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activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16 Main article: 1580s The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal 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. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 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. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Main articles: 1590s and 1600s Abu'l-Fazl Ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hōjo 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. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: 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: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Alvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (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. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (√) 1540: Francisco Vázquez 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. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". *The Economic History Review*. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40923823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7. Illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". *smitha.com*. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009. ^ "History of Smalpoex - Smallpoex Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST of NATIONAL EPIDEMICS of PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03. ^ Sandra Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Magnificent 1494-1566". Personal.umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga - Jacques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescartier.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiards". World Digital Library. 1800-1882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. ^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. ^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. ^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online Free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) - See help page for transcluding these entrees Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mauritius (links | edit) Post office (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1688 (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1698 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1436 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/16th century" Synopsis 42 9th graders are sent to a deserted island. They are given a map, food, and various weapons. An explosive collar is fitted around their neck. If they break a rule, the collar explodes. Their mission: kill each other and be the last one standing. The last survivor is allowed to leave the island. If there is more than one survivor, the collars explode and kill them all. Director Kinji Fukasaku Producer Akio Kamatani, Tetsu Kayama, Masumi Okada, Masao Sato, Kenta Fukasaku, Kinji Fukasaku, Kimio Kataoka, Toshio Nabeshima, Chie Kobayashi Screenwriter Kenta Fukasaku Production Co WOWOW, Toei Company, AM Associates, MF Pictures, GAGA, Kobi Co., Battle Royale Prod. Committee, Toho Company, Nippon Shuppan Hanbai (Nippan) K.K. Genre Mystery & Thriller, Action, Comedy Original Language Japanese Release Date (Theaters) Dec 16, 2000, Original Release Date (Streaming) Nov 30, 2016 Runtime 1h 54m Sound Mix Dolby Digital Skip to content Roth's partners said they believe "The Ice Cream Man" will be the "next great horror franchise." Get our newsletter and join our community powered by horror fans like you. Unsubscribe at any time. By subscribing, you agree to the terms of our Privacy Policy. The Black Farm by Elias Witheroo "...when Nick wakes up, he soon realizes that death isn't the gentle darkness he expected. Panicked and horrified, he struggles to understand the twisted abominations and hellish world he's now trapped in." Production Company Toho AM Associates Fukasaku-gumi Gaga Kobi Co. MF Pictures Nippon Shuppan Hanbai (Nippan) K.K. Toei Company WOWOW Release Date May 25, 2012 Duration 1 h 54 m Rating TV-Ma Genres Tagline Their Game, No Rules, No Prisoners Tatsuya FujiwaraShuya Nanahara (Boy #15)Aki MaedaNoriko Nakagawa (Girl #15)Takeshi KitanoKitanoTaro YamanotoShogo Kawada (Boy #5)Masanobu AndoKazuo Kiriyaama (Boy #6)Ko ShibasakiMitsuko Souma (Girl #11)Chiaki KuriyamaTakao Chigusa (Girl #13)Takashi TsukamotoShinji Mimura (Boy #19)Sosuke TakaokaHiroki Sugimura (Boy #11)Yukihiko KotaniYōshitoki Kuninobu (Boy #7)Eri IshikawaYukie Utsumi (Girl #2)Sayaka KamiyaSatomi Noda (Girl #17)Takayo MimuraKayoko Kotōhiki (Girl #8)Yutaka ShimadaYūtake Seto (Boy #12)Ren MatsuzawaKeita Iijima (Boy #2)Hirohito HondaKazushi Nida (Boy #16)Ryou NittaKyōichi Motobuchi (Boy #20)Sayaka IkedaMegumi Eto (Girl #3)Anna NagataHirono Shimizu (Girl #10)Yukari KanasawaYukiko Kitano (Girl #6)Misao KatoYumiko Kusaka (Girls #7)Hitomi HyugaYuko Sakaki (Girl #9)Satomi IshiiHaruka Tanizawa (Girl #12)Asami KanaeChisato Matsui (Girl #19)Satomi HanamuraYuka Nakagawa (Girl #16)Yousuke ShibataMitsuru Numai (Boy #17)Shiro GoRyūhei Sasagawa (Boy #10)Yuuki MasudaHiroshi Kuronaga (Boy #9)Shigeki HirokawaShō Tsukioka (Boy #14)Tamaki Miharalzumi Kanae (Girl #5)Tomomi ShimakiSakura Ogawa (Girl #4)Yasumi SanoKazuhiko Yamamoto (Boy #21)Shin KusakaYoshio Akamatsu (Boy #1)Gouki NishimuraTatsumichi Ōki (Boy #3)Shigehiro YamaguchiToshinori Ōda (Boy #4)Osamu OhnishiYōji Kuranoto (Boy #8)Satoshi YokonichiTadakatsu Hatagami (Boy #18)Junichi NaitouYūichirō Takiguchi (Boy #13)Tsuyako KinoshitaMizuho Inada (Girl #1)Mai SekiguchiKaori Minami (Girl #20)Takako BabaYoshimi Yahagi (Girl #21)Haruka NomiyamaMayumi Tendo (Girl #14)Aiko NogamiFumiyo Fujiyoshi (Girl #18)Ai IwamuraA Girl Who Won Last Battle RoyaleAi MaedaShiori - Kitano's Daughter (voice)MinamiKeikoMichi YamamuraReporterKazutoshi YokoyamaBasketball RefereeGō TatsukawaLieutenant AnjoTakashi TaniguchiShuya's FatherKen NakaideTeacher HayashidaKanaoka FukauraBus GuideYuko MiyamuraTraining Video GirlTakeyuki HiraiSoldierTomu AsakawaSoldierYūya NakaharaSoldierTakashi KomoriSoldierRyōta NakamuraSoldierAkihiro UgajinSoldierYōichi MurakamiSoldierTsuquharu NiizakiSoldierJun'ichi NashikiSoldierHiroshi KitagawaSoldierHideaki KawashimaSoldierUmiji TasakiSoldierHidetogu OkumuraSoldierDaisuke YazawaSoldierNobuki IwasawaSoldierKōji TokuhisaSoldierMikiya SanadaSoldierKazuhiro YokokuraSoldierShigeki HommaSoldierKazuo ArakiSoldierGōshi MatsuharaSoldierAkira YoshizawaSoldierKenzo ShirahamaSoldierKanji OkumuraSoldierShōji TakanoSoldierRyoji SugimotoSoldierHajime YonedaSoldierHideaki KojimaSoldierMitsuaki TachikawaSoldierKinji FukasakuDirector / ProducerKoushun TakamiWriterKenta FukasakuWriter / ProducerMasumi OkadaProducerKimio KataokaProducerChie KobayashiProducerHisao NabeshimaProducer 113min - Japanese 7 Days Free Then NOK 129 / month Battle Royale is a riotous dystopian bloodbath. Its premise is simple: Japan's government, fearful of the country's youth and teenage delinquency, passes the Battle Royale Act, where secondary school kids are forced into a kill-or-be-killed arena of combat. The 2000 film was a huge hit, inspiring The Hunger Games and a swathe of Hollywood-made YA sci-fi franchises in its wake. As with George Miller's iconic Mad Max (1979), situating the story a few years from the present-day allowed Battle Royale's hyperbolic qualities to reflect historic and contemporary social anxieties all within a futuristic setting. Based on a controversial novel by Kōshun Takami and directed by Kinji Fukasaku, best known at the time to cult cinema fans worldwide for his Yakuza series (Battles Without Honour and Humanity), the filmmaker's son, Kenta Fukasaku, provided the screenplay. Unexpectedly, the father-son duo had an international smash on their hands. Battle Royale premiered in the UK at the Edinburgh Film Festival in August 2001, before rolling out on the arthouse circuit a month later. Kenta recalls the production with great fondness and is grateful the film has made a lasting impact. "It's fabulous that this generation is enthusiastic," he tells NME, before explaining what it was like to make a film with his old man. "[It] was the most exciting and happiest moment of my life. My first production, my first screenplay and, above all, making a wonderful and original novel into a film with my dad, my favourite director." Battle Royale arrived at the perfect time as access to Japanese genre cinema was widening, thanks to the J-horror boom and the highly regarded crime dramas made by Takeshi Kitano (who appears in Battle Royale as a schoolteacher and vengeful master of ceremonies). Quentin Tarantino loved it so much he cast Chiaki Kuriyama, memorable as one of Battle Royale's prominent teen psycho villains, in Kill Bill: Volume 1 (2003) as schoolgirl bodyguard and Meteor Hammer-user (a spiked ball connected to a chain) Gogo Yubari. Battle Royale's story, and the topics it stirred up, enabled Kinji Fukasaku to pursue a long-standing interest in putting social and political themes into his genre flicks. "He [liked to] describe the foolishness of adults obsessed by wars and profits," explains his son, adding how much his father's wartime experiences shaped not only his work, but his anti-authoritarianism and rebellious streak. "His attitude was consistent and never changed through his entire career." Those who watched Battle Royale abroad might not pick up on the political satire and instead simply enjoy the gore and thrills provided by this nightmare scenario. Kenta looks back on the film at the time it was made and doesn't think much has changed since. "I don't think the world has changed at all from the time of [Battle Royale's] production," he ruminates. "I think that is clear from the current shift of countries around the world to the right, uninterrupted wars and slaughter." With Battle Royale being such a hit, it was inevitable a sequel would go before the cameras. Sadly, as Battle Royale II: Requiem began filming, disaster struck: Kinji Fukasaku, having shot only a single scene with Takeshi Kitano, was forced out of the director's chair after being diagnosed with cancer. He died on January 12, 2003. Put in this awful position, it was decided that his son would take the reins and make his directorial debut. It made sense: Kenta could stick closely to his father's vision and pay homage to him. Battle Royale II: Requiem (2003) is an original story that switches up the format, recreating the first movie's concept into something more extravagant and infinitely angrier about the state of the world, especially warmongering US foreign policy and disastrous forays into the Middle East. "Kinji Fukasaku created the Battle Royale II concept about the survivor of Battle Royale, that is Shuya Nanahara [played by Tatsuya Fujiwara], who swears to take his revenge on adults and becomes an icon [of rebellion]," Kenta says. "[Kinji] wanted to deliver a final message to [the] Japanese people, who have forgotten their memories of the war. I think that the theme Kinji Fukasaku wanted to create was conveyed. Until the end, my father was thinking about the war in Afghanistan." In the sequel, the kids become avengers of their generation and form a terrorist organisation to attack their own corrupt country. It's potent stuff. However, the film fared less well at the box office and with critics, but the writer-turned-director set out to honour his father with the film they intended to make all along: no compromises. Again, it all circles back to Kinji Fukasaku's political obsessions and belief in storytelling as a tool to reflect society's ills. Battle Royale II: Requiem is strikingly aggressive in its stance against America. "Certainly, I think it's an anti-American film," the younger Fukasaku admits, before correcting himself and simply describing it as "anti-authority." He adds that the film really tells a classical story, one as old as human history: "The strongman exploiting the weak, or the strongman abusing the weak, has not changed since the birth of mankind." The filmmaker finishes by telling NME: "I believe it is our responsibility [as filmmakers] to tell stories so the same tragedies are not repeated. We keep fighting through [making] films to make [a] better world." Kenta Fukasaku isn't entirely pessimistic, either. "We're still living in a crappy world where people like George W. Bush, Shinzo Abe and Donald Trump are chosen as leaders. But, at the same time, [it is] gradually getting better." Your location will be used to determine what's available and show you local content, like live games, events, news, and ads. Change this anytime under Profile > Settings > Location. CareersPartnersAbout usWhere to watchSupportThanks for your patience. Skip to main content Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. 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