

El verbo "go" en inglés significa "ir" en español. Este verbo se utiliza para indicar movimiento de un lugar o evento, y también para expresar que algo está progresando o cambiando de estado. Algunos sinónimos de "go" incluyen: move, travel, proceed, depart, y leave. Se utiliza en múltiples contextos, desde conversaciones cotidianas hasta situaciones formales de negocios.10 ejemplos de go en diferentes oraciones/escenariosI go to work every day. (Voy al trabajo todos los días.)Aquí "go" se usa en presente simple para indicar una rutina o hábito.She is going to the cinema tonight. (Ella va al cine esta noche.)En este caso, "going" se utiliza en presente continuo para expresar una acción planificada en el futuro cercano. They went to Paris last summer. (Ellos fueron a París el verano pasado.)"Went" es el pasado simple de "go" y expresa una acción completada en el pasado usado en presente perfecto para hablar de experiencias.Let's go shopping this weekend. (Vamos de compras este fin de semana.)"Go" se utiliza aquí en una expresión imperativa para sugerir una actividad. The project is going well. (El proyecto va bien.)En este contexto, "going" no indica movimiento físico sino progreso o estado. I will go to the meeting if necessary. (Iré a la reunión si es necesario.)"Will go" expresa una acción futura condicional.Go straight until you reach the traffic lights. (Ve recto hasta que llegues al semáforo.)Uso imperativo de "go" para dar indicaciones. The milk has gone bad. (La leche se ha echado a perder.)Aquí "gone" se utiliza para indicar un cambio de estado, no un movimiento.I'm going to start a new business. (Voy a comenzar un nuevo negocio.)"Going to" funciona como una estructura para hablar de planes o intenciones futuras.Cómo conjugación dependiendo del tiempo verbal. Es un verbo irregular que cambia su forma en el pasado (went) y en el participio pasado (gone).Conjugación de go en Presente SimplePara conjugar "go" en presente simple, seguimos la regla de añadir "s" o "es" a la tercera persona del singular (he, she, it):I go (Yo voy)You go (Tú vas)He/She/It goes (Él/Ella va)We go (Nosotros vamos)You go (Vosotros vamos)You go (Vosotros vamos)You go (Vosotros vamos)You go (Tú vas)He/She/It goes (Él/Ella va)We go "goes" añadiendo "es" en lugar de solo "s", ya que el verbo termina en "o". Ejemplos en la vida real: He goes to the gym every morning. (Él va al gimnasio todas las mañanas.) They go to church on Sundays. (Ellos van a la iglesia los domingos.) Conjugación de go en Pasado Simple El pasado simple de "go" es irregular, utilizando la forma "went" para todas las personas: I went (Yo fui/iba)You went (Tú fuiste/ibas)He/She/It went (bach during our vacation. (Fuimos a la playa durante nuestras) (Fuimos a la playa durante vacaciones.)Conjugación de go en Presente ContinuoPara el presente continuo, utilizamos el auxiliar "to be" conjugado + la forma "going": I am going (Yo estoy yendo)You are going (Vosotros estáis yendo)He/She/It is going (El/ella está yendo)We are going (Vosotros estamos yendo)You are going (Vosotros estáis yendo)He/She/It is going (El/ella está yendo)We are going (Xo estoy yendo)You are going (Yo estoy yendo)He/She/It is going (El/ella está yendo)He/She/It is going (El/ella está yendo)He/She/It is going (El/ella está yendo)He/She/It is going (Yo estoy yendo)He/She/It is going (El/ella está yendo yendo)Ejemplos en la vida real:She is going to a concert tonight. (Ella va a un concierto esta noche.)We are going through some difficult times. (Estamos pasando por momentos difíciles.)Conjugación de go en Presente PerfectoPara el presente perfecto, usamos el auxiliar "have/has" + el participio pasado "gone":I have gone (Yo he ido)You have gone (Tú has ido)He/She/It has gone (Él/Ella ha ido)We have gone (Nosotros hemos ido)You have gone (Vosotros habéis ido)They have gone (Ellos han ido)Es importante notar que a veces se usa "been" para indicar que a veces se usa "been" para indicar que la persona todavía no ha regresado, mientras que a veces se usa "been" para indicar que la persona todavía no ha regresado, mientras que a veces se usa the store. (Él ha ido a la tienda y todavía no ha vuelto.)They have gone through three managers this year. (Han pasado por tres gerentes este año.)Conjugación de go en Futuro Simple/at el futuro simple, utilizamos "will" + "go": I will go (Yo iré)You will go (Yo iré)You will go (Yo iré)You will go (Yo iré)You will go (Vosotros iremos)You will go (Yo iré)You will go (Y will go (Ellos irán)También se puede formar el futuro con "be going to ":I am going to go (Voy a ir)You are going to go (Vas a ir)He/She/It is going to go (Vais a ir)He/She/It is going to go (Vais a ir)They are going to go (Van a ir)Ejemplos en la vida real:I will go to the doctor tomorrow. (Iré al médico mañana.)They are going to go (Vais a ir)He/She/It is going to go to go on vacation next month. (Van a ir de vacaciones el próximo mes.)Conjugación de go en CondicionalPara el condicional, usamos "would go (Yo iría)You would go (Yo iría)You would go (Yo iría)He/She/It would go (I had time. (Yo iría si tuviera tiempo.)She said she would go with us. (Ella dijo que iría con nosotros.)Conjugación de go en ImperativoEl imperativoEl imperativoEl imperativoI (¡No vayas!/¡No vayas!/¡No vayáis!)Ejemplos en la vida real:Go to your room! (¡Ve a tu habitación!)Don't go too far! (¡No vayas demasiado lejos!)Aprende cualquier idioma con Kylian AILas clases particulares de idiomas son caras. Pagar entre 15 y 50 euros por cada lección no es sostenible para la mayoría de las personas, especialmente cuando necesitas docenas de lecciones para ver un progreso real.Muchos estudiantes abandonan el aprendizaje de idiomas debido a estos costos prohibitivos, perdiendo oportunidades profesionales y personales valiosas.Por eso creamos Kylian, para democratizar el acceso al aprendizaje de idioma quieres aprender y cuál es tu idioma nativo¿Estás cansado de profesores que no entienden tus dificultades específicas como hispanohablante? La belleza de Kylian es que puede enseñarte cualquier idioma utilizando tu lengua materna como base. A diferencia de las aplicaciones genéricas que ofrecen el mismo contenido para todos, Kylian te explicará conceptos en tu idioma nativo (español) y hará la transición al otro idioma cuando sea necesario, adaptándose perfectamente a tu nivel y necesidades. Esta personalización elimina la frustración y confusión tan comunes en el aprendizaje de idiomas que nunca abordan exactamente lo que necesitas? Kylian puede enseñarte cualquier aspecto de un idioma, desde pronunciación hasta gramática avanzada, enfocándose en tus necesidades específicas. En tu solicitud, evita ser vago (como "Cómo mejorar mi acento") y sé muy específico ("Cómo pronunciar la R como un hablante nativo de inglés", "Cómo conjugar el verbo 'être' en presente", etc.). Con Kylian, nunca más tendrás que pagar por contenido irrelevante o sufrir la vergüenza de hacer preguntas "demasiado básicas" a un profesor. Tu plan de aprendizaje es completamente personalizado. Cuando hayas decidido tu tema, simplemente para ti. Únete a la sala para comenzar tu lección La sesión es como una clase de idiomas individual con un profesor humano, pero sin el elevado costo ni las limitaciones de horario.Durante los 25 minutos de texto nunca explican, las diferencias culturales clave entre el español y el idioma que quieres aprender, reglas gramaticales y mucho más.¿Has experimentado la frustración de no poder seguir el ritmo de un profesor nativo o sentirte avergonzado por pedir que repitan algo? Con Kylian, este problema desaparece. Kylian alterna inteligentemente entre el español y el idioma objetivo según tu nivel, permitiéndote comprender completamente cada concepto a tu propio ritmo. En la lección, Kylian hace juegos de rol, proporciona ejemplos prácticos de la vida real y se adapta a tu estilo de aprendizaje. ¿No has entendido algo? No hay problema - puedes detener a Kylian en cualquier momento para pedir aclaraciones, sin sentirte juzgado. Haz todas las preguntas que quieras, repite secciones si es necesario, y personaliza tu experiencia de aprendizaje como nunca antes habías podido con un profesor tradicional o una aplicación genérica. Con acceso 24/7 y a una fracción del costo de las clases particulares, Kylian elimina todas las barreras que te han impedido dominar ese idioma que siempre has querido aprender. Reciba ahora una clase gratuita de Kylian. El verbo «to go» es uno de los más importantes y utilizados en inglés. En esta unidad aprenderás a usar este verbo, ya que puede tener distintos significados dependiendo de su complemento y contexto. Conjugaciones Forma base: go /gov/Tercera persona presente: goes /gov/Tercera persona presente: goes /gov/Tercera persona presente perfecto: gone /gon/Gerundio: goes /govz/ Continúa aprendiendo: Para ampliar tu conocimiento del inglés te sugerimos algunas lecciones que complementan este tema: 1. Verbo Have y 2. Verbo Take.1. El significado más usual es «ir». I go to the gym every week. (Voy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym 5 times this week. (He ido al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym 5 times this week. (He ido al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (He ido al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de
senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 veces estates de senana.) I have gone to the gym every week. (Noy al gimnasio 5 v semana.)2. Otro significado es «acostarse» o «ir a la cama» o «ir a dormir».Last night I went to bed at 11. (Anoche me fui a dormir a las 11.)3. Cuando queremos decir «ir» seguido de un lugar, utilizamos «Go» con la preposición «to».We will go to the theater tomorrow. (Iremos al teatro mañana.)4. Podemos utilizar la expresión «go out» cuando queremos significar «salir de la casa para ir a un evento de entretenimiento». I go out with my friends every Friday. (Salgo con mis amigos cada viernes.) 5. Para decir «ir a casa» o «volver a la casa» podemos utilizar la expresión «go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa» podemos utilizar la expresión «go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go home». They always go home». They always go home». They always go home at 7. (Siempre se van a la casa) 6. La expresión «go h «go for a walk» significa «ir o salir a caminar». I want to go for a walk. (Quiero salir a caminar.)7. «Go» seguido de verbo + ing.Go swimming (ir a trotar)8. «Go crazy» significa «volverse loco» de forma literal y también metafórica. The football fans went crazy yesterday. (Los fanáticos del futbol se volvieron locos ayer.) Practica lo aprendido: para que practiques lo que aprendido: para que practiques in al cuestionario del verbo To Go. Descubre nuestros 4 cursos de inglés gratuitos con lecciones fáciles, videos, y ejercicios interactivos diseñados para ayudarte a avanzar rápido. ¡Haz clic aquí y comienza ahora! ¿Cómo te va, querido suscriptor? Ahora nos toca trabajar un poco con las conjugaciones del verbo GO en inglés.Primero trabajaremos el Presente Simple.Como ya sabemos, únicamente en la tercera persona vamos a tener una variación, y al ser un verbo que termina en O, tenemos que agregarle ES al final.2. She goes to the supermarket.Veamos las traducciones para ver si pudiste entender. Aunque está sencillo igual =)!2. Ella va al supermercado.3. Nosotros vamos a la escuela.Para trabajar el pasado simple únicamente tenemos que memorizar una sola palabra: WENT. Con esto, podrás formar todas las frases que desees en inglés.Vamos a utilizar los mismos ejemplos de arriba pero en pasado para que notes las diferencias.2. She went to the supermarket. Como te puedes dar cuenta, la palabra WENT funciona para todos los pronombres de modo que no es un problema su funcionamiento.2. Ella fue al supermercado.3. Nosotros fuimos al colegio.En el caso del Presente Perfecto de GO, nosotros vamos a tener que utilizar un auxiliar para poder darle sentido a nuestras oraciones. Presta atención del vero TO HAVE, que en este caso va a funcionar como auxiliar del participio GONE.1. I have gone to the movies. 2. She has gone to the supermarket. 3. We have gone to the supermarket. 3. We ha diferencias entre los tipos de pasado y el presente simple.2. Ella ha ido al supermercado.3. Nosotros hemos ido al colegio. Te pareció interesante esta lección? Deja tu comentario y síguenos en FACEBOOK y YOUTUBE. Con nuestra herramienta podrás conjugar verbos en inglés: sólo tienes que introducir un verbo en inglés y automáticamente obtendrás las tablas de conjugación de todos sus tiempos verbales. Tabla de conjugación del verbo "To go"Present Simple (Presente Simple (Presente Simple (Presente Simple) AffirmativeNegativeInterrogativeIr a la clase relacionadaPresent Simple (Presente Simple) AffirmativeNegativeInterrogativeIr a la clase relacionadaPresent Simple (Presente Simple (Presente Simple (Presente Simple) AffirmativeNegativeInterrogativeIr a a la clase relacionadaPast Continuous (Pasado Continuo) AffirmativeNegativeInterrog Continuo)AffirmativeNegativeHe/She/It hasn't been going.InterrogativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Continuous (Pasado Perfecto Continuo)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto Continuous (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas he/she/it been going?Ir a la clase relacionadaPast Perfect Simple (Pasado Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHas
he/she/she/it been going going?Ir a la clase relacionadaFuture Perfect (Futuro Perfecto)AffirmativeNegativeHe/She/It won't have gone.InterrogativeWill he/she/It wouldn't have he/she/it have gone?Ir a la clase relacionada Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything 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. Preguntado por: Lidia Adame | Última actualización: 7 de febrero de 2024Puntuación: 4.6/5 (40 valoraciones) ¿Cuál es la tercera persona delva por: Lidia Adame | Última actualización: 7 de febrero de 2024Puntuación: 7 de febrero de 2024Puntuación: 7 de febrero de 2024Puntuación: 4.6/5 (40 valoraciones) ¿Cuál es la tercera persona delva por: Lidia Adame | Última actualización: 7 de febrero de 2024Puntuación: 7 de febrero de 2024Puntuación: 7 de febrero de 2024Puntuación: 4.6/5 (40 valoraciones) ¿Cuál es la tercera persona delva por: Lidia Adame | Última actualización: 7 de febrero de 2024Puntuación: 7 de febrero verbo go en inglés? La tercera persona del verbo go en inglés es goes.¿Cómo se dice Go en 3 persona?go - went - gone También existen las formas going (el gerundio) y goes (en tercera persona en inglés Añade -s al final del verbo (writes). Si el verbo termina ya en -s (kisses), -ch (searches), -ch (searches goingwe are goingyou are going. Presente perfecto continuo. ... Pasado perfecto continuo. ... Pasado perfecto continuo. ... Pasado perfecto continuo. ... Pasado perfecto continuo. 28 preguntas relacionadas encontradasGOES es la tercera persona del presente indicativo usa GO. la misma diferencia entre voy, vas, vamos, vais, van (todas, "go") y va (goes).«Going to» se usa cuando se habla del futuro y «go» se usa cuando se habla del futuro y «go» se usa cuando se habla del futuro y «go» se usa cuando se habla del presente.ir v. I went to the counter to pay for the dress. Fui al mostrador a pagar el vestido.¿Cómo se dice pasado del verbo "ir" ("to go") en inglés ? En una oración positiva, el verbo "go" se dice "went" en el pretérito perfect simple.go verbo (went, gone) I went to the counter to pay for the dress. Fui al mostrador a pagar el vestido. I went to the city by train. Fui a la ciudad en tren.En la tercera persona del singular, el verbo siempre termina en -s: he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks. Para las formas negativa e interrogativa, se emplea DOES (= tercera persona del auxiliar 'DO') + el infinitivo del verbo eat en inglés? La tercera persona del verbo eat en inglés? La tercera persona del verbo eat en inglés? La tercera persona del verbo. Tercera persona del verbo eat en inglés? La tercera persona del verbo eat en inglés? a la escuela!Esta frase se puede escribir "to go" en el sentido mostrado en 1) y siempre se escribe "to go" en el sentido mostrado en 2).Go to the store and bring me some onions. Vete a la tienda y tráeme unas cebollas.La redacción en tercera personaElla estudia sola todas las noches; se le ve bajar a la cocina a tomar un té a eso de la medianoche. ... El cantante actuará esta noche por última vez, ya estuvo en este mismo escenario el año pasado y no se cree vaya a volver a pisar esta arena.Los niños se reunieron alrededor de la mesa.Persona gramatical que hace referencia a una persona que no es la que habla ni aquella a quien se habla. Algunos pronombres de tercera persona son: él, ellos, ella, ellas.Además, son los que designan las tres personas gramaticales: Primera, que es quien emite el mensaje. Segunda, que es la persona o cosa).• I go to school every morning.She goes to the office every morning and comes home in the evening.I'm tired. Let's go home.She went downstairs to the kitchen. The train goes from New York to Chicago. I went with my family to Rome last year. We're going to lave a cabo cualquier tarea o actividad. Por otro lado, does es sólo una conjugación del verbo 'do' que se utiliza con una tercera persona del singular presente. Aunque en una enumeración se aconseja situar el pronombre yo al final por razones de cortesía (ella y yo), no es incorrecto colocarlo en primer lugar (yo y ella). tercera {adjetivo femenino} third {adj.} El verbo go quiere decir estropearse en español y su conjugación en inglés es la que te mostramos aquí abajo. Se trata de un verbo irregular por lo que debemos estudiar bien su conjugación en inglés de go? El infinitivo en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo en inglés de go? El infinitivo en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go? El infinitivo del verbo go en inglés de go La tercera persona del verbo go en inglés es goes. ¿Cómo se conjuga el verbo to go en inglés? A continuación te presentamos todas las formar la conjugación del verbo to go en inglés? A continuación te presentamos todas las formar la conjugación del verbo to go en inglés? regulares. En este artículos hablamos sobre los verbos irregulares. Present Simple (Presente Simple) de to go en inglés Afirmación Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I go Do I go? I do not (don't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (don't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (don't) go He goes Does he go? He does not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (don't) go He goes Does he go? He does not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (don't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (don't) go It goes Does he go? He does not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (don't) go It goes Does he go? He does not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (don't) go It goes Does he go? He does not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (don't) go It goes Does he go? He does not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go? I do not (doesn't) go It goes Does it go does not (doesn't) go We go Do we go? We do not (don't) go You go Do you go? You do not (don't) go They go Do they go? They do not (don't) go Presente Continuous (Presente Continuous (Presente Continuous (Presente Continuous (Presente Continuous)) de to go en inglés Afirmación Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going Am I going? I am not going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going Am I going? I am not going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going Am I going? I am not going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going Am I going? I am not going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am going? You are not (aren't) go Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I am go Inte going Is he going? He is not (isn't) going She is going? She is not (isn't) going Is is not (isn't) going Is it going? It is not (isn't) going Are you going? We are not (aren't) going Are you going? We are going? They are not (aren't) going Is is not
(isn't) going Is is not (isn't) going? It is not (isn't) going? We are go Afirmación Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I went Did I go? I did not (didn't) go You went Did vou go? You did not (didn't) go They went Did it go? It did not (didn't) go We went Did vou go? You did not (didn't) go They went Did vou go? You did not (didn't) go They went Did it go? It did not (didn't) go You went Did vou go? You did not (didn't) go They went Did vou go? We did not (didn't) go You went Did vou go? You did not (didn't) go They went Did vou go? You did not (didn't) go You went Did vou go? You did not (didn't) go They went Did vou go? You did not (didn't) go You went Did vou go? You did not (didn't) go They went Did vou go? You did not (didn't) go You went Did vou go? You did not (didn't) go Did they go? They did not (aren't) go Future Simple) de to go en inglés Afirmación Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I will go Will he go? He will not (won't) go He will not (won't) go We will not (won't) go will go Will we go? We will not (won't) go You will go Will you go? You will not (won't) go They will not (won't) go Present Perfect (Pretérito Perfecto) de to go en inglés Afirmación Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I have gone/been Have J gone/been Have you gone/been? You have not (haven't) gone/been Has he gone/been? He has not (hasn't) gone/been? It has not (has You have not (haven't) gone/been They have gone/been Have they gone/been? I had not (hadn't) gone/been Past Perfect (Pasado Perfecto) de to go en inglés Afirmación Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I had gone/been Had I gone/been Had you gone/been? You had not (hadn't) gone/been Had I gone/been? I had not (hadn't) gone/been Had I gone/been Had I gone/been? I had not (hadn't) gone/been? You had not (hadn't) gone/been Had I gone/been? You had not (hadn't) gone/been Had I gone/been? I had not (hadn't) gone/been Had I gone/been? You had not (hadn't) gone/been Had I gone/been? I had not (hadn't) gone/been Had I gone/been? I had not (hadn't) gone/been? I had not (hadn't) gone/been? You had not (hadn't) gone/been Had I gone/been? You had not (hadn't) gone/been? I had not (hadn't) gone/been? You had not (hadn't) gone/been Had I gone/been? I had not (hadn't) gone/been? You had not gone/been Had he gone/been? He had not (hadn't) gone/been Had it gone/been? We had gone/been? It had not (hadn't) gone/been? It had not (hadn't) gone/been? We had gone/been? It had not (hadn't) gone/been? It had not (hadn't) gone/been? It had not (hadn't) gone/been? He had gone/been? We had gone/been? It had not (hadn't) gone/been? It had not (hadn't) gone/been? We had gone/been? We had gone/been? It had not (hadn't) gone/been? It gone/been Had they gone/been? They had not (hadn't) gone/been Past Continuous (Pasado Continuo) de to go en inglés Afirmación Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I was going Was he going? I was not going? You were going? You were not going? You were going? I was not going? You were going? going It was going Was it going? It was not going Were not going? You were not going? You were going? You were not going? You were not going? You were not going? You were not going? You were going? You were not going? You were not going? You were going going? I had not been going You had been going Had you been going? You had not been going? He had not been going? We had not been going? You had not been going? He had not been going? We had not been going? had been going Had you been going? You had not been going They had been going Had they been going? They had not go Would I go? I would not go Would you go? You would not go He would not go? He would not go She would go Would she go? She would not go It would go Would it go? It would not go We would not go You would not go You would not go Perfect Condicional (Condicional Perfecto) de to go en inglés Afirmación Interrogación/Pregunta Negación I would have gone/been Would have gone/been? I would not have gone/been Would have gone/been Would have gone/been? She would not have gone/been? He would have gone/been? He would have gone/been? He would have gone/been? Would h It would not have gone/been Would have gone/been? We would have gone/been? We would have gone/been? You would have gone/been? You would have gone/been? You would have gone/been? You would have gone/been? We would have gone/been? You would have gone/been? We would have go empedernido. Esta combinación me ha llevado a vivir en paises como Australia e Inglaterra además de otros lugares de habla inglesa como Estados Unidos, Sudáfrica o Nueva Zelanda. Gracias a mis viajes he podido sumergirme en los diferentes acentos ingleses. Ver el contenido de Víctor López Contáctanos Sobre Reverso Términos y condiciones Configuración de privacidad Política de privacidad Política de privacidad © Reverso. Todos los derechos reservados., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,638 articles in English The first UK Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's is his baptismal name? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 -Manchu regent 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 in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree lear written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu
Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Deutsch Español فارسى Deutsch Español العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Vкраїнська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Eλληνικά Esperanto Euskara בערית المال ا Retrieved from " 2 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s Years 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1640 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-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 science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders State leaders Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments and calendarsGregorian calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita2397Armenian calendar109304 0152-7153Chinese calendar6394Balinese saka calendar6394Balinese saka calendar1050-1051Berber calendar2188Burmese calendar7152-7153Chinese calendar8素年 (Water Goat)4341 or 4134 — to — 甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar1360-1361Discordian calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar1636-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar1644-645Iranian calendar1022-1566 - Kali Yuga4744 1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendarKan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年)Javanese calendar1565-1566Julian calendar3977Minguo calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar3977Minguo calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar3977Minguo calendar3977Minguo calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar3977Minguo calendar3977Minguo calendar176Thai solar calendar3977Minguo calendar39 (male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in 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 Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China June 6 - The invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the 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 and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle of Karston 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 Royalist 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 Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (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 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. Philosopher René Descartes publishes 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. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hökö, Japanese philosopher (d 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1714) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1714) January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1710) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1698) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1713) François de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (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 Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Molfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Molfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Molfgang Franck, German Molfgang Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681) September 22 - Jacques Echard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen
Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1708) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 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)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1585) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, 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 poet (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English poet (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English poet (b. 1598) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English poet (b. 1598) S of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas v Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1581) 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. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Ch (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Coxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714. London New York: Longman. p. 223. ISBN 9780582067226. A b "What Happened In 1644". hisdates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge University Press. p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy : an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge. p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Walle, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911. Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation. p. 90. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne Oxford New York: Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. ^ Schiavone, Michael J. (2009). Dictionary of Maltese Biographies Vol. 1 A-F. Pietà: Pubblikazzjonijiet Indipendenza. p. 756. ISBN 9789993291329. ^ Fetis, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications. p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 379. ^ Venning, Timothy (2005). Compendium of British office holders Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire New York: Palgrave Macmillan. p. 118. ISBN 9780230505872. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd 16th century 17th century 17th century 17th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian troduced 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 major revolutions in astronomy and sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Sciencific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork
for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: 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 vins the 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 Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquequequequequested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquequequested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerquested epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates th 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 Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Segueira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque 1509-1510: The 'great plague' in various parts of Tudor England [8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquergue of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquergue of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquergue of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquergue of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquergue of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquergue of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of Francis I of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 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 Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern

France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Em conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda 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: 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 defeat France defeat at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 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 Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire at the Siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529 Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531–1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 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: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 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 relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of White 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 Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551 Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556 1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of 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's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Massacre of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Religion between Catholics and Huguen Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transvlvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Poper Massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottomans. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistadore Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 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: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the Spanish Netherlands. 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. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the ageina dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan 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 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. 1592–1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592–1593: 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: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Van Neck was the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The Van Neck was the advoired at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The Van Neck was the advoired at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The Van Neck was the Unifier of Japan. 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 Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Alvarez 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, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519–1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first 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: Super 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 ' Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ "History of Smallpox - "History of Smallpox -Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03. ^ Sandra Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Magnificent 1494-1566". Personal.umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 1800–1882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. ^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. ^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "5 and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, sci transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) Eastion (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1644 (links | edit) 1 century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1640 (links | e 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1 En la siguiente entrada puedes acceder a la conjugación del presente simple del verbo irregular go - went - gone - ir CONJUGACIÓN GO PRESENTE SIMPLE Go - went - gone - ir CONJUGACIÓN GO PRESENTE SIMPLE Go - went - gone - ir CONJUGACIÓN GO PRESENTE SIMPLE Go - went - gone - Ir Infinitivo - Go Gerundio - Going Participio - Gone Afirmativa (Sujeto + verbo en infinitivo - añadimos "S" a la 3ª persona del singular) I go - Yo voy You go- Tu vas He goes - El va She goes- Ella va It goes - El o ella va (se refiere a animales o cosas) We go - Nosotros vanos You go - Vosotros vais They go - Ellos van Negativa (Sujeto +don't/doesn't go - El o ella no va (se refiere a animales o cosas) We go - Nosotros vais They go - Ellos van Negativa (Sujeto +don't/doesn't go - Ello We don't go - Nosotros no vamos You don't go - Vosotros no vais They don't go - Ellos no van Interrogativa (Do/does + sujeto + verbo en infinitivo) Do I go? - ¿Va? Does he go? - ¿Vas? Does he go? - ¿Vais? Do they go SIMPLE Ejercicios: A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Explicación: español / inglés Presente simple vs continuo: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6