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Cuales son los continentes de america

El continente americano es una vasta tierra llena de riqueza natural y cultural. Con una extensión de 42,549,000 km cuadrados, abarca desde el Círculo Polar Ártico hasta el Cabo de Hornos. América se divide en tres regiones principales: América del Norte, América Central y América del Sur. Cada una de estas regiones tiene características geográficas, climáticas y culturales distintivas que la hacen única. En este artículo, exploraremos las características y límites de los continentes americanos, así como la diversidad que los define.

Geografía de América del Norte

América del Norte es la región más septentrional del continente. Comprende países como Canadá, Estados Unidos y México. Esta región es conocida por su gran variedad geográfica, que incluye montañas, mesetas, llanuras y costas. En el norte de América del Norte se encuentra la cordillera de las Montañas Rocosas, que se extiende a lo largo de varios estados de los Estados Unidos y Canadá. Estas montañas, con picos escarpados y glaciares, ofrecen paisajes impresionantes y son una atracción para los amantes del senderismo y el montañismo. Al este de las Montañas Rocosas se encuentra una vasta llanura conocida como las Grandes Llanuras, que se extiende desde Canadá hasta los Estados Unidos. Esta región tiene un suelo fértil y es una de las principales áreas de cultivo de América del Norte. En el oeste de América del Norte se encuentran las montañas Sierra Nevada y la cordillera de las Cascadas. Estas montañas son conocidas por su belleza natural, lagos cristalinos y actividades al aire libre como el esquí y el senderismo. La región de la costa del Pacífico también es conocida por su clima suave y sus impresionantes bosques de secuoyas, que son los árboles más grandes del mundo. La región de América del Norte también cuenta con una gran cantidad de cuerpos de agua, como los Grandes Lagos, que se encuentran en la frontera entre los Estados Unidos y Canadá. Estos lagos son una importante fuente de agua dulce y también ofrecen oportunidades para actividades recreativas como la navegación y la pesca. Además, América del Norte cuenta con ríos importantes como el Mississippi, el Colorado y el río Yukón, que desempeñan un papel vital en la economía y el transporte de la región.

Diversidad climática y geográfica en América Central

América Central es la región que se encuentra entre América del Norte y América del Sur. Consta de siete países: Belice, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y Panamá. Esta región es conocida por su diversidad geográfica y climática. La región de América Central tiene una amplia variedad de ecosistemas, que incluyen montañas, selvas tropicales, costas y arrecifes de coral. En el centro de América Central se encuentra la cadena de montañas conocida como la Sierra Madre, que se extiende desde México hasta Panamá. Estas montañas son el hogar de una rica biodiversidad y ofrecen oportunidades para el ecoturismo y la observación de aves. América Central también cuenta con una amplia variedad de climas, desde el clima tropical y húmedo de las selvas tropicales hasta el clima seco de las tierras altas. En la región costera, las temperaturas suelen ser cálidas y húmedas durante todo el año, mientras que en las tierras altas, las temperaturas pueden ser más frescas. El istmo de América Central también es conocido por su actividad volcánica. La región cuenta con varios volcanes activos, como el volcán Arenal en Costa Rica y el volcán de Fuego en Guatemala. Estos volcanes ofrecen paisajes impresionantes y atraen a turistas y científicos de todo el mundo.

Características notables de América del Sur

América del Sur es la región más meridional del continente y se extiende desde la línea del ecuador hasta el Cabo de Hornos. Está compuesta por 12 países, incluyendo Brasil, Argentina, Colombia y Perú. América del Sur es conocida por su diversidad geográfica y cultural. Una de las características más notables de América del Sur es la cordillera de los Andes, que es la cadena montañosa más larga del mundo. Se extiende a lo largo de casi toda la costa occidental de Sudamérica, desde Venezuela hasta Chile. Los Andes ofrecen paisajes impresionantes, lagos de alta montaña y picos cubiertos de nieve. También albergan sitios arqueológicos importantes, como Machu Picchu en Perú y Tiwanaku en Bolivia. Además de los Andes, América del Sur cuenta con una amplia variedad de paisajes, que incluyen selvas tropicales, llanuras costeras, desiertos y pantanos. La región amazónica, que abarca gran parte de Brasil, es la selva tropical más grande del mundo y alberga una increíble diversidad de flora y fauna. En el sur de América del Sur se encuentra la región de la Patagonia, conocida por sus vastas extensiones de tierra desoladas y paisajes dramáticos. América del Sur también es conocida por su riqueza cultural. La región cuenta con una mezcla de influencias indígenas, europeas y africanas, lo que ha dado lugar a una gran diversidad étnica y cultural. Cada país de América del Sur tiene su propia historia, tradiciones y costumbres únicas, que se reflejan en su arte, música, literatura y gastronomía.

Población y diversidad cultural en los continentes americanos

Los continentes americanos son hogar de una variedad de pueblos indígenas, así como de inmigrantes de todas partes del mundo. América del Norte es la región más poblada de los continentes americanos, con una población de más de 364 millones de habitantes. Estados Unidos es el país más poblado de la región, seguido de México y Canadá. La mayoría de la población de América del Norte se concentra en áreas urbanas, especialmente en las grandes ciudades como Nueva York, Los Ángeles y Ciudad de México. América Central tiene una población de alrededor de 55 millones de habitantes. La región es conocida por su diversidad étnica y cultural, con una mezcla de indígenas, afrodescendientes y mestizos. En los últimos años, América Central ha experimentado un aumento en la migración, especialmente hacia los Estados Unidos. América del Sur es la región más poblada de los continentes americanos, con más de 431 millones de habitantes. Brasil es el país más poblado de la región, seguido de Colombia y Argentina. América del Sur es conocida por su diversidad étnica y cultural, con una rica mezcla de indígenas, europeos y africanos. Cada país de la región tiene su propia identidad cultural, que se refleja en su música, danza, arte y gastronomía. La diversidad cultural en los continentes americanos es notable. En América del Norte, la influencia anglosajona es predominante en los Estados Unidos y

including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632) Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924) Magnus Manske (b. 1974) Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC – 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudia. The agnomen Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germania. In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned Sparrowling Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree text books and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Deutsch Español Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Български Català Čeština Dansk Esperanto Euskara فارسی עברית لۊرگهشتی Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O’zbekcha Հայերէն Bosanski کوردی Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Հայություն Kurdish Latviešu Lietuvių Македонски Shqip Slovenčina اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 vte November 10: Battle of Saint-Denis. 1567 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Works category Works vte 1567 in various calendarsGregorian

calendar1567MDLXVIIAb urbe condita2320Armenian calendar1016ԹՎ ԱՇԽԱԴՐԱՅԻՆ ԿԱԼԵՆԴԱՐԸAssyrian calendar6317Balinese saka calendar1488-1489Bengali calendar973-974Berber calendar2111Burmese calendar929Byzantine calendar7075-7076Chinese calendar丙寅年 (Fire Tiger)4264 or 4057 — to —丁卯年 (Fire Rabbit)4265 or 4058Coptic calendar1283-1284Discordian calendar2733Ethiopian calendar1559-1560Hebrew calendar5327-5328Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1623-1624 - Shaka Samvat1488-1489 - Kali Yuga4667-4668Holocene calendar11567Igbo calendar567-568Iranian calendar945-946Islamic calendar974-975Japanese calendarEiroku 10(永祿 10 年)Javanese calendar1486-1487Julian calendar1567MDLXVIIKorean calendar3900Minguo calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar99Thai solar calendar2109-2110Tibetan calendar阳火虎年(male Fire-Tiger)1693 or 1312 or 540 — to —阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January - A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor.[1] February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 - Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots,

[3] April 21 - Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dalzell after preventing her from travelling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 - At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 29 - The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translations into Welsh: The New Testament is first published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagatsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential

Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy Regents to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.^[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the hajjin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.^[9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 - François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)^[10] February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 - Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) - Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, German noble (d. 1596) April 26 - Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 - Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1630) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1620) August 21 - Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September 2 - Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 - Martin Fréminet, French jesuit (d. 1619) October 10 - Isabella Michelle of Spain (d. 1627) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, Spanish diplomat (d. 1628) November 7 - Marquise de Fontainebleau (d. 1629)

Painter (d. 1619) October 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 7 - Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 16 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French settler and Jesuit missionary (d. 1622) Adriaen Block, Dutch fur trader and navigator (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 - Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 - Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 - Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 - Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 - Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 18 - Wilhelm von Grumbach, German adventurer (b. 1503) April 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 - Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 - Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 - Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1507) August 3 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 1 - Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of

Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1485) date unknown Thomas Becon, English Protestant Reformer (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random House. p. 255. ISBN 978-0-09-952707-7. ^ Julian Goodare, 'The Ainslie Bond', Kings, Lords and Men in Scotland and Britain, 1300-1625 (Edinburgh, 2014), pp. 15, 301-319. ^ William Simpson (2001). The Reign of Elizabeth. Heinemann. p. 64. ISBN 978-0-435-32735-4. ^ Jeremy Black (2002). European Warfare, 1494-1660. Psychology Press. p. 100. ISBN 978-0-415-27532-3. ^ Antonio Jose Saraiva, The Marrano Factory: The Portuguese Inquisition and Its New Christians, 1536-1765 (Brill, 2001), pp. 345-347 ^ The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 2007, ed. by K.M. Brown, et al. (St Andrews University, 2007) ^ Clark, Roger H.; Pause, Michael (2012). Precedents in architecture : analytic diagrams, formative ideas, and partis (4th ed.). Hoboken: Wiley. ISBN 9780470946749. ^ Bertrand, Romain (2011). L'Histoire à parts égales. Paris: Seuil. p. 66. ISBN 978-2-02-105017-2. ^ "Thomas Campion | English poet and musician". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved April 20, 2021. ^ Nicholl, Charles. A Cup of News: The Life of Thomas Nashe. Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1984. Page 11. ^ Živojin Boškov (1971). Živan Milisavac (ed.). Jugoslovenski književni leksikon [Yugoslav Literary Lexicon] (in Serbo-Croatian). Novi Sad (SAP Vojvodina, SR Serbia): Matica srpska. p. 106. Retrieved from "3One hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 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." (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium

1500 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: "15th century" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 14th century 15th century 16th century Timelines 14th century 15th century 16th century State leaders 14th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the

The development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle

1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1405: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hashim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: Ivan III of Russia has annexed the Khanate of Kazan. 1421: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under the King of England since 1406. 1424: Dom Boso, Hawa's son, his father's Viceroy over Africa, the Ife Empire has collapsed.

Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Ultraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xues and Cocom breaks out in the League of

Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.^[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminates in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty. 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.^[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.^[11] 1454–1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455–1485: Wars of the Roses – English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.^[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle.

House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1450: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1450: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1450: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.^[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.

[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna. Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England.

1454: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1455: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captures Vicenza; Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor runs away. 1455: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Askia Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain to modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power, Pollrik founded the city of Solureng, later named Mamile, on the other side of the Bocag River shortly after taking over Tendo from its monarch, Lekor Cambang [14]. 1500: Around late 15th century, Pujiangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Java Peluan Pujiangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys

to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360–1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam. Ulugh Beg (1394–1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance. Johannes Gutenberg (1400–1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press. Skanderbeg (1405–1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire. Ivan III of Russia (1440–1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus. King Henry VII (1457–1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor. See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da Vinci. See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400–1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press

In Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquest of Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. 12 (3/4). Cambridge University Press on behalf of School of Oriental and African Studies: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. ^ "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. Archived from the original on 16 August 2021. ^ a b c d e f g Ricklefs (1991), page 18. ^ "Shri Mahaprabhuji Shri Vallabhacharyaji Biography | Pushti Sanskar". pushtisanskar.org. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 23 February 2019. ^ Carating, Rodelio B.; Galanta, Raymundo G.; Bacatio, Clarita D. (23 April 2014). The Soils of the Philippines. Springer Science & Business. p. 31. ISBN 978-94-017-8682-9. ^ Noorduyn, J. (2006). Three Old Sundanese poems. KITLV Press. p. 437. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973):

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organizaciones más importantes como las Naciones Unidas y, también, el Comité Olímpico Internacional. El modelo de los 6 continentes es el más popular en Latinoamérica y el de los 7 es defendido por los países del Norte de África que se diferencian por el uso de la lengua árabe como idioma oficial. En un resumen te descubrirás países y capitales del mundo por continentes en prácticas listas para que puedas estudiar rápido. Imagen: Te interesa Saber Ahora vamos a ofrecerte el mapa de los 6 continentes que, como hemos visto, es la más usada en Latinoamérica. Cuando hablamos de "continentes" nos referimos a extensiones de tierra que hay repartidas por nuestro planeta. Estas deben ser lo suficientemente grandes como para que sean consideradas un continente (una isla o un pequeño país, por ejemplo, no se considerarán continentes). Aunque es cierto que la división entre continentes como Asia y Europa, por ejemplo, es imaginaria, es decir, se ha establecido una frontera política entre ambos territorios debido a las diferencias étnicas, culturales, religiosas y de idiomas. Por tanto, tenemos que tener en cuenta que los continentes del mundo están diferenciados, también, por motivos territoriales y políticos, por eso hay zonas como Europa y Asia o Asia y África que no están del todo bien separados pero que, igualmente, son continentes diferenciados. Ahora que ya sabes cuántos continentes hay, a continuación, para que conozcas mejor la realidad política y social de cada continente, vamos a darte algunos datos interesantes como, por ejemplo, la extensión de cada zona, la cantidad de habitantes que pueblan el continente y la ciudad más poblada. Asia Dimensión de Asia: 44,58 millones km² Población: 4,164,252,000 habitantes Ciudad más poblada: Shangai, China África Dimensión de África: 30,37 millones km² Población: 1,002,234,000 habitantes Ciudad más poblada: Lagos, Nigeria Antártida Dimensión: 13,66 millones km² Población: 4,490 habitantes Ciudad más poblada: Estación McMurdo, USO Oceanía Dimensión: 8,526 millones km² Población: 29,127,000 habitantes Ciudad más poblada: Sydney, Australia Europa Dimensión: 10,53 millones km² Población: 738,199,000 habitantes Ciudad más poblada: Moscú, Rusia Norteamérica Dimensión: 24,71 millones km² Población: 542,056,000 habitantes Ciudad más poblada: Ciudad de México, México Sudamérica Dimensión: 17,84 millones km² Población: 392,555,000 habitantes Ciudad más poblada: São Paulo, Brasil Aquí podrás descubrir los continentes y océanos que hay en el mundo, ver mapas y un resumen bien explicado. Y ya para terminar de enseñarte en esta lección más datos sobre los continentes del mundo, a continuación vemos a explicarte algunas líneas para que puedas conocer:

km²Población: 392,555,000 habitantesCiudad mas poblada: Sao Paulo, BrasilAqui podras descubrir los continentes y oceanos que hay en el mundo, con mapas y un resumen bien explicado. Y ya para terminar de enseñarte en esta lección mas datos sobre los continentes del mundo, a continuacion vamos a explicarte algunas líneas para que puedas conocer datos interesantes de ellos.Los continentes más grandesAsia: es el continente más grande de todo el planeta y el que también tiene un mayor número de habitantes, se calcula que la cifra alcanza los 4.463 millones de personas. Ocupa el 30% de las capas de tierra que tenemos en el mundo y la frontera entre este continente y el europeo no están marcadas físicamente, sino tan solo de forma política, por eso hay zonas que pueden considerarse como países "euroasiáticos".África: el segundo continente más grande de la tierra y, también, el segundo que tiene una mayor cantidad de población. El 15% de las personas del mundo viven en esta zona que, de hecho, es la que se considera como el lugar de nacimiento de los primeros humanos-América: dividida entre América del Norte y del Sur, este continente es también uno de los más grandes del planeta, sobre todo si lo consideramos en toda su extensión (es decir, uniendo ambos hemisferios). En la parte del norte se habla, principalmente, inglés y en la parte del sur la lengua oficial es el castellano, excepto en Brasil que es el portugués. Estas variaciones proceden de la época del descubrimiento de América y la colonización por parte de países europeos como Gran Bretaña, España y Portugal.Los continentes más pequeños del mundoAntártida: aunque ocupa una gran porción de tierra, este continente del mundo debe estar en el listado de los más pequeños porque su extensión no puede compararse con los que hemos mencionado más arriba. En esta parte del mundo se alcanzan temperaturas gélidas que pueden, incluso, llegar a los 89 grados bajo cero.Europa: es el segundo continente más pequeño de la tierra y está formado por 50 países. Pero, pese a su pequeño tamaño, es el tercer lugar del mundo que alberga una mayor cantidad de población siendo Rusia el país con más habitantes y, también, el más grande (ya que ocupa el 40% de la superficie).Oceanía: es el más continente más pequeño de todos y, de hecho, en ocasiones se le denomina como "isla-continente". Está compuesto por una gran cantidad de islas y alberga países tan

Importantes como Australia. Imagen: Slideshare Hay muchas personas que se preguntan acerca de si Australia es un continente. Lo cierto es que la respuesta es NO. No existe ningún continente que sea el australiano porque Australia es un país cuya capital es Canberra. Este país se encuentra en el continente de Oceanía en el que, además de Australia, también encontramos 13 países más como, por ejemplo, Nueva Zelanda, Papúa Nueva Guinea, Islas Marshall, etcétera. Para que conozcas mejor este continente, en un PROFESOR te ofrecemos una lista de los países de Oceanía entre los que se encuentra Australia como el país mayor. Pero NO es ningún continente, esto debe quedar muy claro. Si deseas leer más artículos parecidos a Cuántos continentes hay y sus nombres, te recomendamos que entres en nuestra categoría de Geografía. Bibliografía Wegener, A., Virella, F. A., & García, J. C. H. (1983). El origen de los continentes y océanos. Pirámide. Garfield, S. (2013). En el mapa. De cómo el mundo adquirió su aspecto. Taurus. Más lecciones de conceptos básicos de geografía ¡Quiero ver más lecciones! Pregunta al profesor sobre Cuántos continentes hay y sus nombres Richard Zukievich 09/09/2024 Por que si dividen el continente americano entre norte, y sur, no sucede lo mismo con los otros continentes tambien. Todos aparte de este y oeste, tienen un norte y un sur pero la unica separacion es en America....Por que?? Ademas, a que se debe que un pais lleva el nombre de un continente y se lo conoce precisamente por ese nombre? Parece irrespetuoso con los otros paises de la region y coincidentemente tambien, se da solo en el mismo continente. Si nacimos por ejemplo en Peru,...somos americanos,...o peruanos?? Algo no esta bien! Alice 11/06/2024 Cuántos continentes ay Sebastián 10/09/2023 la mayor parte de las respuestas son correctas muy bien Valentina 04/08/2023 Me gusta Fabian 21/09/2022 Hola . La extension de sudamerica esta mal .solo brasil tiene mas de 8 millones de kilometros . No confundan Jorge Ramos 04/02/2022 Si América se divide en dos continentes, dónde quedamos los Centroamericanos? Iaksenny 30/09/2021 Muy buena Angel 21/09/2021 América es un solo continente, porque si se dividiera en dos, es decir América del Norte y América del sur, dónde quedaría América Central. No tiene coherencia. Yoankyl 20/09/2021 que buena informacion sigan mejorando. Catalina Daniella Zegarra Garmendia

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- conjunto de blusa e saia
- xamici
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- dor de cabeça na frente
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