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and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video 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 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in the early 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 Namco Holdings. (Full article...) Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018 Radar, Gun Laying, Mk. I and Mk. II Andrea Navagero Archive By
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general election, the National Democratic Party wins the most seats in the National Assembly. In motor racing, Álex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Harrison Ruffin Tyler Phil Robertson Mary K. Gaillard Peter David Alan Yentob Gerry
Connolly Nominate an article June 1 Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 1420 1676 - Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of Öland 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 Archive By email List of days of the year About Drosera 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 and Eastern 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 Schiller Recently featured: Cucumis metuliferus Ignace Tonené
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Jamestown, Virginia during war against British governor. 1676 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Stat
various calendarsGregorian calendar1676MDCLXXVIAb urbe condita2429Armenian calendar1125\Omega4 \OmegaAbbAssyrian calendar6426Balinese saka calendar1220Burmese calendar1038Byzantine calendar7184-7185Chinese calendarZ原年
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calendar1086-1087Japanese calendarEnpō 4(延宝 4年)Javanese calendar1598-1599Julian calendar208Thai solar calenda
1422 or 650 August 17: Sweden defeats Denmark-Norway in Battle of Halmstad. 1676 (MDCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1676th year of the 2nd millennium, the 76th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 2nd millennium, the 76th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations are also as a supplication of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designations are also as a supplication of the 3nd Anno Domini (AD) designation of the 3nd Ann
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 was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of Lund January 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
are a failure. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 14 - Metacomet and his Wampanoags attack Northampton, Massachusetts; meanwhile, the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston.
February 23 - While the Massachusetts Council debates how to handle the Christian Indians they had exiled to Deer Island on October 13, 1675, a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16 km (9.9 mi) 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 Pequot, 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 12 - Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of
England and Wales. 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 light on an encampment consisting mainly of women and children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, 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 Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts Council finally decides to mo
Norway 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 amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June - Bacon's Rebellion begins in the Virginia Colony. On July 30, Nathaniel Bacon and
his followers issue the 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 Wampanoags attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 - In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisoning 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 colonists in Boston. July 30 - Virginia colonists in Boston. July 30 - Virginia colonists in Boston.
Metacomet's wife and son. 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 Denmark-
Norway. August 28 - The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. September 19 The Russo-Turkish War (1676-1681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samoylovych 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 13 - Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate. October 13 - Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate. October 13 - Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate.
founded on Nantucket Island, in the English colony of Massachusetts. 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 Mather's 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 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 Åbo 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 Walpole March 17 -
Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 - Francis II Rákóczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1751) May 26 - Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1707) May 28 - Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1754) June 17 - Louise de Maisonblanche,
illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV of France (d. 1718) June 21 - Anthony Collins, English philosopher (d. 1745) 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. 1745)[6] September 13 -
                                                              ent of Lorraine (d. 1744) September 18 - Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg (d. 1733) October 8 - Benito Jerónimo Feijóo y Montene
de Bourbon, duchess of Maine, daughter in law of Louis XIV (d. 1753) date unknown - Alexander Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721) John Clarke Michiel de Ruyter Matthew Hale January 7 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1602)
January 16 - Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1621) January 29 - Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 - François Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613) February 14 - Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 3 - François Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613) February 14 - Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 14 - Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 3 - François Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613) February 14 - Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 15 - Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as
the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1606) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1607) May 5 - Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1606) May 7 - Henri Valois, French historian (b. 1603) May 25 - Johann Rahn, Swiss
Hendrik van der Borcht II, German painter (b. 1613) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645) July 12 - Duchess Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-
Lüneburg (b. 1613) July 22 - Pope Clement X (b. 1590) July 25 - François Hédelin, abbé d'Aubignac, French writer (b. 1604) July 17 - Madame de Brinvilliers, French murderer (b. 1621) August 14 - Nicolò Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1606) August 28 - Margravine
Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (1645-1676) (b. 1617) August 31 - Lars Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1600) September 9 - Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, French military officer,
founder of Montreal in New France (b. 1612) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609) 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 Antigó, Spanish
Bacon, Virginian colonist and instigator of Bacon's Rebellion (b. circa 1640s) October 28 - Jean Desmarets, French writer (b. 1595) November 1 - Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b. 1589) November 12 - Shang Kexi, Chinese general (b. 1604) December 11 -
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
Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 17th ce
16th century 17th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishme
and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1600 (MDC),
depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe
Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new 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 England in Northern America and South America and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and South America and South America and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and South America and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and South America and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and South America and South America and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and South America
the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent
theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled
European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon
law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq 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 founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan
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 in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines
of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501:
defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 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: Death of Isabella I of
 Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean
Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in
Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in
Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese
ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers
Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia.
philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-
with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1516: The Ottoman Empire
the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-
aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo
Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519:
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 Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-
1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman
Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins
an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the east coast. 1521: Belgrade
Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus was killed in this
battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: 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 Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first
European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur
and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of
Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty
of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in
São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French
                  1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.
Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day
Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the
Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and Shah Suri founded by Igna
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
is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543:
Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French
defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent
meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55.
1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 52. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of
(All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: The Ming dynasty government
of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending
da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by
Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, and illustration of the Hochelaga
battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part
of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest
of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the
Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats
the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London.
1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics
and Huquenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563:
Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá
establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de
Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in
1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian
Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching of Hungary, insp
Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created
with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed
Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[13] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[13] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[13] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[13] Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[13] Babullah becomes t
year, 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of 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 López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies, 1572: Spanish conquistadores
apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads
from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish
victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the
Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the
world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese 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 Dutch
Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the
world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies
with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: 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 Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich
conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of
the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585:
Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Atlantic and The Atl
Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish
Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In
Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.
Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition reaches
Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough
spices to make a considerable profit. [18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising. [12] (to 1599) 1598: More
Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable. [18] Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of
Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 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 Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces
with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the
Battle of Selimbar from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII
(1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-
1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. 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 León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1540: In
America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his
theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring
tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582:
Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First
flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the
introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The
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Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". Archived 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03.
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 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following these entries Showing 50 items. View
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 Dialects Creoles Francophonie History Phonological history Oaths of Strasbourg Ordinance of Villers-Cotterêts Anglo-Norman Grammar Adverbs Articles and determiners Pronouns (personal) Verbs (conjugationmorphologypassé composépassé simple) Orthography Alphabet Reforms Circumflex Braille Phonology Elision Liaison Aspirated h Help:IPA/French
 vte This article contains phonetic transcriptions in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. For the distinction between [], // and (), see IPA § Brackets and transcription delimiters.
 of phonemic and historical principles. The spelling of words is largely based on the pronunciation of the language in the intervening years. Even in the late 17th century, with the publication of the first French dictionary by the
 parles (you speak), parle (I speak / one speaks) and parlent (they speak) all sound like [paɪk]. Later attempts to respell some words in accordance with their Latin etymologies further increased the number of silent letters (e.g., temps vs. older vint). Nevertheless, the
 rules governing French orthography allow for a reasonable degree of accuracy when pronouncing unfamiliar French words from their written forms. The French alphabet uses a number of diacritics, including the circumflex, diaeresis, acute, and grave accents,
 as well as ligatures. A system of braille has been developed for people who are visually impaired. French alphabet is based on the 26 letters of the French alphabet, uppercase and lowercase, with five diacritics and two orthographics are visually impaired. French alphabet is based on the 26 letters of the French alphabet, uppercase and lowercase, with five diacritics and two orthographics are visually impaired.
 grec /igʁɛk/ Ÿÿ Z zède /zɛd/ (w) and (k) are rarely used except in loanwords and regional words. However, (k) is usually written (c) anywhere but before (e, i, y), (qu) before (e, i
  kilomètre, kilowatt, kilohertz. The diacritics used in French orthography are the acute accent ((()); accent aigu), the grave accent ((()); accent grave), the circumflex ((()); accent circonflexe), the diaeresis ((()); accent aigu), the grave accent ((()); accent grave), the diaeresis ((()); accent grave), the circumflex ((()); accent grave), the diaeresis ((()); accent grave), the diaer
 modern French is often used where a combination of (e) and a consonant, usually (s), would have been used formerly, e.g. écouter < escouter. A grave accent over (a) or (u) is primarily used in this word). A grave accent over (e) indicates /ɛ/ in positions
 where a plain (e) would be pronounced /ə/ (schwa). Many verb conjugations contain regular alternations between (è) and (e); for example, the accent mark in the present tense verb lève /lɛv/ distinguishes the vowel's pronunciation from the schwa in the infinitive, lever /ləve/. A circumflex over (a, e, o) indicates /α, ε, o/, respectively, but the distinction
 between (a) /a/ vs. (â) /a/ is being lost in Parisian French, merging them as [a]. In Belgian French, merging them as [a]. In Belgian French, merging them as diacritical marks, e.g. the bistorical deletion of an adjacent letter (usually (s) or a vowel): château < castel, fête < feste, sûr < seur, dîner < disner (in medieval manuscripts many letters were often written as diacritical marks, e.g. the bistorical deletion of an adjacent letter (usually (s) or a vowel): château < castel, fête < feste, sûr < seur, dîner < disner (in medieval manuscripts many letters were often written as diacritical marks, e.g. the bistorical deletion of an adjacent letter (usually (s) or a vowel): château < castel, fête < feste, sûr < seur, dîner < disner (in medieval manuscripts many letters were often written as diacritical marks, e.g. the bistorical deletion of an adjacent letter (usually (s) or a vowel): château < castel, fête < feste, sûr < seur, dîner < disner (in medieval manuscripts many letters were often written as diacritical marks, e.g. the bistorical marks (in medieval manuscripts many letters were often written as diacritical marks, e.g. the bistorical marks (in medieval manuscripts many letters were often written as diacritical marks, e.g. the bistorical marks (in medieval manuscripts many letters were often written as diacritical marks).
circumflex for (/s/) and the tilde for (/n/). It has also come to be used to distinguish homophones, e.g. du ("of the") vs. dû (past participle of devoir "to have to do something (pertaining to an act)"); however dû is in fact written thus because of a dropped (e): deu (see Circumflex in French). Since the 1990 orthographic changes, the circumflex on (i) and (u)
can be dropped unless it distinguishes homophones, e.g. chaîne becomes chaine but sûr (sure) does not change to avoid ambiguity with the word sur (on). A diaeresis over (e, i, u, y) indicates a hiatus between the accented vowel and the vowel preceding it, e.g. naïve /naiv/, Noël /nɔɛl/. The diaeresis may also indicate a glide/diphthong, as in naïade /najad/.
 The combination (οë) is pronounced in the regular way if followed by (η) (Samoëns /samwε̃/. An exception to this is Citroën /sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/sitroen/
 French texts, e.g. Aÿ /ai/ (commune in Marne, now Aÿ-Champagne), Rue des Cloÿs? (alley in the 18th arrondissement of Paris), Croÿ /kʁwi/ (family name and hotel on the Boulevard Raspail, Paris), Château du Feÿ /dyfei/? (near Joigny), Ghÿs /gis/? (near Joigny), Ghys /gis/? (near Joigny), Ghys
  воz/ (commune between Paris and Orly airport), Pierre Louÿs /luis/ (author), Eugène Ysaÿe /izai/ (violinist/composer), Moÿ-de-l'Aisne /moidəlɛn/ (commune in Aisne and a family name), and Le Blanc de Nicolaÿ /nikɔlai/ (an insurance company in eastern France). The diaeresis on (u) appears in the Biblical proper names Archélaüs /aвʃelay/?, Capharnaüm
 /kafaknaom/ (with (um) for /om/ as in words of Latin origin such as album, maximum, or chemical element names such as French names such as French names such as Hauy /aui/. [WP-fr has as 3 syllables, [ayi]] Nevertheless, since the 1990 orthographic changes, the diaeresis in words containing (guë)
 (such as aiguë /egy/ or ciquë /sigy/) can be moved onto the (u): aigüe, ciqüe, and by analogy may be used in verbs such as j'argüe. Without a diaeresis, the (ue) would be silent (or a schwa in accents which retain one): Aigues-Mortes /ɛg(ə)mɔʁt(ə)/. In addition, words of German origin retain their umlaut ((ä, ö, ü)) if applicable but often use French
 pronunciation, such as Kärcher (/kɛʁʃɛʁ/ or /kaʁʃɛʁ/ or /kaʁfɛʁ/ or /kaʁfɛw/ or /kaʁfɛʁ/ or /kaʁfɛw/ or /kawfɛw/ or /kawfæw/ or /kawfɛw/ or /kawfɛw/ or /kawfɛw/ or /kawfɛw/ or /kawfɛw/ o
 used before (e, i, y), since they already mark the (c) as /s/, e.g. ce, ci, cycle. A tilde ((3)) above (n) is occasionally used in French for words and names of Spanish origin that have been incorporated into the language (e.g., El Niño, piñata). Like the other diacritics, the tilde has no impact on the primary alphabetical order. Diacritics are often omitted on
 capital letters, mainly for technical reasons (not present on AZERTY keyboards). However both the Académie française and the Office québécois de la langue française reject this usage and confirm that "in French, the accent has full orthographic value",[1] except for acronyms but not for abbreviations (e.g., CEE, ALENA, but É.-U.).[2] Nevertheless,
 diacritics are often ignored in word games, including crosswords, Scrabble, and (oe) respectively. (æ) (French: e dans l'a, a-e entrelacé or a, e collés/liés) is rare, appearing only in some words of Latin
 and Greek origin like tænia, ex æquo, cæcum, æthuse (as named dog's parsley).[3] It generally represents the vowel /e/, like (é). The sequence (ae) appears in loanwords where both sounds are heard, as in maestro and paella.[4] (œ) (French: e dans l'o, o-e entrelacé or o et e collés/liés) is a mandatory contraction of (oe) in certain words. Some of these are
 originally written with the digraph (eu); the (o) in the ligature represents a sometimes artificial attempt to imitate the Latin rendering of the Greek diphthong (ou), e.g. coelacanthe "coelacanth". These words used to be pronounced
 with /e/, but in recent years a spelling pronunciation with /ø/ has taken hold, e.g. cesophage /ezofaz/ or /øzofaz/, Œdipe /edip/ or /ødip/ etc. The pronounced /k/ in some cases (cœur), or /s/ in others (cœlacanthe). (œ) is not used when both letters contribute
 different sounds. For example, when (o) is part of a prefix (coexister), or when (e) is part of a suffix (minoen), or in the word moelle and its derivatives.[5] French digraphs and trigraphs have both historical and phonological origins. In the first case, it is a vestige of the spelling in the word's original language (usually Latin or Greek) maintained in modern
 French, e.g. the use of (ph) in téléphone, (th) in théorème, or (ch), and (œu), (oi), (ai), (oi), (an), (oi), (ai), and (œu), or is merely a convenient way to expand the twenty-six-letter alphabet to cover all relevant phonemes, as in (ch), (on), (an), (on), (on),
 these or are used for purely pragmatic reasons, such as (ge) for /3/ in il mangeait ('he ate'), where the (e) serves to indicate a "soft" (g) inherent in the verb's root, similar to the significance of a cedilla to (c). Some exceptions apply to the rules governing the pronunciation of word-final consonants. See Liaison (French) for details. Consonants and
 combinations of consonant letters Spelling Major value(IPA) Examples of major value (IPA) Examples of minor values Exceptions Foreign words ending in a silent (f), -gs, -ps, -ts Ø plombs, blancs, prends, œufs (also /f/), cerfs, longs, draps,
 achats /t/ quarts /d/ bavards b, bb elsewhere /b/ ballon, abbé Ø Lefebvre /v/ Habdalah before a voiceless consonant /p/ absolu, observer, subtile Ø (before p) subpolar finally Ø plomb, Colomb /b/ Jacob ç /s/ ça, garçon, reçu c before (e, i, y) /s/ cyclone, loquace, douce, ciel, ceux Ø (after s or x) scene, exception /tʃ/ ciao, ciabatta initially/medially elsewhere /k/
 cabas, crasse, cœur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of Latin and Greek origin)Ø cæcum, cœlacanthe bifteck, knickerbockers, knickers (before k) (see also -ct, cqu, -cte) /g/ second finally /k/ lac, donc, parc Ø tabac, blanc, caoutchouc /g/ zinc cc before (e, i, y) /ks/ accès, accent /s/ succion /k/ soccer /tʃ/ fettuccine elsewhere /k/ accord ch /ʃ/ chat,
 douche /k/ (often in words of Greek origin[6]) chaotique, chlore, varech Ø yacht, almanach /t// check-list, strech, coach -ct /kt/ direct, correct Ø respect, suspect, instinct, succinct /t/ indict d, dd elsewhere /d/ doux, adresse, addition finally Ø pied, accord /d/ David, sud dj /d3/ adjectif f, ff /f/ fait, affoler, soif Ø clef, cerf, nerf g before (e, i, y) /3/ gens, manger
 /dʒ/ gin, adagio, management /g/ burger, gimmick, gyoza initially/medially elsewhere /g/ gain, glacier finally Ø joug, long, sang /g/ erg, zigzag /h/ keg gg /g/ aggraver, jogging, buggy /gʒ/ autosuggestion, suggérer /dʒ/ appoggiature, loggia, taleggio gn /p/ montagne, agneau, gnôle /gn/ gnose, gnou h Ø habite, hiver /j/ (intervocalic) Sahara /h/ ahaner, hit /x/
 Rahel/ʃ/ sinh, tanh, asinh, atanh j /ʒ/ joue, jeter /dʒ/ jean, jazz /j/ halelujah, fjord/x/ jota, marijuana k /k/ alkyler, kilomètre, bifteck Ø knock-out, knickerbockers /x/ Bakhmout, Khadija l, ll /l/ lait, allier, il, royal, matériel, village /j/ (after i)Ø (occasionally finally) soleil, Meilhac, grillagecul, fusil, saoul Ø fils, aulne, aulx(see also -il) m, mm /m/ mou, pomme Ø
 automne, condamner n, nn /n/ nouvel, panne Ø monsieur (see also -ent) -ng (without nasal n) /ŋ/ parking, camping /ng/ gang p, pp elsewhere /p/ pain, appel Ø baptême, sept, apfel, pfefferoni finally Ø coup, trop /p/ cap, cep ph /f/ téléphone, photo pt /pt/ ptérodactyle, adapter, excepter, ptôse, concept /t/ baptême, compter, sept Ø prompt (also pt) q (see qu)
 /k/ coq, cinq, piqûre (in new orthography, piqure), Qatar r, rr, rrr /k/ rat, barre, brrr Ø monsieur, gars(see also -er) s initially mestian, transiter Ø Island, mesdames, mesdemoiselles, Descartes (also /j/), messieurs (not considered double s), messeigneurs (not
 considered double s), Debusclin (see also sch) elsewhere between two vowels /z/ rose, paysage /s/ antisèche, parasol, vraisemblable finally Ø dans, repas /s/ fils, sens (noun), os (singular), ours /j/ foss c before (e, i, y) /s/ science /ʃ/ fasciste elsewhere /sk/ script sch /sk/ script sch
 dysharmonie, transhumance ss /s/ baisser, passer -st /st/ est (direction), ouest, podcast Ø est (verb), Jésus-Christ (also /st/) t, tt elsewhere /t/ tout, attente /s/ nation (see ti + vowel) Ø hautbois, asthme /ʃ/ tchat, match, Tchad th /t/ thème, thermique, aneth Ø asthme, bizuth, goth
 /s/ thread v /v/ ville, vanne w /w/ kiwi, taekwondo, week-end (in new orthography, weekend), whisky /v/ edelweiss, wagon, wrap, interviewer x initiallynext to a voiceless consonant phonologically finally /ks/ axe, expansion, connexe /gz/ xénophobie, Xavier, xylophone /k/ xhosa /u/ xérès (also /ks, gz/) Ø auxquelles medially elsewhere /ks/ galaxie,
 maximum /s//z//gz/ soixante, Bruxellesdeuxièmeexigence finally Ø paix, deux /ks/ index, pharynx /s/ six, dix, coccyx xc before (e, i, y) /ks/ exciter elsewhere /z/ zain, gazette, blizzard /s/ tzar/dz/ Zeus, canzonetta, pizza, mezzanine finally Ø chez /z/ jazz (and any other word with double z), gaz, fez, merguez /s/ quartz /ts/
 kronprinz Vowels and combinations of vowel letters Spelling Major value (IPA) Examples of minor value Exceptions Foreign words a, à /a/ patte, arable, là, déjà /α/ araser, base, condamnersaoul, curacao, reggae /ɔ/ yacht (also /o/)/o/ football/e/ lady/ε/ flash, catcher â /α/ château, pâté /a/ dégât (also /α/), parlâmes
 liâtes, menât (simple past and imperfect subjunctive verb endings -âmes, -âtes, and -ât) aa /a/ graal, Baal, maastrichtois /a.a/ aa æ /e/ ex-æquo, cæcum ae /e/ reggae /a/ groenendael, maelstrom, Portaels /a.ɛ/ maestro/a.e/ paella aë /a.ɛ/ Raphaël, Israël /a/ Staël ai /ɛ/(/e/) vrai, faiteai, aiguille, baisser, gai, quai /e/ lançai, mangerai (future and simple past verb
 forms ending in -ai or -rai) /ə/ faisan, faisons,[7] (and all other conjugated forms of faire which are spelt fais- and followed by a pronounced vowel) aî (in new orthography, maitre, chaîne (in new orthography, maitre, chaîne (in new orthography, maitre, chaîne) aï before a consonant /a.i/ naïf, haïr before a conson
 phonologically closed syllable /a.ɔ/ aorte, extraordinaire (also /ɔ/) /a/ faonne/o/ Saône phonologically open syllable /a.o/ cacao, chaos, baobab /a/ paonneau /o/ curaçao aou, aoû /a.u/ caoutchouc, aoûtien (in new orthography, aoutien), yaourt /u/ saoul, août (in new orthography, aout) au elsewhere /o/ haut, augure /ɔ/ Paul before (r) /ɔ/ dinosaure, Aurélie,
 Laurent (also /o/) ay elsewhere /ɛj/ ayons, essayer (also /ej/) /aj/ mayonnaise, papaye, ayoye /e.i/ pays (also /ɛ.i/), abbaye/a.i/ Defays finally /ɛ/ Gamay, margay, railway /e/ okay -aye /ɛ.i/ abbaye /ej/ paye /e.i/ paye /e.i/ paye /e.i/ paye /e.i/ paye /ei/ La Haye /aj/ baye e elsewhere /ə/ Ø (in a position where it can be easily elided) repeser, genoux franchement, acheter (also /ə/), eu, eû, eussions, eûmes
 (see eu and eû) /ɛ/ reine /e/ revolver (in new orthography, révolver), Clemenceau /i/ bewarer in closed syllables (before multiple consonants, (x), or a final spoken consonant) essence, effet, henné /e/ et, pieds (and any other noun plural ending in
 (consonant other than t)+s)/a/ femme, solennel, fréquemment, (and other adverbs ending in -emment)[8]/œ/ Gennevilliers (see also -er)(see also ae) /i/ forester consonant other than (t) or cons.+(t) /e/ les, nez, clef,
 mangez, (and any form of a verb in the second person plural that ends in -ez), assez (see also -er, -es), mesdames, mesdemoiselles (also /\epsilon/), Descartes (also /\epsilon/), ph, prehnite /\epsilon/ pefore silent (t) chalet /\epsilon/ Lebesgue (see also -er, -es), mesdames, mesdemoiselles (also /\epsilon/), Descartes (also /\epsilon/), ph, prehnite /\epsilon/ pefore silent (t) chalet /\epsilon/ pefore si
 or more consonants of which the last is r, l, m or n), presque, puisque, quelque (the compound adjective pronouns ending in -que)(see also ae) é, ée /e/ clé, échapper, idée /ɛ/ (in closed syllables) événement, cèderai, vénerie (in new orthography, évènement, cèderai, vénerie) è /ɛ/ relève, zèle ê phonologically finally orin closed syllables /ɛ:/ tête, crêpe, forêt,
 prêt in open syllables /ε:, e/ bêtise ea (except after (g)) /i/ dealer, speaker (in new orthography, dealeur, speakeur) ee /i/ week-end (in new orthography, weekend), spleen /e/ pedigree (also /ε:/), geisha (also /ε:/), geisha (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/), geisha (also /ε:/), geisha (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/), geisha (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau, oiseaux ei /ε/ neige (also /ε:/) eau /o/ eau 
 orthography, assoir) eu initially orphonologically finally orbefore /z/ /ø/ Europe, heureux, peu, chanteuse /y/ eu, eussions, (verb forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /œ/ beurre, jeune /ø/ (in closed and unstressed syllables) feutre, neutre, pleuvoir gageure (in new orthography, gageüre) eû /ø/ jeûne /y/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /œ/ beurre, jeune /ø/ (in closed and unstressed syllables) feutre, neutre, pleuvoir gageure (in new orthography, gageüre) eû /ø/ jeûne /y/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /œ/ beurre, jeune /ø/ (in closed and unstressed syllables) feutre, neutre, pleuvoir gageure (in new orthography, gageüre) eû /ø/ jeûne /y/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /œ/ beurre, jeune /ø/ (in closed and unstressed syllables) feutre, neutre, pleuvoir gageure (in new orthography, gageüre) eû /ø/ jeûne /y/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /œ/ beurre, pleuvoir gageure (in new orthography, gageüre) eû /ø/ jeûne /y/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /œ/ beurre, pleuvoir gageure (in new orthography, gageüre) eû /ø/ jeûne /y/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /æ/ beurre, pleuvoir gageure (in new orthography, gageüre) eû /ø/ jeûne /y/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /w/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /w/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /w/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /w/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /w/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /w/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with initial (eu)-) elsewhere /w/ eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir with init
 spelt with eû-) ey before vowel /εj/ gouleyant, volleyer finally /ε/ hockey, trolley i elsewhere /i/ (in compound words or before final e) cabriolet antioxydant, régie after e Ø reine after o /a, α/ mademoiselle, trois î /i/ gîte, épître (in compound words or before final e) cabriolet antioxydant, régie after e Ø reine after o /a, α/ mademoiselle, trois î /i/ gîte, épître (in compound words or before final e) cabriolet antioxydant, régie after e Ø reine after o /a, α/ mademoiselle, trois î /i/ gîte, épître (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant, régie after e Ø reine after o /a, α/ mademoiselle, trois î /i/ gîte, épître (in compound words or before final e) cabriolet antioxydant, régie after e Ø reine after o /a, α/ mademoiselle, trois î /i/ gîte, épître (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant, régie after e Ø reine after o /a, α/ mademoiselle, trois î /i/ gîte, épître (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant, régie after e Ø reine after o /a, α/ mademoiselle, trois î /i/ gîte, épître (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant, régie after e Ø reine after o /a, α/ mademoiselle, trois î /i/ gîte, épître (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant, régie after e Ø reine after or /a, α/ mademoiselle, trois î /i/ gîte, épître (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet antioxydant (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ final e) cabriolet (in compound words or before vowel /sj/ 
 new orthography, gitre, epitre) i (initially or between vowels) /j/ iambe (also iambe), aïeul, païen /i/ ouïe -ie /i/ régie, vie o phonologically finally, next to vowel orbefore /z/ /o/ pro, mot, chose, déposes /ɔ/Ø/w/ sosietournir (see ou), paonneaumoi, oiseaux, moyen (see oi and oy) /e/ roine /a/ out, knock-out elsewhere /ɔ/ carotte, offre /o/ cyclone, fosse, tome /ə/
 monsieur /u/ Wolfenstein ô /o/ tôt, cône /ɔ/ hôpital (also /o/) œ /œ/ œil /e//ɛ/ œsophage, fœtusœstrogène /ø/ lœss oe /ɔ.e/ coefficient /wa, wɛ/ moelle, moellon, moelleux (obsolete spellings: moëlle, moellon, moelleux) /ø/ foehn oê /wa, wɛ/ poêle oë /ɔ.e/ coefficient /wa, wɛ/ poêle oë /ɔ.e/ coefficient /wa, wɛ/ moelle, moellon, moelleux (obsolete spellings: moellen, moelleux) /ø/ foehn oê /wa, wɛ/ poêle oë /ɔ.e/ coefficient /wa, wɛ/ poêle oë /o.e/ coefficien
 elsewhere /œ/ sœur, cœur, œuf, bœuf oi, oie /wa/ roi, oiseau, foie, quoi (also /wa/ for these latter words) /wa/ bois, noix, poids, trois /ɔ/ coopération, oocyte, zoologie /u/ bazooka, cool, football/ɔ/ alcool, Boskoop, rooibos/o/
 spéculoos, mooré, zoo/w/ shampooing ou, où elsewhere /u/ ouvrir, sous, où /o.y/ pseudouridimycine /a.u/ out, knock-out before vowel or h+vowel /w/ ouest, couiner, oui, souhait (also /u/) oû (in new orthography (ou)) /u/ coût, goût (in new orthography, cout, gout) -oue /u/ roue oy /waj/ moyen, royaume /wa, wa/ Fourcroy /ɔj/ oyez (and any conjugated form of
 ouïr spelt with oy-), goyave, cow-boy (in new orthography cowboy), ayoye/o.i/ Moyse u elsewhere /y/ tu, juge /œ/ club, puzzle /u/ tofu, pudding/o/ rhumerie (see also um) /i/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /y/ pollueur /w/ cacahuète (also /u/) after o /u/ tournir /w/ gouache û (in new orthography (u)) /y/ sûr, flûte (in new orthography cowboy), ayoye/o.i/ Moyse u elsewhere /y/ tu, juge /œ/ club, puzzle /u/ tofu, pudding/o/ rhumerie (see also um) /i/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /y/ pollueur /w/ cacahuète (also /u/) after o /u/ tofu, pudding/o/ rhumerie (see also um) /i/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /y/ pollueur /w/ cacahuète (also /u/) after o /u/ tofu, pudding/o/ rhumerie (see also um) /i/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /y/ pollueur /w/ cacahuète (also /u/) after o /u/ tofu, pudding/o/ rhumerie (see also um) /i/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /y/ pollueur /w/ cacahuète (also /u/) after o /u/ tofu, pudding/o/ rhumerie (see also um) /i/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /y/ pollueur /w/ cacahuète (also /u/) after o /u/ tofu, pudding/o/ rhumerie (see also um) /u/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /u/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /u/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /u/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /u/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /u/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /u/ business/a/ bu
 new orthography, flute) ue, uë elsewhere /με/ actuel, ruelle /e//ε//μe//y.e//a/(see below) guéguerretuerarguer (in new orthography, argüer)queorgueil, cueillir /ju/ fuel (also fioul) finally /y/ rue finally, after q or g Ø clique /y/ aiguë (in new orthography, argüer)queorgueil, cueillir /ju/ fuel (also fioul) finally /y/ rue finally, after q or g Ø clique /y/ aiguë (in new orthography, argüer)queorgueil, cueillir /ju/ fuel (also fioul) finally /y/ rue finally, after q or g Ø clique /y/ aiguë (in new orthography, argüer)queorgueil, cueillir /ju/ fuel (also fioul) finally /y/ rue finally, after q or g Ø clique /y/ aiguë (in new orthography, argüer)queorgueil, cueillir /ju/ fuel (also fioul) finally /y/ rue finally, after q or g Ø clique /y/ aiguë (in new orthography, argüer)queorgueil, cueillir /ju/ fuel (also fioul) finally /y/ rue f
 bruyant, ennuyé, fuyons, Guyenne /y,j/ gruyère, thuya /ui/ puy y elsewhere /i/ cyclone, style elsewhere /i/ pouleyant Ø (finally) trolley ÿ (used
 only in proper nouns) /i/ L'Haÿ-les-Roses, Freÿr Combinations of wowel and consonant letters Spelling Major value (IPA) Examples of minor value Exceptions Foreign words am before consonant or finally /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ Adam an, aan before consonant or finally /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ vietnam, macadam /ā/ (ambiance, lampe /a
 France, an, bilan, plan, afrikaans /an/ brahman, chaman, dan, gentleman, tennisman, naan aen, aën before consonant or finally /ã/ Caen, Saint-Saëns aim, ain before consonant or finally /ã/ paon, faon /a.ɔ̃/ pharaon aw /o/ crawl, yawl /as/ in the 18th century and still traditional French approximation of
 Laws, the colloquial Scottish form of the economist John Law's name.[9][10] cqu /k/ acquit, acquereur -cte finally elsewhere /a/ embaucher, vent /ɛ/ examen, ben, pensum, pentagone /ɛn/ week-end (in new orthography, weekend), lichen/ɛm/
 indemne, totem before consonant or finally after (é, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, bien, doyen /ɑ̃/ (before t or soft c) patient, quotient, science, audience eim, ein before consonant or finally after (é, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, bien, doyen /ɑ̃/ (before t or soft c) patient, quotient, science, audience eim, ein before consonant or finally after (é, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, bien, doyen /ɑ̃/ (before t or soft c) patient, quotient, science, audience eim, ein before consonant or finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, bien, doyen /ɑ̃/ (before t or soft c) patient, quotient, science, audience eim, ein before consonant or finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, bien, doyen /ɑ̃/ (before t or soft c) patient, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, bien, doyen /ɑ̃/ (before t or soft c) patient, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, bien, doyen /ɑ̃/ (before t or soft c) patient, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, bien, doyen /ɑ̃/ (before t or soft c) patient, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, bien, doyen /ɑ̃/ (before t or soft c) patient, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, bien, doyen /ɑ̃/ (before t or soft c) patient, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, bien, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally after (e, i, y) /ɛ̃/ européen, according to the finally according to the finall
 speaker -es Ø Nantes, faites /ə/ sacres, parles /e/ les, des, ces/ɛ/ es /ɛs/ tames/s/ cokes eun before (a, o, u) /ʒ/ geai, mangea gu before (a, i, y) /g/ guerre, dingue /gy, gu/ arguër (in new orthography, arguer), aiguille, linguistique, ambiguïté (in new orthography, arguer), aiguille, all arguer), all arguer), all arguer), all
 ambigüité) -il after some vowels 1 /j/ ail, conseil not after vowel /il/ il, fil /i/ outil, fils, fusil -ilh- after vowel /il/ mille, million, ville, villa, villa,
grillage, bille im, in, în before consonant or finally /ɛ̃/ importer, vin, vînt /in/ sprint /ī/ sinh, asinh oin, oën before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, point, Samoëns /oɛn/ Citroën om, on before consonant or finally /ṽ/ besoin, on befo
 quand, pourquoi, loquace /ky/ /kw/ équilatéral aquarium, loquace, quatuor /ky/ piqûre (in new orthography, piqure) ti + vowel initially or after /sj/, /ti/, /ti.j/ the suffix -tié, all conjugated forms ofverbs with a radical ending in -
 t(augmentions, partiez, etc.) or derived fromtenir, and all nouns and past participles derivedfrom such verbs and ending in -ie (sortie, divertie, etc.) /ʃj/, /ʃi.j/ minutia um, un before consonant or finally /ẽ/ sympa
 syndrome /im/ gymnase, hymne ^1 These combinations are pronounced /g/, after (a, e, eu, œ, ou, ue), all but the last of which are pronounced /u/. (a) is pronounced /u/. (a) is pronounced /u/. (a) is pronounced /u/. (a) is pronounced /u/.
 opposed to /uɛ/, e.g. orgueil /ɔʁɡœj/, cueillir /kœjiʁ/, accueil /akœj/, etc. These combinations are never pronounced normally, although as usual, the pronunciation of (u) after (g) and (q) is somewhat unpredictable: poil, huile, équilibre
 [ekilibra] but equilateral [ekuilateral], etc. The spelling of French words of Greek origin is complicated by a number of digraphs which originated in the Latin transcriptions. The digraphs (ph, th, ch) normally represent the same vowel as (é) (/e/). Further,
 many words in the international scientific vocabulary were constructed in French from Greek roots and have kept their digraphs (e.g. stratosphère, photographie). This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (June 2008) The Oaths of Strasbourg from 842 is the earliest text written in the early form of French called Romance or Gallo
 Romance. The Celtic Gaulish language of the inhabitants of Gaul disappeared progressively over the course of Roman rule as the Latin language began to replace it. Vulgar Latin, a generally lower register of Classical Latin spoken by the Roman soldiers, merchants and even by patricians in quotidian speech, was adopted by the natives and evolved slowly,
   taking the forms of different spoken Roman vernaculars according to the region of the empire. Eventually the different forms of Vulgar Latin in what is now France evolved into three branches in the Franco-Provençal languages in part of the east
[13] In the 9th century, the Romance vernaculars were already quite far from Latin. For example, to understand the Bible, written in Latin, footnotes were necessary. The languages found in the manuscripts dating from the 9th century to the 13th century form what is known as Old French (ancien français). With consolidation of royal power, beginning in
 the 13th century, the Francien vernacular, the languages and evolved toward Classic French (moyen français) emerged, in the 14th century to the 16th century. [13] Romant de la Rose,
14th century During the Middle French period (c. 1300-1600), modern spelling practices were largely established. This happened especially during the 16th century, under the influence of changed pronunciation habits; for
example, the Old French distinction between the diphthongs (eu) and (ue) was eliminated in favor of consistent (eu), [a] as both diphthongs had come to be pronounced /ø/ or /œ/ (depending on the surrounding sounds). However, many other distinctions that had become equally superfluous were maintained, e.g. between (s) and soft (c) or between (ai) and
(ei). It is likely that etymology was the guiding factor here: the distinctions (s/c) and (ai/ei) reflect corresponding distinctions in the spelling of the underlying Latin words, whereas no such distinction exists in the case of (eu/ue). This period also saw the development of some explicitly etymological spellings, e.g. temps ("time"), vingt ("twenty") and poids
("weight") (note that in many cases, the etymologizing was sloppy or occasionally completely incorrect; vingt reflects Latin viginti, with the (g) in the wrong place, and poids actually comes from Latin pensum, with no (d) at all; the spelling poids is due to an incorrect derivation from Latin pondus). The trend towards etymologizing sometimes produced
absurd (and generally rejected) spellings such as scapvoir for normal savoir ("to know"), which attempted to combine Latin sapere ("to be wise", the correct origin of savoir) with scire ("to know"). Main article: Reforms of French orthography Modern French spelling was codified in the late 17th century by the Académie française, based largely on
previously established spelling conventions. Some reforms have occurred since then, but most have been fairly minor. The most significant changes have been fairly minor.
developed between long and short vowels, with long vowels largely stemming from a lost /s/ before a consonant, as in même (cf. Spanish mismo), but sometimes from the coalescence of similar vowels, as in age from earlier aage, eage (early Old French *edage < Vulgar Latin *aetaticum, cf. Spanish edad < aetate(m)). Prior to this, such words continued to
be spelled historically (e.g. mesme and age). Ironically, by the time this convention was adopted in the phonological context (see French
phonology). Use of (ai) in place of (oi) where pronounced /ɛ/ rather than -(ais), -(ait), -(aient)), as well as the name of the language, from françois to français. Main article: Reforms of French orthography § The
rectifications of 1990 In October 1989, Michel Rocard, then-Prime Minister of France, established the High Council of the French Language (Conseil supérieur de la langue française) in Paris. He designated experts - among them linguists, representatives of the Académie française and lexicographers - to propose standardizing several points, a few of
those points being: The uniting hyphen in all compound numerals e.g. trente-et-un The plural of compound words, the second element of which always takes the plural s e.g. un après-midis The circumflex (^) disappears on (u) and (i) except for when it is needed to differentiate homophones e.g. coût (cost) \rightarrow cout, abîme (abyss) \rightarrow abime but
sûr (sure) because of sur (on) The past participle of laisser followed by an infinitive verb is invariable (now works the same way as the verb faire) elle s'est laissée mourir \rightarrow elle s
the Académie française, which endorsed them unanimously, saving: "Current orthography remains that of usage, and the 'recommendations' of the High Council of the French language only enter into play with words that may be written in a different manner without being considered as incorrect or as faults. (citation needed) The changes were published
in the Journal officiel de la République française in December 1990. At the time the proposed changes were considered to be suggestions. In 2016, schoolbooks in France began to use the newer recommended spellings, with instruction to teachers that both old and new spellings be deemed correct. [14] See also: Punctuation § Other languages In France
and Belgium, the exclamation mark, question mark, semicolon, colon, percentage mark, currency symbols, hash, and guillemet all require a thin space between the punctuation mark and the material it adjoins. Outside of France and Belgium, this rule is often ignored. Computer software may aid or hinder the application of this rule, depending on the
degree of localisation, as it is marked differently from most other Western punctuation. The hyphen in French has a particular use in geographic names are hyphenated (usually namesakes).[15][16] For instance, la place de la Bataille-de-
Stalingrad (Square of the Battle of Stalingrad [la bataille de Stalingrad]); and l'université Blaise-Pascal (named after Blaise Pascal). Likewise, Pas-de-Calais is a French department; the eponymous pas (strait) is le pas de Calais. This rule is not uniformly observed in official names, e.g., either la Côte-d'Ivoire or la Côte d'Ivoire, and usually la Côte d'Azur has
no hyphens. The names of Montreal Metro stations are consistently hyphenated when suitable, but those of Paris Métro stations mostly ignore this rule. (For more examples, see Trait d'union.) Elision (French phonology French pho
differently ^ Except in a few words such as accueil, where (ue) was necessary to mark the hard pronunciation of (c) as /k/. ^ Académie française, accentuation Archived 2011-05-14 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Banque de dépannage linguistique - Accents sur les majuscules". 66.46.185.79. Archived from the original on 6 November 2014. Retrieved 10
October 2017. ^ Didier, Dominique. "La ligature en français ^ See Wikt:fr:Catégorie:oe non ligaturé en français ^ See Ch (digraph)#French ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide". Language Guide". Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide". Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide". Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide". Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide". Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide". Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide". Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide". Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide". Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I - Language Guide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017
Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds II -LanguageGuide". LanguageGuide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ Espinasse, Francis (1892). "Law, John (1671-1729)" . Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. 32. pp. 230-234. ^ Etudes romanes dédiées a Gaston Paris, p. 487 to 506, especially p. 501 ^ a b "Dictionnaire de l'Académie française". ^ "Is LL Pronounced Like
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