) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26
Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1723) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1713) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 13 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 14 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 16 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 17 - Nils Bielke, member of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 18 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob 
1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1704) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1704) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1704) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, 3rd Baron
 philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1698) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 7 Nathaniel
 English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann
Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German haroque composer (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland
 English noble (d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of
 France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English
 politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2 -
 François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1708) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1724) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 15 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 16 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 17 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 18 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 19 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 19 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 19 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 19 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 19 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 19 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 19 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 19 - William Pennsylvania (d. 171
 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 -
 Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia
Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia
 Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of
Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the
 Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1598)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of
 Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish moble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b.
 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) * Braddick, Michael J. (2015).
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16th century 17th century 17th century State leaders 15th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 17th century 17th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 17th
 the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science
 Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to
France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the Marica, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles. English and
 European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public
 international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          lent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontin-
Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it
as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most
of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timelines of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736
Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Conflicts in the Indian Ocean.
Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: A period of drought, with
famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to
instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King
Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is
invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The
Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of
Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts
an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de
Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: Outb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb
Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The
Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Alvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty, 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces, 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shiat and Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre
Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary Martin Luther
initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of Frances I of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from 
The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of
London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in
Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one
month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao.
1519: Barbary pirates led by Havreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France, 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian: Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V. Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556).
1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the
Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh
begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established estab
Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by China, but are expelled by 
 liajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China, 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves, 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation, Pati Unus was killed in
 this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: August, and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1
Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the
first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under
 Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII
escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of
courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the
Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: Treaty of Vienna. 1529: Tre
Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening cla
day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São
Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French
Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon. [12]
Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day
Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated by the
Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur,
who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is
unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII
is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543:
Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French
defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent
meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55.
1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of
(All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: The Ming dynasty government of
China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an
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envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel

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da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by
Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second
battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part
of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest
of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace
of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the
Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in London. 1561
The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and
Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague
outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá
establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de
Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in
 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian
Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-
Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mortam dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created
with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed
Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year
1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks and the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks and the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks and the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks and the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks and the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks and the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks and the United Spanish and the Ottoman Turks and the
Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend
the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco, 1572; Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre, 1572; Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots, The violence spreads from Paris
to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East. [14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St.
Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under
Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: T
 Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan.
 Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579.
The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The
Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Spain unifies with
Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese Empire. The Spanis
Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar. Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the
Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world sirst theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world sirst theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world sirst theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world sirst theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world sirst theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world sirst theme park, Bakken. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world sirst theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world sirst theme park, Bakken. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world sirst theme park, Bakken. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world sirst theme park, Bakken. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the Management and 1584-1585. After the siege of Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the Management and 1584-1585. After the siege of Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the Management and 1584-1585. After the siege of Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the Management and 1584-1585. After the siege of Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the Management and 1584-1585. After the siege of Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the Management and 1584-1585. After the siege of Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the Management and 1584-1585. After the siege of Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the Management and 1584-1585. After the siege of Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the Management and 1584-1585. A
trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes
 Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid
dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada
1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali,
 Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the
 Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman. [18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches
Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough
spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: More
Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable, [18] Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México, the New Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain.
Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice
 Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces
with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the
Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII,
(1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-
 1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable
watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In
America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (V) 1540: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his
theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring
tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582:
Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush
toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the
introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The
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amazing insects with your kids. Grab yours today! Butterflies are brightly colored insects that have a lot to teach us. You can explore butterflies with your little learners using these fun Butterflies are brightly colored insects that have a lot to teach us. You can explore butterflies with your little learners using these fun Butterflies with your little learners using the second of the properties with your little learners using the second of the properties with your little learners using the second of the properties with your little learners using the second of the properties with your little learners using the properties with y
through one of these links. For more information, see my disclosures here. All butterflies emerge ready for flight. You can use these no-prep printable life cycle worksheets to help your child understand butterflies and their amazing life cycle. Keep reading to
learn about more fun butterfly related activities and lesson plans you can use to inspire extra learning while enjoying these cute butterfly life cycle worksheets with your kids at home. Life Cycle Sequencing Teaching kids to arrange objects in a sequence helps them learn to think critically, consider cause and effect, and recognize patterns. Learning to
sequence information can help children synthesize what they're learning and begin to learn how to solve more complex problems. These butterfly life cycle worksheets will help your preschool or kindergarten age learner begin to understand nature on a deeper level as they learn to recognize the life cycle of a butterfly and arrange it in correct sequence.
Butterfly Life Cycle Stage 1: Egg - First, a female butterfly lays eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar more guickly than others. Stage 2: Caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar more guickly than others. Stage 2: Caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar more guickly than others. Stage 2: Caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually on a leaf. Inside the egg, a tiny caterpillar eggs, usually eggs, us
begins to eat! You might want to check out The Very Hungry Caterpillar* while you're learning about this stage. It's adorable and colorful, and it's an excellent way to show kids what real caterpillars are like. Stage 3: Chrysalis - The next stage happens when the caterpillar creates a hardened case called a chrysalis to hide from predators while it undergoes
a metamorphosis. During this process, caterpillars change into butterfly emerges. At first, the wings are wet and the butterfly must wait for them to dry. Then, she's ready for flight! After she flies away in search of food or a mate, the life cycle can
begin again. We've enjoyed learning about caterpillars and butterflies just about every year since we started homeschooling. Check out these awesome Bugs & Crawly Things crafts and activities as well as our Bees & Butterflies crafts & activities. Butterfly Symmetry It is important for kids to be able to understand and use symmetry and develop spatial
reasoning skills. Butterflies are an excellent way to help your little learners begin to recognize symmetry. Did you know that a butterflies in nature or look at the pictures in National Geographic Readers: Great Migrations Butterflies* book together. Point out the symmetry in
each set of wings. Then, for extra practice, check out my summer tracing worksheets with colorful butterfly symmetry. Backyard Butterfly Garden I'm a big fan of hands-on learning activities. This next butterfly garden at home! You can speed up the
process, by getting your own Insect Lore Butterfly Garden*. This particular set comes with a mesh habitat, live caterpillars, a butterfly feeder, and even a journal for recording observations. It's the perfect way to explore the life cycle in person with your kids this year! While you're waiting for those caterpillars to turn into beautifully symmetrical butterflies
don't forget to print your own butterfly Life Cycle Printable Worksheets I created these Butterfly Life Cycle Printable Worksheets I color poster that can be printed to use in your science center
3 printable worksheets (matching, sequencing, cut & paste) with answer keys 6 pages of printables to create a life cycle book for each student We used these activities as part of a week-long unit study. Keep in mind that all preschoolers do things in their own time and on their own terms. What one is ready for, another might not be. Please use your best
mama judgement when planning activities for your little kids. I hope you enjoy using these life cycle printable Worksheets, a total of 52 fun, printable worksheets for little kids at a huge discount by purchasing them as a bundle here.
Learn more about the Preschool Seasons Printables Preschool Summer Theme P
Treasure theme. And if you missed this year's preschool homeschool space post, you can check it out here. Looking for more insight & inspiration? Here are the top 10 most popular posts from The Keeper of the Memories. You're definitely not going to want to miss these!
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