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Our20 week marathon training plan for beginnersis designed to not overwhelm you, and get you marathon runners. The20 week marathon programincludes gradual mileage increases designed to not overwhelm you, and get you marathon runners. format in both miles and kilometers. People who are new to marathons beginners and novice running. Perhaps if youve picked up running in the plan for you. Not sure this is the plan for you. Not sure this is the plan for you? Check out our other marathon training plans. 20 weeks // 5 months. The plan features 4 days of running workouts, plus one day of cross-training leaving two days of rest per week. Heres a run-down of each type of training your 20-week marathon training your 20-week marathon training program. These are regular, easy runs to be done at a comfortable pace. If youre feeling ambitious, you can determine your planned marathon pace and do these runs at that pace. For the rest of us, these are all about adding miles to your training and getting your body adapted to running. Ideally, you should be running. Ideally, you should be running all of these; if you are struggling, adopt a structured run/walk strategy (run for 2 minutes, walk for 1 minute). Aim to train yourself so you can be running this continuously as soon as you can! (some more on walk/run strategy here!) Pace runs should be done at your target race pace if you have one, or slightly harder than your regular training schedule every weekend. They are designed to increase your maximum mileage, and therefore your stamina. The most important thing to remember with these long runs is to do them at aslow, comfortable pace! Dont push yourself. The aim is to get the miles in, not to exhaust your body. If in doubt, do them at a speed at which you could hold a conversation with a friend. The plan includes one day per week dedicated to cross-training. Cross-training improves your cardiovascular healthandstrengthens some of the muscles weakened through running, thereby reducing your chance of injury. Recommended cross-training guide for runners to learn more. Enter your email, and Ill send you this free training plan now, in PDF and Google Sheets formats (completely customizable), in both miles and kilometers. After entering your email, youll be prompted to create an account on the Grow platform we use to control access to the plans. Its completely free make sure to complete the process to gain access to the plan! Previous visitor or not seeing where to sign up? Head over to our marathon training plan database for full access to all plans. Check Out The Premium Version of The 20 Week Marathon Training plans has been developed by Thomas Watson, a UESCA-certified running coach. Thomas is also a podium-finishing ultra-marathon runner and has dozens of marathons under his belt. Each training plan has beenroad-tested by hundreds of runners, refined and improved, and is free to download and customize to suit your needs! No matter how many marathons youve done before, nobody wings it in the 26.2 game. Getting to a marathon finish line in the time you desire takes a level of commitment that begins long before race day, even if your goal is just to make it round collecting as many spectator high-fives as possible. However you finish, youll have achieved something amazing on a day to remember. Among our extensive collection of free training plans, theres sure to be something to fit your needs. RW's marathon training plans Beginner: Marathon training plan to complete the distanceBeginner: Sub-3:45 marathon training planAdvanced: Sub-3:30 marathon training planAdvanced: Sub-3:45 marathon tra planHow long is a marathon? First things first: a marathon is 26.2 miles, or 42.2 kilometres. You can blame the British royal family for the randomness of the number. The official modern distance was set because they wanted the 1908 London Olympic Marathon to go from Windsor Castle to the Royal Box in White City Stadium. Essential guide to long runsHow many weeks should you spend marathon training? Most marathon training plans are about 16 weeks long, but some can cover 20 weeks. Each week, depending on what your goal is, youll be aiming to run between three and five times. As race day approaches your weekly mileage will increase (but never by too much in one go) before dipping a bit as you taper just before the main event. On your non-running days, you can cross train or do some low intensity exercise like yoga or Pilates. Importantly, though, you need to make sure you have proper rest days to start with a training plan focused on completing the distance rather than finishing it in, or under, a certain time. If you're a bit more experienced, have run some races already, or are used to running longer distances, then you can take a look at our running pace conversion chart to see what paces you'll need to hit to achieve certain marathon finish times. Running pace conversion chart What should my pace be when marathon training? Your pace will vary due to a range of factors across the many runs youll complete while preparing for your race. Theres no point trying to hit the same number consistently, or to compare your running against the paces of others. All of our marathon training plans feature different types of runs that demand different paces. If the schedule says easy, it should certainly feel that way, but some easy runs youl still find are quicker than others. When it comes to faster runs like tempo or interval sessions you can use our training pace calculator, but these are just guidelines, not hard and fast rules. Your sleep, what youve eaten and other stresses of the say will all have a bearing on how each run feels. Runner's World's training plan to the letter across 16-20 weeks. Life is bound to get in the way at some point. You might catch a cold, fall victim to a last minute work or family commitment, or just not fancy going out in some especially bad weather. Try to think of it as a helpful extra rest rather than a major tragedy. If you've missed a bit longer as in, two or three weeks of your training plan you should still have time to build up to your longest runs, which are really key to race day success. But, if you're coming back from an injury, spend a week or two gradually increasing your training volume, using previous weeks on the training plan as a guide. Never attempt to play 'catch up' by adding in runs that you have 'missed'. However, if you miss four weeks or more of the schedule, wed advise postponing your marathon if possible or at least rethinking your goal time and adapting to a more achievable schedule on your comeback. How to avoid injuries during marathon trainingIm finding the training hard how can I tell when to back off? Its worth remembering that marathons are supposed to be hard thats why they raise so much sponsorship money from impressed bystanders every year. If this is your first marathon your body is in new territory, running times and distances during your training block that youve probably never covered before. Some pain and achiness is pretty much a certainty. The most important thing is to be honest with yourself, and to learn how to make a distinction between pain from DOMS delayed onset muscle soreness and pain from a niggle or injury that may get worse if you push it too far. This is, of course, easier said than done but if you aren't sure, then it's usually best to err on the side of caution. An extra rest day here and there may be all you need to recharge your batteries or to let a sore muscle ease, but do take any actual injuries seriously and talk to a physio if necessary. Heres how stress affects your running performanceHow can I get ready for a marathon if I have a last-minute charity place? Without the preparation time that marathon training schedules generally suggest, there no escaping the fact that getting all 26.2 miles done is going to feel painful. The first thing wed advise is to forget about a goal finish time. Just try to make the experience as comfortable as you can. Don't panic and start adding big distance leaps in your long runs, as this could lead to injury. Instead, build up the length of your runs using a combination of running and walking, which is a strategy you can use on race day, too. Many successful marathoners have run-walked their way to a marathon medal using the Jeffing method. And, by walking briskly for, say, a minute within each mile, youll finish with far less damage to your body, and probably in the same time as if youd attempted to run it continuously. You can also mix and match sessions from our marathon training plans so that the schedule works for you. Look to extend your long run by no more than two miles a week, and your overall training volume by no more than four to six miles a week, depending on your fitness. The ultimate guide to JeffingHow important is strength training during marathon prep? Strength and conditioning is important for any runner, but if you're training your body to run a marathon, it becomes even more vital. There are plenty of strength workouts for runners is a great place to start. Doing just 20 minutes of strength and conditioning work a few times a week either at home or in the gym can pay huge dividends.8 simple rules of strength trainingWhat are the best running shoes for a marathon? Before you start marathon training, it's a good idea to get your gait analysed at a running shoes that are right for you and will last the distance. For example, if you tend to overpronate, you'll need a pair of shoes that offer the right level of support and prevent a build up of stresses and the risk of injury. If you're at the faster end of the running spectrum and looking to maximise on speed at a road marathon, you may want to wear a pair of carbon plate shoes on race day. The best running shoes for 2025, expert-tested Should I be able to run a 10K or half marathon in a certain time? The training plans below refer to half marathon or 10K times that you should be capable of in order to hit a particular marathon time. We suggest, for example, that if you want to finish in just under four hours, you 'should be capable of running a sub-1:50 half marathon (equating to a pace of 8:20 min/mile) and a sub-50 10K (8:00 min/mile)'. Once again, because were all individuals, treat these numbers as rough guidelines. Some people naturally fare better in shorter or longer races so it may well be the case that you can still crack a goal marathon time without hitting the prescribed time for a half. Estimate your marathon time based on your 10K PBWhere can I find the best free marathon training plans?Look no further! Whether you're preparing for your first marathon or are well-versed over the 26.2-mile distance, finding the right plan to get you across the finish line is key. To make things easier, weve rounded up our best marathon training plans for every kind of runner just read on for more details. The science behind running your best marathon Beginner's marathon training plan to complete the distance for the plan This is a 16-week training plan for complete beginners. If you're relatively new to running but already gearing up for your first marathon, this training plan will get you round with some run-walk breaks. Running four or five days a week, the idea here is to get you to the finish line feeling happy and healthy. Go to the plan Completing a marathon in five hours means running at a pace of approximately 11:30 min/mile, although a target training pace of 11:00 min/mile (giving you a 4:48 marathon) could be beneficial. To break five hours, you should eventually be capable of a sub-2:15 half marathon and sub-60 10K. Remember, though, that these are rough benchmarks and not requirements! Right now, you should be used to running comfortably for 30 minutes to an hour, a few times a week. Go to the planTo run a 4:30 marathon, youll need to average a pace of approximately 10:00 min/mile over the full distance. As a rough guide, to go sub-4:30, it's probably helpful for you to be able to run a sub-2 half marathon and a sub-53 10K. Before starting this training plan, you should be capable of approximately 9:00 min/mile to finish a marathon in four hours. To go sub-4, you should be capable of a sub-1:50 half marathon and a sub-50 10K. Before starting this training plan, you should be running at least 20 miles per week and be able to run comfortably for an hour non-stop. Go to plan To run a 3:45 marathon, youll need to stick to a pace of around 8:30 min/mile for the entire 26.2-mile course. To break 3:45, you should be capable o running a sub-1:45 half marathon and a sub-46 10K. Right now, you should be running at least 25 miles per week and be able to run for 1:15 non-stop.Go to plan A 3:30 marathon works out at a pace of approximately 8 min/mile. To break 3:30, you should be running a sub-1:37 half marathon and a sub-43 10K. plan, you should be used to running around 25-30 miles per week and be able to run for 1:30 non-stop. Go to plan To run a 3:15 marathon, you should be able to run a sub-1:30 half marathon and a sub-40 10K. Ideally, before you pick this training plan, you should be running at least 30-35 miles per week. Go to plan Our sub-3 marathon training plan is suited to runners who are already used to clocking up around 35-40 miles per week. To run a marathon in just under three hours, youll need to maintain an average pace of 6:50 min/mile for the entire 26.2-mile course. You should also be capable of running a sub-1:25 half-marathon and a sub-38 10K.I'm not ready to run a marathon how should I train for a half marathon? If you're looking to half marathon, then take a look at our half marathon training plans for every kind of runner. 27 of the best half marathons to enterRace time predictor and training pace calculatorRace time predictor and training pace calculatorIf youre a relative newcomer to running whos bold enough to be thinking about entering their first marathon, youre far from alone. In fact, a record 840,000 people applied for the 2025 London Marathon ballot, which is an increase of 260,000 on the year before. The main thing is to not worry too much about a time goal or a pace. This 16-week training plan will get you to the finish line with a bit of Jeffing, ideally without the effing, named for the US Olympian and author Jeff Galloway and his run/walk coaching strategy. Youll be thinking about time on feet, increasing your mileage without paying attention to pace. This way you get steadily stronger and fitter but dont strain your sessions. And if anyone thinks walking a bit is a cop-out, look to the ultrarunning community theyre all at it in their 100-mile races. However, as you progress through the training plan, you will do some speedier runs to build the mental and physical toughness youll need to get to 26.2 miles. Faster runs are important and have great health benefits because they will help to build muscle mass, improve running economy and develop anaerobic fitness. The runner's guide to JeffingDo I need to run at a particular pace?Pace is not the point at the start of the plan. Its easy to become preoccupied with how fast or slow you are going when whats really important is getting miles under your belt. Nor should you look too far ahead at future training runs that might seem daunting when you start out. Just take things one day at a time. In fact most of your runs should be at a slow chatty pace where you can hold a conversation - and what pace that is may vary depending on your route, the temperature, or even just how busy your day has been. As you get nearer to marathon day, then you can use our training pace calculator to work out what realistic pace to aim for as you run the marathon but its definitely not something to get too obsessed with. As well as runs, the training plan includes those all important rest days - make sure you use these properly to avoid burning out or getting an injury. Adaptation to the body occurs when we rest so the only way to improve is to take rest and recovery seriously. Race time predictor and training pace calculatorHow can I find enough time to do all this running? While were firm believers that anyone can run a marathon, its only possible with the right preparation. Just turning up on the day and hoping for the best would not be wise. the marathon itself. Why not get up an hour earlier some mornings? Committing to running with friends can also provide vital motivation to get the runs ticked off. Consider whether you could bring clothes to work the day before you plan to run in to save yourself having to carry a heavier pack. Some people also find that splitting some of the mileage into two shorter runs in one day can work well for them, so perhaps you can fit in a run before the school drop off, and another at lunchtime. However, ease into double run days cautiously and make sure that you are properly fuelled. Remember that time on feet counts, too, so take every advantage of walking to the shops and doing errands on foot. How long does it take to walk 10,000 steps? What should I do if I miss some of my marathon training plan? Its perfectly normal to miss a few runs on your marathon training schedule. Everybody has blips along the way, whether its illness, a minor injury or just general life admin eating up the available time. Dont worry too much about sticking rigidly to every day of your plan, as long as the overall mileage is building up. However, if you end up missing four weeks or more, do consider postponing your race. If you do have a time goal it might now be unrealistic, and the race itself is likely to be significantly less enjoyable. If you we missed two or three weeks, you may still have time to build up to your longest training runs, which are key to race day success. If you are coming back from injury, spend a week or two gradually increasing your training runs, which are key to race day success. tempted to add in extra runs to catch up, like cramming before an exam. It will not help and instead make you far more likely to get injury when marathon training? The two most common causes of injury are overdoing or mismanaging training load and lack of strength and conditioning training. If you push too hard and dont manage your training load correctly you are far more likely to end up with an injury which might mean you have to pull out of the race altogether. Stick to the training load correctly you are burning to do more then low impact cross training like swimming, cycling or yoga is a far better option than adding more counter-productive running. It is also vital to develop a strength and conditioning training programme alongside your running. It is also vital to develop a strength and conditioning training programme alongside your running. the ideal amount and you dont need to join a gym. With resistance bands and body weight you can create a great strength session at home. As with running, make sure you build up your strength work gradually to enable the muscles to adapt. 16-week strength training plan for runnersHow can I tell if I need to ease off on my training?Youll find, as you get deeper into the plan, that you can start to tell the difference between good pain and bad pain. It is natural that you will feel some discomfort at times. That happens when you step out of your comfort starts to become something that feels more like an injury coming on persistent pain in a localised spot for example thats another matter. There is a difference between muscles that burn at the end of a workout and something that hurts every time you take a step, says sports psychologist Jim Taylor. Part of training is learning body awareness. You also need to experience some discomfort so when it occurs in a race, you know you can push through it. MonTueWedThuFriSatSunWeek 115-min jog. Youre allowed to stop and walk, but this doesnt count as part of the trainingRest20-min jog. Youre allowed to stop and walk, but this doesnt count as part of the training60-min ramble, without pressureWeek 225-min jogRest35-min jogRest35-min jogRest40-min jogRest45-min jogRest45-min jogRest45-min jogRest45-min jogRest45-min jogRest45-min jogRest45-min jogRest45-min jogRest40-min jogRest45-min jogRest4 a 10K road raceWeek 625-min runRest55-min jogRestRest25-min run2-hr jog/walkWeek 730-min run35-min run35-min run8-mile runWeek 835-min run8-mile run8-mile run8-min run35-min run8-mile run8-mile run8-min run35-min run8-mile run8-mile run8-mile run8-mile run8-min run35-min run8-min run8-mile run8-min run8-min run8-mile run8-min run8-mile run, with walking when you have toWeek 1045-min runRest3-mile run, timedRest30-min run25-min run marathon raceWeek 1330-min runRest3 x 1 mile, timed, with 5 mins rest after each mile. Aim for a faster average speed than week 11Rest30-min runRest3-mile run, timedRest25-min run10K or 10-mile race, or 10-mile run, including 5 miles at a brisk paceWeek 1520-min runRest30-min run at marathon paceRest2 x 1 mile, timed15-min run60 mins, including a few stridesRestRest20-min jog, in racing kitRACE DAYIf this training plans isnt challenging enough for you to reach your goal, take a look at our other marathon training plans for every kind of runner. Exactly how to progress run/walk intervals Welcome runners!! Im Amanda Brooks the woman running the show around here since 2007. Only now, theres an entire team of certified running coaches and gear testers giving you more helpful feedback and guidance. Were testing 200+ running shoes every year on different paces, different surfaces and through varied training cycles to ensure we can provide accurate feedback for your shoe shopping! If youre tired of running shoe reviews from only Sub 3 hour runners, weve got you covered! A certified running coach and personal trainer for over a decade, Ive helped thousands of runners through 1-1 personalized coaching and Virtual Run Club. Initially, I started the blog as a way to connect with other runners, but over the years my Journalism degree kicked in and now we all want to provide you with actionable tips backed by experience! My wonderful extended team follows strict standards and ethics. 33,000 miles, 20+ years of running, a book and 2,000 articles later, I feel pretty good about not only helping others, but understanding whatever youre going through on the run! Our goal is to get you thinking beyond pace to having more fun and less injuries. When people talk about they dont typically talk about the run! actual speed. Instead, they usually mention the finishing time (She is a 2:45 marathoner, or I ran a sub-4 hour race). Occasionally youll hear someone mention their running pace (I ran 8:30 miles or The winner averaged faster than 3 minutes per km). There is a wide spectrum of speeds and times run during a typical distance event. There might be a separation of many hours between those who broke the tape and those at the back of the pack. The beauty of these events is that each participant comes in with their own goal and is not necessarily competing to win. In fact, only a small handful of the people entered are trying to come in first. The rest of the runners are there to accomplish their own personal goals. That goal might be just to finish, it may be to obtain a better time, or it could be that they are there to raise awareness or money for some cause or charity. Unlike most sports games where there is either a winner or a loser, there are no losers in long-distance running The marathon distance is 26.2 miles or 42.2 kilometers. Participation numbers in this distance have exploded over the past few decades. Becoming more popular with the general public means more interest from sponsors and bigger prizes for the winners. This has resulted in the fastest times in the history of the sport, at least as far as those who are competing for the prize money. Ultramarathons events vary widely from one to another. The most popular event distances are the 50km, the 50 miles, the 100km, and the 100 miles. Very few of these ultra events are held on pavement, which means the times and speeds are more varied because of the differences in terrain. Usually, the shorter the race distance is, the faster the pace of those who finish first. When it comes to the longer races, the average pace will be quite a bit slower because of the need to utilize aid stations to take in calories, change out clothing, or use the bathroom. In a typical marathon, the winner will cross the line in a little over 2 hours. This means the pace they ran was around 5 minutes per mile (3 minutes per km). Ultramarathons tend to be a little slower, due to the excessive distances of those events. For a 50 mile ultramarathon, the first finishers will come in around the 5.5-hour mark, an average of 6:30/mile (4:00/km). Those are typical times for the event winners, which of course is a very small and elite group of runners. Some of the most popular marathon events will have over 30,000 participants. Of those, approximately 29,990 of those have no intention of trying to win. The majority of the runners will finish between 3 and 5 hours, which equates to around 9:00/mile (5:40/km). EventFastestAverage RunnerSlowestMarathon (Trail) 2019 Leadville Trail Marathon (700 runners)3:035:207:57Ultramarathon 2018 Caumsett 50K (95 runners)3:035:007:32Ultramarathon 2019 JFK 50 Miler (867 runners)7:2013:3719:13Marathon And Ultra Marathon Timings On a side note, also find out How Fast Do Olympic Runners Run? Men vs Women vs Average Running at a higher elevation becomes more difficult, especially at 3000 feet (around 1000 meters) or more above sea level. There is less oxygen available for the body to use, which means runners need to slow down from their normal pace. roads mean faster finishing times than those held offroad. Many popular races in the ultrarunning world, like the Leadville 100 held each year in Colorado, combine the double difficulty of high elevation and tough terrain. These trail races often require runners to navigate over fallen limbs and/or pick their way through creek crossings. Extra time is required when a runner has to think about where to safely take their next step to keep from twisting an ankle. Especially when they are running in an oxygen-deprived environment! (Source) Around 1.1 million people globally run in marathon distance events annually. By comparison, a little over of that number, approximately 600,000 athletes, will participate in all the longer ultramarathon events combined. (Source B) It should be noted that the number of ultramarathon participants is rapidly increase in popularity can also be seen in trail running. It is estimated that there are almost 2 million trail runners around the world. On the other hand, marathon participation has been relatively flat over the past decade. On a side note, we recommend that you check out our post titled Can You Be Naturally Good at Running? (Contributing Factors!) If you look at a list of the Worlds Best marathon performances in the past 25 years, you will the majority of them took place at the Berlir Marathon. When it comes to the mens record, 8 of the last 10 Worlds Best times were in Berlin. (Source) There are a few reasons why the German race is such a speedy site. First, they have the money to draw the best pool of talent. Berlin organizers pay the fastest runners in the world to appear at their race each year and give large bonuses for any records that are set on their relatively flat course. Second, the timing of the race each year means it usually has ideal running conditions. September in Germany is typically cool and dry, which is an ideal combination for record marathon attempts. Third, there are professional pacemakers in the race. These very talented runners are paid to start the race, hold the world record pace for as long as they possibly can, and then stop aside. Pacers help the athletes who are attempting to break the record by taking away the stress of regulating their speed. Instead, they can relax and just follow the leader and save that extra energy for the last part of the race when they are on their own. The current Worlds Best time for men is 2:01:39, held by Eliud Kipchoge. For women, there are two separate times for women has to do with the pacers. During races such as the London Marathon, women are competing against other women with no men present. (Source) Record performances during these events are held aside from races where men and women run together. During the mixed-sex races, its possible that women would be paced by faster men for the entire distance of the race. For that reason, in 2003 the International Association of Athletics Federations established an additional category to qualify the Womens Worlds Best. In October 2019, a successful attempt was made to break the 2-hour marathon barrier. While the resulting time of 1:59.40 is amazing and historic, it was not considered an official Worlds Best time. The event was not a competition, and it featured pacemakers that were allowed to start running at strategic points along the route rather than only from the start. Also, check out our post on What Is Harder than Running A Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the Comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades Marathon ?! (List of Next Level Challenges) Although it is named the comrades thousands of runners from over 60 countries come together in South Africa to take on either the 87km uphill or 90km downhill courses, depending on the year. The Comrades Marathon has been taking place since 1921 and calls itself The Ultimate Human Race. This test of endurance through mountainous terrain was created by a train engineer from Durban, South Africa. His idea was to create a living tribute to the brayery and sacrifice of his many fallen comrades during World War I. Since the inception of the race over a century ago, over 400,000 participants have the bragging rights to say they conquered Comrades. (Source) So by now, you can see that there is a wide range of running speeds and times during a marathon or ultramarathon. Each athlete participating in a distance event has their own goal and is racing against themselves and testing their own abilities. Part of the attraction of distance running is that there is a spot in it for people of every level of talent. So why not look into signing up for a nearby marathon or ultramarathon for yourself? , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.116,704 active editors 7,002,143 articles in English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Logo of Namco Limited Namco Limited was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006, Namco merged with Bandai to form Bandai to form Bandai to form Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutSylvilagus aquaticus... that the swamp rabbit (pictured) is both territorial and a great swimmer?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that same day of the week as June?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month is a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month is a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month is a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month is a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month is a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month is a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month is a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month is a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that no other month is a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?. transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive?... that the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction?... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government?... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cimigiu demanded the elimination of a pension gap between Olympic and non-Olympic champions, such as himself?... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In the Surinamese general election, the National Democratic Party wins the most seats in the National Assembly.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleJune 1Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 14201676 Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of land with the loss of around 800 men.1857 The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia.1974 In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich introduced the concept of abdominal thrusts, commonly known as the Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking.1988 Group representation constituencies were introduced to the parliament of Singapore.1999 On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths.Kitabatake Chikafusa (d.1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d.1879)Tom Holland (b.1996)Faizul Waheed (d.2021)More anniversaries: May 31 June 1 June 2 ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutDrosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous plant in the family Droseraceae. It is endemic to the Western Cape provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the leaves are covered in stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D.capensis leaf curling up around a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferusIgnace TonenAustralian white ibisArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a nonprofit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikibooksFree WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from "2This article needs additiona citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1676" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies16thcentury17t scienceArchitectureArtLiteratureMusicScienceLeadersState leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesEstablishments Disestablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments Disestablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments Disestabli calendar1125 Assyrian calendar6426Balinese saka calendar10821083Berber calendar10821084Berber calendar2220Berber calendar10821084Berber calendar10821084Berber calendar10821084Berber calendar2220Berber calendar2626Endar264Berber calendar264Berber calendar264Berber calendar264Berber calendar264Berber calendar264Berber calendar264Berber calendar264Berber calendar264Berber calendar264B calendar2842Ethiopian calendar16681669Hebrew calendar54365437Hindu calendar54365437Hindu calendar5981599Julian calendar676677Iranian calendar10541055Islamic calendar10541055Islamic calendar10541055Islamic calendar676677Iranian calendar676677Iranian calendar676677Iranian calendar10541055Islamic calendar676677Iranian calendar67 daysKorean calendar4009Minguo calendar236 before ROC236Nanakshahi calendar208Thai solar calendar22182219Tibetan calendar(female Wood-Rabbit)1802 or 1421 or 649to(male Fire-Dragon)1803 or 1422 or 650August 17: Sweden defeats Denmark-Norway in Battle of Halmstad.1676 (MDCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendarand a leap year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar, the 1676th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 76th year of the 17th century, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of LundJanuary 29 Feodor III becomes Tsar of Russia, January 31 Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of higher education in Central America, is founded.[1]January Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such as the english colonists of New with the Indians until May. February 14 Metacomet and his Wampanoags attack Northampton, Massachusetts; meanwhile, the Massach a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston.March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Native Americans. April 2 Chief Canonchet of the Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the Pequet, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut. April 21 Sudbury, Fight: The village of Sudbury, Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the last major battles of King Phillip's War. Captain Samuel Wadworth and 28 of his men are killed in the defense of the town. April 22 The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean Sea off of the coast of Sicily during the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men. May 2 Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston. May 19 Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls Captain William Turner leads a raid at first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill, Massachusetts. May 26 A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2]May 31 The Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts (approximate date). June 1 Scanian War: Battle of land A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and DenmarkNorway decisively defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship Kronan. June 12 The Indian coalition attacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of the People of Virginia. July 2 Major John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves. July 4 Captain Benjamin Church and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony, for any remaining Wampanoag tribesmen. July 11 The Wampanoag attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisoning her father and brothers. The case also scares King Louis XIV into starting a series of investigations about possible poisonings and witchcraft (later called the Affair of the Poisons). July 27 Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 30 Virginia colonist Nathaniel Bacon and his makeshift army issue a Declaration of the People of Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William Berkeley. August 12 King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church. August 17 Battle of Halmstad (fought at Fyllebro): Sweden gains a decisive victory over DenmarkNorway. August 28 The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. September 19The Russo-Turkish War (16761681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samovlovych to surrender Chyhyryn, Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel Bacon. September 21 Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. October 13 Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate.October 17 The Treaty of urawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and PolishLithuanian Commonwealth.November 27 A fire in Boston, Massachusetts, is accidentally set by a careless and sleepy apprentice, who drops a lighted candle, or leaves it too near some combustible substance; this is the largest fire known at this time in the district. The Rev. Increase Mathers church, dwelling and a portion of his personal library are destroyed.[3]December 4 Scanian War Battle of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark.December 7 Ole Rmer makes the first guantitative measurements of the speed of light. December 21 Sands baronets created in the Baronetage of Ireland. [4] Emperor Yohannes I of Ethiopia decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm. Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers microorganisms. An bo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston. [5] Robert WalpoleMarch 17 Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 Francis II Rkczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735) April 23 King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751)May 26 Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1707)May 28 Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1754)June 21 Anthony Collins, English philosopher (d. 1729)July 3 Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Prussian field marshal (d. 1747)July 14 Caspar Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d. 1763)August 26 Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1744)September 18 Eberhard Louis, Duke of Wrttemberg (d. 1733)October 8 Benito Jernimo Feijo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (d. 1764)October 19 Rodrigo Anes de S Almeida e Meneses, 1st Marquis of Abrantes, Portuguese diplomat (d. 1733)November 8 Louise XIV (d.1753)date unknown Alexander Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721)John ClarkeMichiel de RuyterMatthew HaleJanuary 7 Marco Faustini, Italian opera manager (b. 1606)January 13 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1598)January 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602)January 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602)January 14 Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604)February 20 Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1610)March 2 Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop of Lima (16731676) and Bishop of Arequipa (16591673) (b. 1605)March 21 Henri Sauval, French historian (b. 1623)March 22 Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (b. 1590)March 23 Paul Wrtz, Swedish general (b. 1612)March 27 Bernardino de Rebolledo, Spanish poet, soldier and diplomat (b. 1597)April 5 John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1606)April 8 Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653)April 20 John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609)April 29 Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b. 1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1606)May 7 Henri Valois, French historian (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606)June 13 Princess Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1636) June 16 Nathaniel Dickinson, American settler (b. 1601) July 5 Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1613) July 8 Francis I Rkczi, Hungarian prince of Transvlvania (b. 1645) July 12 Duchess Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg (b. 1613)July 22 Pope Clement X (b. 1590)July 25 Francis Hdelin, abb d'Aubignac, French writer (b. 1604)July 27 Pope Clement X (b. 1590)July 25 Francis Hdelin, abb d'Aubignac, French writer (b. 1604)July 27 Pope Clement X (b. 1590)July 27 Pope Clement X (b. 1590)July 27 Pope Clement X (b. 1604)July 17 Madame de Brinvilliers, French writer (b. 1604)July 17 Madame de Brinvilliers, French writer (b. 1604)July 27 Pope Clement X (b. 1590)July 27 Pope Clement X (b. 1590)July 27 Pope Clement X (b. 1604)July 17 Madame de Brinvilliers, French writer (b. 1604)Jul writer (b. 1621)August 14 Nicol Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1606)August 28 Margravine Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (16451676) (b. 1617)August 31 Lars Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1598)September 4 John Ogilby, Scottish-born impresario and cartographer active in Dublin and London (b. 1600)September 9 Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, French military officer, founder of Montreal in New France (b. 1612)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1616)September 17 Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626)September 28 Anna Maria Antig, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1602)October 6 Claudia Rusca, Italian composer, singer, and organist (b. 1593)October 7 Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (b. 1615)October 10 Sebastian Knpfer, German composer (b. 1633)October 13 Juan de Arellano, Spanish artist (b. 1614)October 15 Simon de Vos, Flemish painter (b. 1603)October 26 Nathaniel Bacon, Virginian colonist and instigator of Bacon's Rebellion (b. 1589)November 1 Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b. 1589)November 26 Nathaniel Bacon, Virginian colonist and diplomat (b. 1612)November 12 Shang Kexi, Chinese general (b. 1604)December 11 Roland Frart de Chambray, French writer (b. 1606)December 12 William Morice, English poet (b. 1603)December 19 Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg and Count of Nassau-Schaumburg (16531676) (b. 1629)December 25Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609)William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592)^ Procedure 373 of the Guatemalan Real Audiencia in the General Archive of Indias. Walford, Cornelius, ed. (1876). "Fires, Great". The Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance. C. & E. Layton. p.43. Hubbard, William (1848). A General History of New England, from the discovery to MDCLXXX. Boston: Little, Brown. "Leigh Rayment's list of baronets". Archived from the original on October 21, 2019. "America's First Coffeehouse". Massachusetts Travel Journal. Archived from the original on September 27, 2010. Retrieved September 27, 2010. Retrieved September 27, 2010. Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1501 to 1600This 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)Millennia2ndmillenniumCentury16thcentury17thcen Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, 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 year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC)) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC). 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 Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became 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 zerosum 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 wars of the period and arguably fuele authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Irag were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2]In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire[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 in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century, most of Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Widdle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c.15031506, one of the world's best-known

paintings1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David.1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5]1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean.1502: First reported African slaves in the New World1502: 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 Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty.1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation.1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity.1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa.1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours1506: 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 Tano population.[6]1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf.1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War15081512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling.1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean.1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca.1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System.1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded 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 Serro. Serro 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 philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Ivares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces.1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey).1513: Vasco Nez 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 gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty.1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Battle of Chaldiran.1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids.15161517: 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: 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 dellAfrica (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 15191519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao.1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles I. 5191522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: 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: 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 transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire.1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces.1521: Philippines in the same year.1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces.1521: Philippines in the same year.1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Indonesia) and after trade with trade sultan Trenggana.1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach)1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9]1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa.1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union.1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernn Corts15241525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire.1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland.1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king.Gun-wielding Ottoman manuscript1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured.1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur.1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance.1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah.1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary.1527: Mughal Empire at the 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 EthiopianAdal War.Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church.1531: The Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Foundation of So Vicente the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas.1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England.1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born.1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants.1535: The Mnster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed.1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese 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 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 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 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 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 (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity (or Tabarija) and send hi [12] Hairun becomes the next sultan.1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason.1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal.1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza.1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil.1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible.1538: Gonzalo Jimnez de Quesada founds Bogot.1538: SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza.1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America.Nicolaus Copernicus1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III.1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540).1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile.1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful.1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana.1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire.1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia.1542: The Italian War of 15421546 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 Fort1542: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez 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 Sun1544: The French defeat an ImperialSpanish army at the Battle of Ceresole.Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive.1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani1545: 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 Chteau de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England at the Englan crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo.1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates.1549: Tom 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 architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.15501551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas.1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease.1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya.1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies.1553: 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 Jos de Anchieta and Manuel da Nbrega establishes So Paulo, southeast Brazil.1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned 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 metallica.1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat.1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 15561556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun.1556: Pomponio Algerio radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition.1557; Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcy. Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world.1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth and Russia.1558: After 200 years the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France.1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis, the Italian Wars conclude.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 15671560: 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: Japan.1560: Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Djerba.1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary.1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator Navarre.1560: Lazarus Church, Macau1561: 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: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste.15621598: French Wars of Religion.1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12]1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empired 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empired 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. at the Battle of Talikota.1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.1565: Estcio de S establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565).1565: Miguel Lpez 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 156715661648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty.1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund and of conscience in the World.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: 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 PolishLithuanian 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 Lepanto1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod.1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her.1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Surface was looted. Lepanto.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 conquistador Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies.1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War.1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco.1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre.1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Lus Vaz de Cames, three years after the author returned from the East.[14]1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor.1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants.1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants.1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory.1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress.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.15771580: Francis Drake circles the world.1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede.1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir.1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for 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 states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation f feast, from The Image of Ireland1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Armada1580: Drake's roval reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal ends the Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish harbours are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640.15801587 Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits.1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain.1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65.1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honn-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide.1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 15821582; Yermak Timofevevich conguers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs, 1583; Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken, 1583; Denmark builds the side of the Stroganovs, 1583; Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken, 1583; Denmark builds the side of the Stroganovs, 1583; Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken, 1583; Denmark builds the side of the Stroganovs, 1583; Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken, 1584; Stroganovs, 1584; Stroganovs, 1583; Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken, 1584; Stroganovs, 1584 of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17]1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market).1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America.15851604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic.1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived.1588: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived.1588: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Savidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life.1588: England repulses the English 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 miniature1590: 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.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921598; Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions.15931606; 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 Ren 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 and 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 and Juliet is published.1597: Romeo and Juliet is published.1597: R Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598.15981613: 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 Sekigahara1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mxico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The Van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600)1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the Spice Islands of Maluku.[18]1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Fiakovo castle during the Long Turkish War1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Bortuguese 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 Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu. [19]1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to 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 elimbr 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 (14851547)Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando lvarez de Toledo (15071582)Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (15201566)Ivan IV the Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15521608) the Father of international lawPhilip II of Spain, King of Spain (15561598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605)Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds.Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de Len sights Florida and Vasco Nez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean.15191522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world.15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays.1525: Modern square root symbol ()1540: Francisco Vsquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon.154142: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River.154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy.15591562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Spa wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812.1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map.1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way.1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries.c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For 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): 710733. CiteSeerX10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR40929823. S2CID219969360. SSRN1635517.^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol.7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p.137. ISBN978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010.^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p.vii. ISBN978-0-14-400149-1.^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. 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ISBN2-7605-1588-5^a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27^a a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28^a 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 CommonsTimelines of 16th century events, science, culture and personsRetrieved from " 4The following pages link to 16th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. 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