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Tubi is the largest free movie and TV streaming service in the US. Unfortunately, we're not currently available in your area. Watch this webpage to see when Tubi is available in your area. To move between items, use your keyboard's up or down arrows. The legacy of the fantastic Japanese movie Battle Royale (2000) is that of a number of action-oriented
films with high drama and high body counts. Enough movies were made in the style of Battle Royale after the film's release that a specific subgenre began to emerge. It is a subgenre often identified by violent action, dramatic personal conflicts, and lots of blood. Battle Royale (2000) is based on the novel of the same name by Koushun Takami. The novel
was also adapted into a manga series that ran in Japan from 2000 to 2005. Collected and ranked here are fifteen of the best movies which fit precisely within (or very close to) what makes a battle royale movie unique. For that
reason, some readers may think a few obvious choices are missing. Read on past the california Institute of the Arts. Breathing Room (2009) begins when a
woman named Tonya finds herself locked inside a large white room. Also in the room are thirteen strangers, all of who are assigned a number and fitted with a deadly metal collar. Over the next few hours, the captive people are forced into trying to decipher a series of clues with the promise/threat that only one person will be set free. Breathing Room
mashes together ideas from escape room and survival game movies, and it is similar in a lot of ways to a very low-budget version of Saw II (2005). However, the stipulation that only one person can live for the game to end edges Breathing Room into being a type of battle royale. Suspicions begin to arise as people end up dead under mysterious
circumstances, and by the end of the movie everyone is fighting for their own life. House of 9 director Steven R. Monroe went on to direct the horror remake I Spit on Your Grave (2010). In House of 9 director Steven R. Monroe went on to direct the horror remake I Spit on Your Grave (2010). In House of 9 director Steven R. Monroe went on to direct the horror remake I Spit on Your Grave (2010).
announcing that they are to play a game where the last person left alive will be released and rewarded with a $5 million cash prize. Unlike many other battle royale films, there isn't much of an active incentive (such as a time limit) for the players to start killing each other. In that way, House of 9 feels more like a riff on reality television than some of the
other films in this list. Greed and distrust drive the action which builds up throughout the movie. The Human Race (2013) is a movie that feels like someone came up with the title first and then built a movie around it. That's not a necessarily a bad thing though,
and The Human Race is a fun and unique entry in the battle royale subgenre. A large group of people are transported to an unknown location and are forced to run a race against each other on a rather short loop. The rules of the vinner.
Teamwork is attempted, but it quickly breaks down as some people turn to murder to thin their competition. The ending of The Human Race takes a somewhat odd turn, but overall it is an entertaining low-budget flick with a sci-fi twist. Codirector and cowriter Aaron Hann has cited 12 Angry Men (1957) as an inspiration for
The Circle in the way brings out a rich story from a simple premise. Circle (2013) is a battle royale style movie that replaces the subgenre's overt violence with a more psychological approach. Fifty people wake up in a room, and each of them is standing on a red circle. A device in the center of the room shoots a deadly electric shock at anyone who doesn't
stay on their circle. The device is also timed to kill someone every two minutes, and the people quickly learn that they can influence who will be killed. Essentially, the group can vote for who will be killed. Essentially, the group can vote for who will be killed. Essentially, the group can vote for who will be killed.
person left alive. Director and cowriter Alastair Orr cites Kevin Smith as an inspiration for his approach to Triggered (2020), nine former high school friends are forced to fight to the death while reuniting in the woods for a camping trip. The mastermind behind the death match is their former science teacher, and he has each person fitted
with a vest that will explode when a built-in countdown timer reaches zero. The friends realize that a person's remaining time will be added to the time of the person who kills them, thus creating a very strong incentive for murderous violence. Past indiscretions bubble up to the surface as former friends turn on each other, but the real emphasis here is on
action and death. Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1999). Kill Theory director Chris Moore is better known as a producer for films including Good Will Hunting (1997) and American Pie (1998). Kill Theory director Chris Moore 
informed that if there is more than one person left alive at 6 a.m., then everyone will die. Attempts to escape are made, but each failed attempt further solidifies the fact that they will eventually be forced to attack each other. Bonds are broken and morals are tested as friendships fall apart and past issues add fuel to the fatal proceedings. Kill Theory takes
a more horror-oriented approach to a scenario inspired by battle royales. Christopher Lambert (of the Highlander films) stars in Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean Guns as a skilled killer fighting for more than just his own life. Mean fighting for more than just his own life
group of 100 people in an empty prison, all of who have gotten on the bad side of Moon's criminal organization. Guns and ammunition are dumped into the middle of the group, and they are all given six hours, then they'll get to split $10 million. Otherwise, everyone dies. Though the
game allows up to three people the chance to survive instead of just one, its overall tone still qualifies it as a fun precursor to Battle Royale. The Condemned was Steve Austin easily had the most prior knowledge of battle royales thanks to his
many years as a pro wrestler. In The Condemned (2007), Austin stars as Jack, a prisoner who is put on an island with nine other convicts. Each prisoner has a bomb strapped to their ankle with a 30-hour countdown timer, and they are told that they can earn their freedom by being the last person alive before the bombs detonate. The Condemned is an
action movie through and through, and it is a great showcase for the talents of Steve Austin outside of a wrestling ring. Actor Mike Myers created a band called Ming Tea, named after the sponsor of Ursula Andress's character in The 10th Victim.
(1965) is formatted slightly differently than the other movies in this list, but it has enough ties to the battle royale subgenre to warrant its inclusion here. In the near future, a form of deadly entertainment, "The Big Hunt," is a competition where people are put into a series of one-on-
one battles to the death. Competitors alternate between being a hunter and a victim, with hunter seceiving complete knowledge of the victim, and victims knowing nothing about who the hunter is. Anyone who survives ten hunts receives millions of dollars and can retire with fame and fortune. Though the action in The 10th Victim isn't as wild as it is in
many other films of its kind, the setup and execution still feels a lot like future movies in the genre including Battle Royale (2000) and The Hunger Games (2012). The idea for Series 7: The Contenders (2001) provides a darkly comedic satire of reality
television from the early 2000s. The film is presented as a reality show in which six people are chosen at random to take part in a contest in which they are provided a gun and are forced to kill each other. Explosives are planted within the boundaries of a city. Contenders who win three
seasons of the show are to be set free. Much of the fun in Series 7: The Contenders comes from the absurd actions of the contenders as they treat murder as just another part of the everyday life of a reality TV star. Director Scott Mann cites Battle Royale (2000) and Robocop (1987) as inspirations for The Tournament. The Tournament (2009)
stars Kelly Hu, Ving Rhames, and Robert Carlyle in a gathering of the world's most dangerous killers. Every few years, a group of mega-wealthy individuals put on "The Tournament" where combatants volunteer for a free-for-all battle to the death contained within a city. Each competitor has an explosive tracker implanted in their body, and if more than
one person is alive after 24 hours, all the trackers explode. Story lines in this particular tournament involve a previous winner who has returned to find his wife's killer, and a local priest who mistakenly ingests the tracker of one of the competitors. The Tournament has some great action sequences, and overall it's a super-fun low-budget flick. Catching Fire
director Francis Lawrence began his career with the horror-related films Constantine (2005) and I Am Legend (2007). The Hunger Games series, based on the trilogy of novels written by Suzanne Collins, takes place in a dystopian future where each of 12 districts in the nation of Panem sends two "tributes" to compete in a dystopian future where only one
person can survive. The battle, called The Hunger Games, is broadcast to the people as a reminder of the central government's power. The first two Hunger Games movies feature the 74th and 75th Hunger Games respectively. The second film, subtitled Catching Fire, is arguably the better of those two movies. Catching Fire builds off of the lore of the
series, with the winners of previous games being called back to compete for a second time. Signal 100 is based on the manga of the same name by Arata Miyatsuki and Shigure Kondo. Signal 100 features a unique spin on the battle royale format. Instead of focusing on people actively killing other people, the best way to survive is to trick other people into
killing themselves. A group of high-school students attending a special class in an empty school are hypnotized by their teacher. The process instills 100 different "signals" in the students' minds where, if they perform an action associated with one of the signals, the student is compelled to immediately commit suicide. For example, being late for class and
using cell phones are two of the signals, resulting in multiple suicides right away. Only the last living student will have their hypnosis removed, leading to deadly scheming by a number of the students. Signal 100 is a lot of fun, and it is definitely recommended for fans of Battle Royale. The Belko Experiment was written and coproduced by James Gunn, and
it was directed by the director of Wolf Creek (2005), Greg McLean. The Belko Experiment (2016) is an incredibly fun and violent battle royale set within a locked-down office building. The story takes place in Colombia where an American company, Belko Industries, has a multi-story office staffed by mostly American employees. Part of the employees'
initiation into the company includes, unknown to them, the implantation of an explosive tracking device. One day, a voice comes over the building up to a crazy barrage of violence and gore as the voice's instructions eventually let everyone
know that only one person will be set free. Fans of James Gunn's films will find plenty to love here, including a few familiar faces from some of Gunn's other films. Prior to directing Battle Royale, Kinji Fukasaku was best known for decades of creating fantastic genre films including Battles Without Honor and Humanity (1973) and Shogun's Samurai (1978)
Battle Royale (2000) is the film that set the standard in the battle royale movie because of its perfect balance of wild action, humor, and heart. The film focuses on 42 junior-high students who unwillingly become part of the "BR Act," an act meant to curb the increasing
problem of violence in the country's youth. The students of a single class (plus two transfer students) are kidnapped, strapped with explosive collars, handed weapons of varying quality, and sent out on a remote island to kill each other. If more than one person is alive after three days, then everyone dies. Blending violent action with the already emotionally
charged environment of high school is brilliantly effective. Ready or Not (2019) is a wildly entertaining film with lots of great violence, but it is often incorrectly categorized as a battle royale movie. The term "battle royale movie featuring large groups of people forced into deadly competition against each
other. Movies like The Hunt (2020), Ready or Not (2019), and The Purge franchise have all been associated with the niche battle royale really is. To pin down the exact parameters of the subgenre, we have to look at the source of the name. In the year 2000, the film Battle
Royale was released in Japan. Battle Royale established the blueprint for future movies that adopted its basic premise, but the story doesn't begin there. The movie Battle Royale is adapted from the novel of the same name, and in the preface of the book, the writer talks about where the title comes from. He describes the professional wrestling match of the
same name (spelled either "battle royale" or "battle royale" or "battle royale" or "battle royale movie as well its pro-wrestling influence, the battle royale subgenre focuses on deadly competitions with a set of rules dictating that only
one person can survive the game. In rare instances more than one survivor is allowed in a variation of the subgenre, but the rules must, at the very least, encourage self-preservation over group survival. The last-man-standing requirement is what sets battle royale movies apart from other, similar types of movies involving games of survival, humans hunting
other humans, and even films featuring deadly puzzles and escape rooms. Battle royale is a type of survival games, but they aren't necessarily the same. A battle royale is a type of survival games are battle royale is a type of survival games, but they aren't necessarily the same. A battle royale is a type of survival games, but they aren't necessarily the same. A battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game, but not all survival games are battle royale is a type of survival game are battle royale is a type of survival game.
multiple survivors, but it is everyone for themselves in a battle royale. Teamwork may arise naturally in a battle royale movie, but in the end it must always break down since there is only the promise of one person walking away. Daniel Radcliffe is forced to fight for his life in Guns Akimbo (2019). Azumi (2003) - Isn't really a battle royale movie, but in the end it must always break down since there is only the promise of one person walking away.
training assignment for the film's assassins is to pair up with their best friend... then fight to the death in a way reminiscent of the first film. This sequel is pretty fun, but it can't live up to the quality of the original. Gamer
(2009) - Gerard Butler stars as a convict who participates in a game where people control other humans via nanite technology in a multiplayer shooter. It's very campy, but it's also kind of fun. Freerunner (2011) - A group of freerunners are forced to race across a city with collars that will explode if they break the rules. Only the winner, if there is a
winner, will be set free. Raze (2013) - An action horror movie about a secret society that forces women to fight each other to the death until only one winner survives. As the Gods Will (2014) - Is a survival-game movie that encourages cooperation over deception, but its high-school setting and stylized, ultra-violent games make it a good fit for fans of battle
royale films. Many people see this as a precursor to Squid Game (2021). The Hunt (2020) - People are kidnapped based on their political values and hunted for sport. There are similarities to The Hunt (2020) - Daniel Radcliffe stars as a man
who has guns bolted to his hands and is forced to participate in an illegal game of death against the game's best killer (played by Samara Weaving). Funhouse (2019) - A group of people take part in a reality competition where losing a popularity vote means death, and only one person will survive. The Hunger Games: The Ballad of Songbirds and Snakes
(2023) - An action adventure drama prequel that explores the rise of a future President Snow and the 10th annual Hunger Games, a televised battle royale meant to quell rebellion in a dystopian future. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the
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can edit. 109,638 active editors 7,015,185 articles in English Magic tablet from Pergamon The Orphic Hymns are a collection of 87 hymns in ancient Greek, addressed to various deities. Attributed in antiquity to the mythical poet Orpheus, they were composed in Asia Minor (in modern-day Turkey), most likely around the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD, and seem
to have belonged to a cult community which used them in ritual. The collection is preceded by a proem (or prologue) in which Orpheus addresses the legendary poet Musaeus. The hymns in the collection, all of which are brief, typically call for the attention of the deity they address, describing them and their divinity, and appealing to them with a request.
The first codex containing the Orphic Hymns to reach Western Europe arrived in Italy in the first printed edition of the Hymns was published in Florence. During the Renaissance, some scholars believed that the hymns were a genuine work of Orpheus; later, a more sceptical wave of scholarship argued for a
dating in late antiquity. (Full article...) Recently featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured articles About Forrest model? ... that the Savannah River Site was where the neutrino
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serving incumbent member? ... that Horvat Mazad's walls, which also functioned as storage rooms, were likely a revival of centuries-old military architecture? ... that a leader of a terrorist group in the Russian Empire was revealed in 1908 to
have been a police agent for 15 years? ... that Ben Lashes is a talent manager for cat memes? Archive Start a new article Trifid and Lagoon nebulae The Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (28 ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the
Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Ongoing: Gaza war Iran-Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline
Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Gérard Lefranc Takutai Tarsh Kemp Arnaldo Pomodoro Mikayla Raines John R. Casani Richard Gerald Jordan Nominate an article June 29: Feast of Saints Peter and Paul (Western Christianity) Jayne Mansfield 1613 - The original Globe Theatre in London burned to the ground after a cannon employed for special
effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited the roof. 1764 - One of the strongest tornadoes in history struck Woldegk in present-day northeastern Germany, killing one person. 1950 - The United States defeated England during the FIFA World Cup in one of the greatest upsets in the competition's history. 1967 - Actress Jayne Mansfield
(pictured), her boyfriend Sam Brody, and their driver were killed in a car accident outside of New Orleans, while her children Miklós, Zoltán, and Mariska Hargitay escaped with only minor injuries. 2020 - Reddit banned r/The Donald, a pro-Trump subreddit, for rule violations and antagonizing the company. Ernest Fanelli (b. 1860)Ludwig Beck
(b. 1880)Paul Klee (d. 1940)Nestor Binabo (d. 2023) More anniversaries: June 28 June 29 June 30 Archive By email List of days of the year About The thousand-yard stare) is the blank, unfocused gaze of people experiencing dissociation due to acute stress or traumatic events. The phrase was originally used
to describe war combatants and the post-traumatic stress they exhibited but is now also used to refer to an unfocused gaze observed in people under any stressful situation, or in people with certain mental health conditions. The thousand-yard stare is sometimes described as an effect of shell shock or combat stress reaction, along with other mental health
conditions. However, it is not a formal medical term. This painting by the war artist Thomas C. Lea III, titled Marines Call It That 2,000 Yard Stare, popularized the term after it was published in Life in 1945. It depicts an unnamed US Marine at the Battle of Peleliu, which took place in 1944. Painting credit: Thomas C. Lea III Recently featured: Myosotis
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legendary Gallic king who fought the Romans).[1] January 20 - King James I of England successfully mediates the Treaty of Knäred between Denmark and Sweden.[2] February 24 - King Anaukpetlun of Burma blockades the Portuguese port at Syriam
with 80 warships and 3,000 men, then sets about to tunnel into the city. March 3 (February 21 O.S.) - An assembly of the Russian Empire elects Mikhail Romanov will remain a ruling dynasty until 1917. March 27 - The first English child is born in Canada at Cuper's Cove, Newfoundland to
Nicholas Guy. March 29 Explorer Samuel de Champlain becomes the first unofficial Governor of New France in Canada. Burmese soldiers, tunneling under the walls and sack the city. Portuguese Governor Filipe de Brito e Nicote and rebel Burmese General
Natshinnaung are captured, and executed by impalement on April 9. April 13 - Samuel Argall captures Algonquian princess Pocahontas in Passapatanzy, Virginia, to ransom her for some English prisoners held by her father, Chief Powhatan. She is brought to Henricus as a hostage.[4] May 12 - Mikhail Romanov arrives in Moscow to begin his reign as Tsar
of Russia, after having been elected on March 3. May 14 The city of Hanthawaddy (now Bago) is restored as the capital of Burma by King Anaukpetlun, who relocates the government from Ava (now Inwa). The ruler of the principality of Martaban, Binnya Dala, surrenders to the armies of King Anaukpetlun of Burma. May 23 - War of the Montferrat
Succession: The defenders of the Italian city of Nizza Monferrato successfully resist a nine-day siege by the troops of Charles Emmanuel I, Duke of Savoy. May 27 - After getting an official proclamation that he is the French Governor of New France, explorer Samuel de Champlain begins exploration of the area westward from Quebec, traveling along the
Ottawa River. June 28 (July 8 N.S.) - From Jamestown, John Rolfe makes the first shipment to England of tobacco grown in Virginia, dispatching it on the ship The Elizabeth. [5] The tobacco arrives in England after a voyage of three weeks. June 29 - Fire destroys London's famed Globe Theatre, during a performance of Shakespeare's Henry VIII.[6] July 20
(July 30 N.S.) - The first American-grown tobacco, produced in the British colony of Virginia, arrives in England after being dispatched 22 days earlier by John Rolfe. [5] July 26 - Diego Marín de Negron, the Spanish Governor of Rio de la Plata y Paraguay, is assassinated by poisoning at his palace in Buenos Aires.C. Antonio Zinny, History of the governors
of the Argentine provinces from 1810 to the present (Editoriales Huemul, 1941) p.105 July 28 - Gregor Richter, the chief pastor of Görlitz, denounces Jacob Boehme as a heretic, in his Sunday sermon. August 29 - The New River is
murdered on October 27.[7] October 23 - Gabriel Bethlen is elected as the new Prince of Transylvania.[8] October 28 - Keichō embassy: Hasekura Tsunenaga departs Japan in the Date Maru with a Japanese diplomatic mission to the Holy See, scheduled to first travel to Acapulco in New Spain, with a goal of concluding an agreement between Tokugawa
 Ieyasu and the East India Company, permitting English merchants to live and trade in Japan. November 3 - English royal favourite Robert Carr is created 1st Earl of Somerset. November 30 - King Anaukpetlun of Burma sends an army of 4,000 troops to drive the Siamese occupiers from the Tenasserim coast. December 26 - The Date Maru, carrying the
Japanese diplomatic mission commanded Hasekura Tsunenaga, reaches North America, sighting Cape Mendocino on the California coast.[9] The Earl of Somerset marriage to Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex; the event is the inspiration for John Donne's Eclogue.[10] December 26
The Burmese Army defeats the Siamese Army at Tavoy. The city is now part of Myanmar as Dawei. December 27 - Mateo Leal de Ayala becomes the new Governor of Rio de la Plata y Paraguay, covering what will become the nations of Argentina, Chile and Paraguay. He succeeds Diego Marín de Negron, who was poisoned on July 26. A locust swarm
Perrault January 14 - Pier Martire Armani, Italian painter (d. 1699) January 15 - Giovanni Pietro Bellori, Italian art historian (d. 1648) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1649) William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (d. 1689) February 7 -
 Johannes Musaeus, German theologian (d. 1681) February 24 - Mattia Preti, Italian painter (d. 1699) February 28 - John Pearson, English theologian and scholar (d. 1675) March 11 - Francesco Caetani, 8th Duke of Sermoneta, Governor of the
Duchy of Milan (d. 1683) March 12 - André Le Nôtre, French landscape and garden designer (d. 1700)[11] March 19 - John Swinfen, English politician (d. 1694) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1695) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1696) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1697) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1698) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine 
1688)[12] March 29 - Louis-Isaac Lemaistre de Sacy, French Bible translator (d. 1684) April 1 Giulio Bartolocci, Italian Biblical scholar (d. 1687) April 18 - Philip Wharton, 4th Baron Wharton, English soldier (d. 1696) April 21 - Franciscus Plante,
Daun-Falkenstein, German nobleman (d. 1682) June 13 - Johann Ernst, Count of Hanau-Münzenberg (1641-1642) (d. 1682) June 16 - John Cleveland, English poet (d. 1682) June 13 - Gu Yanwu, Chinese philologist and geographer (d. 1682) June 16 - John Cleveland, English poet (d. 1682) June 13 - Gu Yanwu, Chinese philologist and geographer (d. 1682) June 16 - John Cleveland, English poet (d. 1682) June 17 - William Frederick, Prince of Nassau-Dietz, Dutch
stadtholder (d. 1664) August 15 - Gilles Ménage, French scholar (d. 1692) August 18 - Sir Thomas Peyton, 2nd Baronet, English politician (d. 1684) August 20 - Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1676) August 24 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1676) August 24 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1676) August 24 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1676) August 27 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1676) August 28 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1676) August 28 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1676) August 28 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1684) August 28 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1684) August 29 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1684) August 29 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1684) August 29 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess (d. 1684) August 29 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess (d. 1684) August 29 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess (d. 1684) August 29 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess (d. 1684) August 20 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a composer and (by marriage) Duchess (d
religious community, visionary, writer of prophecies (d. 1680) September 15 - François de La Rochefoucauld, French writer (d. 1680)[13] September 19 - Sir John Norwich, 1st Baronet, English Member of
Parliament (d. 1661) September 25 - Claude Perrault, French architect (d. 1688) October 3 - Marion Delorme, French courtesan known for her relationships with the important men of her time (d. 1680) October 12 - Jacques d'Arthois, Flemish painter (d. 1686) October 13 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1666) Adriaan
Heereboord, Dutch philosopher (d. 1661) October 19 - Charles of Sezze, Italian Franciscan friar and saint (d. 1670) October 28 - Edmund Bowyer, English politician (d. 1681) November 5 - Isaac de Benserade, French poet (d. 1690) November 16 - Frederick,
Prince of Anhalt-Harzgerode (1635-1670) (d. 1670) November 24 - John Knight, Member of the Parliament of England (d. 1683) November 25 - Philip VII, Count of Waldeck-Wildungen (1638-1645) (d. 1645) December 4 (bapt.) - Samuel Butler, English satirist
politician (d. 1662) Khushal Khan Khattak, Afghan poet (d. 1690) Richard Crashaw, English poet (d. 1649) Juan García López-Rico Ikeda Terumasa Sigismund Báthory January 12 - George Blackwell, English Catholic archpriest (b. 1545) January 18 - Antoon Claeissens, Flemish
Baroque painter (b. 1536) January 27 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (b. 1567) January 28 - Thomas Bodley, English diplomat and library founded the Order of Discalced Carmelites (b. 1561) February 16 - Johannes Letzner, German
Protestant priest and historian (b. 1531) February 27 - Pietro Facchetti, Italian painter (b. 1565) March 2 - Rudolph Snellius, Dutch linguist and mathematician (b. 1538) Ikeda Terumasa, Japanese daimyō (b. 1565) March 23 - Jerónimo de Ayanz
y Beaumont, Spanish inventor (b. 1553) March 27 - Sigismund Báthory, Prince of Transylvania (b. 1572) April 27 - Robert Abercromby, Scottish Jesuit missionary (b. 1559) June 3 - Allahverdi Khan, Georgian-born Iranian general (b. 1572) April 27 - Robert Abercromby, Scottish Jesuit missionary (b. 1559) June 15 - Magdalena Moons, Dutch heroine (b. 1541) July 2 - Bartholomaeus
 Pitiscus, German astronomer and mathematician (b. 1561) July 19 - Nicolaus van Aelst, Flemish engraver (b. 1526) July 20 - Sebastian Lubomirski, Polish-Lithuanian nobleman (szlachcic) (b. c. 1543) Thomas Twyne, English actor (b. 1543)
August 7 - Thomas Fleming, English judge (b. 1544) August 14 - David Lindsay, Scottish bishop (b. 1531) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 22 - Dominicus Baudius, Dutch historian and poet (b. 1531) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 28 - Dominicus Baudius, Dutch historian and poet (b. 1561) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian com
1566)[16] James Pemberton, British goldsmith (b. 1550) September 14 - Thomas Overbury, English poet and essayist (murdered) (b. 1581) October 9 - Henry Constable, English poet (b. 1573) October 26 - Johann Bauhin, Swiss
botanist (b. 1541) October 27 - Gabriel Báthory, Prince of Transylvania (b. 1589) November 4 - Cristóbal Rodríguez Juárez, Spanish Catholic archbishop (b. 1526) November 23 - Charles Philippe de Croÿ, Marquis d'Havré, Belgian noble and
politician (b. 1549) November 26 - Henry Berkeley, 7th Baron Berkeley, English politician (b. 1534) December 6 - Anton Praetorius, Germany since 1563 (b. 1554) date unknown Phùng Khắc Khoan, Vietnamese military strategist, politician,
diplomat and poet (b. 1528) Beatrice Michiel, Venetian spy (b. 1553) ^ W.A. Seaver, "Giants and Dwarfs", Harper's New Monthly Magazine, 39:202-210, 1869. ^ The Marriage of prince Fredericke, and the King's daughter the Lady Elizabeth.
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Journal of the Church Monuments Society. The Society. The Society. 1993. p. 61. ^ David Mason Greene; Constance Green (1985). Greene's Biographical Encyclopedia of Composers. Reproducing Piano Roll Fnd. p. 81. ISBN 978-0-385-14278-6. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help
improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century 17th century Timelines 15th century
16th century 17th century 17th century State leaders 15th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 16th
shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, 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 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either
the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important subjects which include accounting and political science
Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to
major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by
France and England in Northern America and 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 thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra
European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. 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 and vijayanagara Empire.
the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged
from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa 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. Main article: 1500s Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran
and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The
21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt,
Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da
Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher
Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of
Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah
captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Main article: 1510s Afonso de Albuquerque 1509-1510: The 'great plague' in various parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: 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: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by
Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon)
VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into
Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.[10] 1517: The Reformation
begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any
that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to
Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 the foreast on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 the foreast on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 the foreast on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 the foreast on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 the foreast on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 the foreast on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 the foreast on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 the foreast on May 2. Europe at the firepower of the foreast on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 the foreast on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 the foreast on May 2. Europe at the firepower of the foreast on May 2. Europe at the firepower of the foreast on May 2. Europe at the firepower of the foreast on May 2. Europe at the firepower of the foreast on May 2. Europe at the firepower of the foreast on May 2. Europe at the firepower of the foreast on May 2. Europe at the firepower of the foreast on May 2. Europe at the firepower of the foreast on May 2. Europe at the firepower of the fi
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. Main article: 1520s Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that the first expediti
circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire
forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of
Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: Philippines
encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521
Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus 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 Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is
introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman
Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: The Ottomans
defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of
Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah.
1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Javakarta, 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 Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the
opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Main article: 1530s Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil
War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for
France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 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 Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England.
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. Main article: 1540s Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius
of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the reign of the nouse of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of 
Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman
Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish
explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his
theory that the Earth and the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of
Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of
Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February
at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by
Murakami Yoshikivo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de
Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). Main article: 1550s The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen
during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of
Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease, 1551; North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libva, 1552; Russia conguers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia, 1552; Iesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies, 1553; Mary Tudor
becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: 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 Navigiation in 
earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of
conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560,
1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the
English Renaissance. 1558-1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's
Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. Main article: 1560s The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 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: 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. 1562: Mossacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.
Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Iavanese 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 settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the
tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente,
composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the
teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later
become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and
Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. Main article: 1570s The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate
(in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese. [12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks the following year.
Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 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. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of 4 months th
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 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
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becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage. [15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, 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

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