

Modern dance is a creative expression that breaks free from the rigid rules of ballet and explores new ways of moving and communicating. It can be challenging to learn but also rewarding and enjoyable. On One Studios offers professional dance classes that help you learn the basics and progress to advanced choreography. You will learn modern dance steps that will enhance your technique and expression. Modern dance emerged at the beginning of the 20th century as a rebellion against classical dance. They used their upper bodies and lower limbs in new and innovative ways. The modern dance evolved to portray social, ethnic, political, and economic climates, absorbing influences from Caribbean, African, and Latin dances. It also incorporated elements from classical dance, modern, and postmodern techniques, offering dancers a wide range of expressive possibilities. In 2023, modern dance continues to be a form of expressive storytelling that transcends boundaries. It thrives on the absence of strict rules, allowing dancers to interpret emotions and stories through movement. This year, modern dance has seen a trend towards more acrobatic and aerial movements, incorporating drama, words, and illusions for an innovative touch. Dancers at On One Studios are trained to embrace this expressive freedom guided by professional modern dance choreographers who are in tune with the latest trends and techniques in modern dance. You can start with the basics and build your confidence and style of dance gradually. Modern dance is based on simple and natural movements that anyone can learn. At On One Studios, we offer dance in a fun and friendly environment. You will learn a style of dance that will prepare you for more advanced moves. Tendu is a ballet movement that extends the working leg along the floor until only the toe tip remains touching. It can be performed to the front, side, or back. It is one of the basic modern dance and alignment. Chasse is a simple jump that is often used in modern dance and jumping so both feet come together in the air. It can be used to travel across the floor or add height and spin. It is a versatile modern dance step that can be linked together like a chain. It is common in both ballet and modern dance. It is a challenging modern dance step that requires coordination and speed. An Arabesque is a ballet position often used in modern dance step that showcases flexibility and grace. A Glissade is a sliding step beginning and ending in the fifth position. It is primarily used as preparation for jumps and leaps. It is a smooth modern dance step that helps you transition between movements. Modern dance, jazz, and ballet share common roots and influences. Modern dance focuses on expression and interpretation but allows for more freedom in movement than those used by ballet dancers. Jazz employs sharp turns, hops, jumps, leaps, and jazz walks set to upbeat music. All three forms enhance the dancer's expressivity, flexibility, strength, and rhythm. One of the best ways to learn modern dance is by following experienced mentors and modern dance choreographers. your creativity, expression, and dance phrases. At On One Studios, professional instructors offer classes for different levels and goals. Whether you achieve your dreams. Here are some frequently asked questions about modern dancing: Some of the popular dances on TikTok 2023 include the "Renegade," the "Savage Love," and the "Blinding Lights." Some of the hardest modern dance moves include the "tendu," the "chasse," and the "glissade." If you want to learn modern dance, you should start with a style that matches your personality and goals. You can also try different styles to find out what suits you best. Modern dance is an expressive and vibrant art form that provides a unique opportunity to tell stories through movements. It combines elements from various styles and eras, creating a dance form that is constantly evolving. By starting with basic steps and progressing to advanced choreography, you can master the art of modern dance? Sign up now at On One Studios! Modern dance, as an art form, embodies a dynamic fusion of creativity. expression, and innovation. Rooted in the rejection of traditional ballet techniques and conventions, modern dance emerged in the early 20th century as a platform for choreographers and dancers to explore new forms of movement and self-expression. Characterized by its fluidity, versatility, and emotive storytelling, modern dance transcends boundaries, inviting performers and audiences alike to engage with contemporary themes, social issues, and personal narratives. Introduction to Modern Dance Modern dance has many flavors. There are stark differences in the choreography of Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn, who formed "Denishawn", in dances like "Americaine" or "Radha" and today's Pilobilus, "Symbiosis," or the Swiss dance group, Mummenschanz, whose ultra-dramatic choreography is set to modern dance movements. Compare this to the style of modern dance in the film "Holiday Inn". Note the sequence where Danny Kaye performs a modern dance, jazz and tap dance. The movements in "Choreography" are deliberately exaggerated to show the purpose of modern dance steps as part of their choreographed modern dance steps as part of their choreography" are deliberately exaggerated to show the purpose of modern dance began as free form style lyrical ballet among a community of professional ballet dancers who refused to stop dancing. Isadora Duncan and Ruth St. Denis promoted modern dance as a way of continuing their dance careers, according to their biographies. The first modern dances choreographed required no dancing en pointe or rigid adherence to ballet movement. A historical study of modern dance makes evident three phases of this dance style: The early period from 1923 to 1923 The middle period from 1924 to the present Basic Movements in modern dance evident three phases of this dance style. performed with oblique angles of the body and in turns. Other ballet steps like chasse, pas de bourree and port de bra of the arms are similar ballet movements used in modern dance choreography. Certain modern dance choreography. tour (chain turns), glissade (gliding steps) that predicate jetes (jumps) and tour de basque (leaps) and front-to-back and side-to-side steps, like the ballet step "chasse". In groups, modern dance choreography often includes geometric shapes like triangular, rectangular and circular shapes using from dancers' bodies. The use of geometric shapes in modern dance helps the audience to "see" the theme and subject of each modern dance form that also relies on basic ballet movement. It is performed to faster tempos in contemporary music. The difference between modern dance choreography is performed with a theme in mind. Jazz dance is free form and employs a variety of sharp turns, hops, jumps, leaps and jazz walks set to an upbeat style of music. In modern dance from 1990 to the present has taken a very different approach. Some choreographers and dancers include in modern dance styles hip hop, lyrical, free style and fusion, a combination of dance forms like tap, jazz, modern and ballet. Since modern dance is usually performed in themed choreographic sequences, it projects a message. Choreographic sequences are style and fusion and free style dance tends to be improvisational and without specific themes. Lyrical dance may have a choreographed theme. It leans more toward interpretative dance. Todays modern dance choreography may or may not be interpretative. Most Famous Dancers Isadora Duncan is considered the First Lady of Modern Dance. Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn, Hanya Holm and Doris Humphrey are earlier famous modern dancers. In the US, Martha Graham is revered and honored for her modern dance technique. Among the most famous modern dancers is the statuesque Judith Jamison, whose style is a virtual testament to fluidity, grace and stature in dance. Other famous dancers include Bela Lewitzky, Lester Horton, Twyla Tarp, Jerome Robbins, Paul Horton, Daniel Nagrin, Pearl Primus and Erick Hawkins. Twyla Tarp is an actress/dancer/choreographer who is a legend in contemporary modern dance. Others include Bob Fosse, Gus Giordano and Luigi. Current Trends in Modern Dance Current trends in modern dance focus less on interpretation and more on acrobatic and aerial movements in groups and with partners. Articulating crossover dance styles by adding words, drama and illusion are the most current trends in Modern dance Incorporation of Technology: Modern dance choreographers are increasingly integrating technology, such as projections, interactive visuals, and digital soundscapes, into their performances. This trend allows for innovative storytelling and multidisciplinary collaborations. Socially Conscious Themes: Many modern dance works are addressing pressing social issues, such as climate change, racial injustice, gender equality, and mental health awareness. Choreographers are using their artistry to spark conversations and promote social change. Hybridization of Styles: Contemporary dance continues to evolve through the fusion of diverse movement vocabularies and techniques. Site Specific Performances: Site-specific dance, performances often explore the relationship between movement, and urban landscapes, is gaining popularity. These immersive performances often explore the relationship between movement, and urban landscapes, is gaining popularity. forms, including theater, visual arts, music, and digital media. Collaborative projects between dancers, musicians, visual artists, and filmmakers are pushing the boundaries of creativity and experimentation. Inclusive and Diverse Representation: There is a growing emphasis on diversity, equity, and inclusion within the modern dance community. Choreographers are actively working to amplify underrepresented voices, celebrate diverse bodies and identities, and create more inclusive spaces for
dancers of all backgrounds. Environmental issues, some modern dance companies are adopting sustainability: With increasing awareness of environmental issues, some modern dance companies are adopting sustainable practices in their productions. This includes minimizing waste, reducing energy consumption, and exploring eco-friendly materials and production methods. Competitions are a relatively new addition to the dance competitions are a relatively new addition to the dance competitions are found in the US and internationally. These include, The Macedonia Open, The USA "Turn it Up" dance competitions. FAQ about Modern Dance What is modern dance? Modern dance is a form of contemporary dance that emerged in the early 20th century as a rejection of traditional ballet techniques and conventions. It prioritizes freedom of movement, self-expression, and experimentation with choreographic styles of modern dance? Yes, modern dance encompasses a wide range of styles and techniques, each with its unique characteristics and influences. Some examples include Graham technique, Limón technique, Limón technique, release technique, and post-modern dance? Modern dance as a distinct art form emerged through the pioneering efforts of several choreographers in the early 20th century. While it's challenging to attribute its invention to a single individual, figures like Isadora Duncan, Martha Graham, and Ruth St. Denis played pivotal roles in breaking away from traditional dance forms and laying the groundwork for modern dance as we know it today. dance history is rich with influential figures who have shaped the art form. Pioneers such as Isadora Duncan, Martha Graham, Merce Cunningham, and Alvin Ailey made significant contributions to the development of modern dancer? The title of the art form. most famous modern dancer is subjective and can vary depending on personal preferences and historical context. However, Martha Graham is widely regarded as one of the most influential figures in modern dance history. Her groundbreaking choreography, expressive movement style, and innovative approach to dance technique have left an indelible mark on the art form and continue to inspire dancers and choreographers worldwide. What are some key characteristics of modern dance? Modern dance is characteristics of modern dance is characteristics of modern dance? and emotion, and incorporation of everyday gestures and pedestrian movements. How is modern dance different from ballet? While both modern dance prioritizes freedom of movement, self-expression, and experimentation, whereas ballet emphasizes precise technique, formalized positions, and storytelling through classical repertoire and narrative ballets. Is modern dance suitable for beginners, as many classes cater to dancers of all levels, including those with no prior experience. Beginners can expect to learn fundamental movement principles, explore creative expression, and develop strength, flexibility, and coordination through guided exercises and choreography. What should I wear to a modern dance class? It's recommended to wear comfortable, form-fitting clothing that allows for ease of movement, such as leggings or dance pants and a fitted top. Most modern dance classes are done barefoot or in socks, but some may require specific dance shoes or footwear depending on the instructor's preference. History of Modern DanceModern dance can be traced back to its roots in the professional ballet dancers' community. This group of dancers declined to stop from dancing. Two prominent figures, Isadora Duncan and Ruth St. Denis, advocated modern dance as a way of keeping their careers going. The first modern dance, there are three phases that are identified with its development: the period from 1880 to 1923, mid-1923 to 1946, and 1946 to the present. The Basics of Modern Dance Basic movements in modern dance, the ballet steps are also utilized in modern dance. However, such steps often depend on the teacher's preference and, to a degree, the theme present. Modern dance may include gliding steps that predicate jumps, chain turns, and leaps and front-to-back and side-to-side steps. In groups, modern dance choreography often employs geometric shapes is to convey to the audience the theme and subject of each dance routine. As such, symmetry is given importance to achieve a perfect conveyance. While similarities can be made between them is the presence of a theme. For jazz dance, it is more free form. Therefore, you can expect much more lively steps and patterns such as tapping, jumping, and fast gliding. Often, it is played to the tune of fast-paced music. In modern dance, these movements are softer and more fluid. Investment is made towards evoking a theme to the audience. Popular StylesCompared to the style of the 1990s, modern dance has taken a very different approach. Choreographers often include a fusion of various dance types in their dance routine. These include hip hop, freestyle, tap, ballet, and jazz. Since modern dance is performed in highly thematic choreographed sequences, it tends to project and send a message. Other dance styles may be improvisational and without any specific themes. Today's modern dance can be interpretative or not but still retains an underlying theme. Famous DancersIsadora Duncan is widely regarded as the First Lady of Modern Dance. She is given credit as well as the Mother of Dance. While her schools in Europe didn't last, her influence cannot be underestimated. Other early famous dancers include Ruth St. Denis, Hanya Holm, Doris Humphrey, and Ted Shawn. In the United States, Martha Graham became well-known for her technique. Based heavily on the breathing cycle, the technique is widely given credit to have reshaped the American dance scene. Her technique is widely given credit to have reshaped the American dance scene. Her technique has been exported worldwide. around the world. Other famous dancers include Paul Horton, Daniel Nagrin, Bela Lewitzky, Jerome Robbins, Pearl Primus, Lester Horton, Twyla Tarp, and Erick Hawkins. Twyla Tarp, and Eric David Winters, and Eliot Feld. Jazz/modern dance is more on the movements of the dancers rather than on the interpretation itself. It mainly highlights the acrobats in the routine. The addition of words, drama, and illusion are some of the most current trends today. Dance Competitions Thanks to its rising popularity among the new generation of dance competitions are held all over the world. These include Youth America Grand Prix, Hip Hop International, and World of Dance. Cover Pixabay Photo 1 Wikimedia Commons Photo 2 Pexels Photo 5 Pexels Photo 6 Pexels Photo 6 Pexels Photo 7 movement, contemporary dance offers a unique blend of freedom and fluidity that transcends traditional ballet. This guide will help you master the art of contemporary dance, providing you with the tools to communicate feelings and narratives through your body's motion. without words. We've seen an incredible journey in the dance world, with contemporary dance moves etching a path through history, breaking away from traditional ballet and jazz to create something entirely fresh and dynamic. Contemporary dance moves didn't just appear out of thin air; they evolved as a rebellious mixture of styles and an expression of modern life. The roots of this dance form can be traced back to the early 20th century when pioneers began pushing against the constraints of classical dance. They liberated themselves from the precise movements of ballet and synchronized groups of jazz, preferring instead to explore emotion and individual freedom through motion. Although contemporary dance deliberately distances itself from classical ballet, it cannot deny its lineage to the art form. Dancers have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing it a true melting pot of variecters have borrowed ballet's discipline and body control while infusing b influences. Diving into the world of contemporary dance moves, we often find ourselves mesmerized by the fluidity and expressional freedom it offers. It's essential to grasp the core principles of movement and basic techniques, from the grounding curl down and up to the dynamic leg swings, achieving the perfect flat back, and gracefully executing a chasse.PinterestWe know by now that the body is our canvas and action is our brush in the art of dance. In contemporary dance, core strength, and conscious use of space. Every
movement we initiate emanates from a place of purpose and awareness of our physical presence in time and rhythm.Core Strength Critical for stabilityBalance: Essential for controlSpatial Awareness: Understanding the area our body moves withinTraining in contemporary dance fuses techniques, floor work, and improvisation to encourage versatility. We embrace fall and recovery to explore our limits, constantly challenging our balance and core strength. Techniques: Includes Graham, Cunningham, and ReleaseFloor Work: Improves fluidity of movementsImprovisation: Cultivates spontaneous expressionBegin standing in the jazz first position with your feet side by side, facing forward, arms resting gently at your sides, and even avoiding any abrupt folding at the waist. As you reach the midpoint of your descent towards the floor, softly bend your knees and proceed with the rolling motion. Begin in a parallel first position and extend your arms to the side to achieve the second position. Gently slide your right foot forward, toes pointed, and let it glide across the floor through the first position. Continue the motion by sweeping the right leg backward, and softly bending the knee. This movement frequently serves as a fluid transition within a dance sequence. Executing a flat back correctly requires both discipline and flexibility. Begin by bending forward, ensuring your spine remains as straight as possible. Extend your arms above your head into a high fifth position, with your palms facing each other. Then, lift your torso back up, moving your arms in unison with your body in one smooth motion. This movement showcases elegance and control, reminiscent of its ballet origins. The chasse is a basic leap commonly seen in contemporary dance. Beginning with your weight on one foot, you transition your weight during a plié position and then spring into the air, bringing both feet together vertically. This step allows you to glide gracefully across the dance floor, and for added complexity, you can incorporate elevation and rotation into the movement. We've seen contemporary dance moves evolve, becoming a powerhouse of expressive and nuanced performance art. It's not just about the steps—it's about the story we're telling and the connection we forge with those who watch. First, we start with an idea, a spark that's going to be the heart of our dance piece. Inspiration can strike from anything—a melody, an emotion, or a concept demanding to be explored. Then, it's all about translating that into movements that embody our vision. Structure: We outline the framework, deciding on the beginning, climax, and resolutionChoreography: Movements and sequences are crafted to fit our structure, ensuring each gesture carries significanceConnection is the lifeline of a performance. Our next step is to make sure the nuances of the dance reach every single person watching. Rehearsal: We perfect our moves, making each one deliberate and expressivePerformance: On stage, we immerse ourselves in the choreography, conveying emotion to draw the audience into our worldPinterestWe find the essence of contemporary dance moves in their ability to channel our innermost emotions into expressive physical forms. It's where intention and eye contact aren't just parts of a move-they're the heart of our story. Improvisation is our playground for creativity, a space where we let our emotions guide our bodies without pre-choreographed steps. It's not just about being spontaneous; it's about pulling from our reservoir of feelings and translating them into uniquely our movements. Whether we suddenly decide to sweep our arms up into the air or drop to the ground in a controlled descent, each action is a statement of who we are. Spontaneity: Harnessing the moment in a controlled descent, each action is a statement of who we are. contemporary dance moves takes us beyond words. Our bodies speak a universal language that conveys stories and emotions with more depth than speech could ever capture. Eye contact, a powerful tool in our arsenal, bolsters the connection with our audience, making each gesture an intimate conversation. Storytelling: Evoking narratives through our body languageConnection: Engaging directly with our viewers through compelling eye contactRemember the five elements of dance with the acronym BASTE: Body, Action, Space, Time, and Energy. The 11 physical skills in dance include posture, alignment, balance, coordination, control, flexibility, mobility, strength, stamina, extension, and isolation. Dance is both a talent and a skill. Talent can provide a natural propensity towards movement and rhythm, while skill is honed through practice, and training. Yes, a bad dancer can become good with consistent practice, dedication, and proper training. Yes, a bad dancer can become good with consistent practice and training. Yes, a bad dancer can become good with consistent practice and training. Yes, a bad dancer can become good with consistent practice and training. Yes, a bad dancer can become good with consistent practice and training. "Contemporary Dance Moves"? We'd love to hear your thoughts! Drop us a comment below to share your experience. If you want to keep reading more from us, have a look at these articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 from 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) 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Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. 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 using or editing Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. 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
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Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1620s 1660s Years 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State lea calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita2397Armenian calendar109304 014Assyrian calendar6394Balinese saka calendar1565-1566Bengali calendar1050-1051Berber calendar1050-1051Berber calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar1655-1566Bengali calendar1050-1051Berber calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1 -4134 — to — 甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar1360-1361Discordian calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar1053-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar1053-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar1053-1637Hebrew calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar1053-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar1053-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar1053-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar1053-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar1053-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar1053-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5405Hindu calendar5405Hindu calendar5405Hindu calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5405Hindu calendar5405Hindu calendar5405Hindu calendar5405Hindu calendar5405Hindu calendar5405Hindu calendar5405Hindu calendar5405Hindu calendar5 1054Japanese calendarKan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年)Javanese calendar1565-1566Julian calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar277Minguo calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar3977Minguo calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar3977Minguo calendar3977Minguo calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar3977Minguo calendar or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last emperor of their pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown. Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montroseet for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portuguese Restoration War. December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1716) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko,
Japanese philosopher (d. 1717) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1717) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1717) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1718) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1718) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1718) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1718) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1718) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1718) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1718) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of François, duc de Boufflers, Marsha 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 176) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 176) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 176) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 176) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - 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Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German (d. 1713) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1718) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, Englis 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1783) June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German Augustinian friar (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 3 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 3 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 3 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 3 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 3 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 3 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind,
the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1575) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1585) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1585) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 7 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish revolution. 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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 16th century 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived Africa, and Asia) the Americ Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with 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 artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and 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 came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. 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 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. 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 warriormystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan 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, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa and South 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: 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 Solden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms, 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later, 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 Dungas, 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 kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the 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: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by 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) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco 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 Chaldiran, the Ottoman (peasant revolt) in Hungary.Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman 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 Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and 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 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines in the same year. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France is captured. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Javakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire at the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of
Metztitlan in 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. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 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 godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores

inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: 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. 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot 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 other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds 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 S5. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 1547: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Age of 55. 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: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: 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 presentday Indonesia). 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 Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi 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 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557. 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: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor 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. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 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: Resing of the North in England. 1569: Resing of the North in England. 1569: Resing of the North in England. 1569: Wercator 1569 world map published by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in 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, 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 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 575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso 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 Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Armada 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, Friday, 15 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day 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: 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 Spain repulse presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: 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.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 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: Romeo and Ju 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, 1598: The Vali 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 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 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 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 win a major naval battle in the year. 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 Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) 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 (v) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 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: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572: Supern 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 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". 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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 entries 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) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1614 (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1642 (links | 1608 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1640s (links 1688 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1573 (links (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th century" Modern Dance is a much older version of expressive dance that has existed since the beginning of classical ballet and standard dances. Modern Dance is a much older version of expressive dance the year 1900, and parts of this early variation of contemporary dance can be admired in old shows, performances, and even silent films. Naturally, the style of Modern Dance has continually changed in line with its name. Every era, every generation, and every individual are influenced by their own emotions, which can be processed and danced in Modern Dance. Thus, this dance style always takes on its own individual character. Modern Dance is liberating and full of emotions. Whether political, cultural, or private themes are processed in this modern Dance wear Tops: Look for tops that are made from breathable, moisture-wicking fabrics like cotton or polyester. You'll want something that will move with you and not restrict your range of motion. Tank tops, camisoles, and fitted T-shirts are all good options for bottoms. Again, make sure the fabric is breathable and comfortable. You can also consider wearing shorts or a skirt, but make sure they are long enough to avoid riding up during your movements. Shoes: Bare feet are common in modern dance, as they allow for the best connection with the floor. However, if you prefer to wear shoes, choose something that is lightweight and flexible, such as jazz shoes or dance sneakers. Underwear: Wear supportive underwear that won't bunch or ride up. You may also want to consider wearing dance tights or leggings under your clothes for added warmth and coverage. Modern Dance Techniques The vibrant world of modern dance tights or leggings under your clothes for added warmth and coverage. glimpse into some prominent types you might encounter: Graham Technique: Pioneered by Martha Graham, this influential technique emphasizes powerful contractions, spirals, and falls, exploring raw emotions and intense imagery. expressiveness. Limón Technique: Founded by José Limón, this technique focuses on fluidity, weight transfer, and the use of breath to guide movement. Think dancers flowing seamlessly across the floor, utilizing dynamic changes in tempo and incorporating balletic influences. anatomical alignment, spatial awareness, and dynamic changes in energy. Picture dancers exploring diverse movement qualities, from explosive jumps to grounded by Mary Overlie and Audrey Keane, this technique prioritizes releasing muscular tension and responding to gravity Imagine dancers moving with a sense of weightlessness, exploring falls, spirals, and floor work with a focus on organic flow and improvisation. Contact Improvisation: This improvisation: This improvisation between dancers physically connecting, supporting, and challenging each other in ever-evolving, unpredictable patterns. Postmodern Dance: As modern dance evolved, Postmodern Imagine dancers using everyday objects as props, engaging in playful gestures, and breaking away from structured choreography. Modern Dance steps Chasse: A simple jump found often in modern dance, involving shifting the weight while in a plie stance and then jumping so both feet are vertical together in the air. Curl Down and Up: Starting in jazz first position, this step involves curling the spine over slowly, bending the knees, and then growing back upward, one section of the spine at a time. Leg Swings: Involves standing in parallel first position and swinging the leg forward with a pointed toe, then brushing it through the first position and following through backward, slightly bending the knee. Flat Back: After bending over, raise the torso back up with the arms in high fifth position, executed with discipline and flexibility. Tendu: A movement where the foot points forward and back, alternating in a rhythm Modern Dance contemporary dance and ballet. It is characterized by its fluid and expressive movements, which are often improvised and free-flowing. Contemporary dance is not codified, unlike modern dance, which has specific rules that govern body placement, movement qualities, and choreographic composition. Contemporary dance combines several elements of several dance genres, including modern, jazz, lyrical, and classical ballet. Contemporary dance is often performed to many different styles of music, and it stresses versatility and improvisation, unlike the strict, structured nature of ballet. Contemporary dancers focus on floorwork, using gravity to pull them down to the floor. This dance genre is often done in bare feet. Contemporary dance can be performed to many different styles of music. Pioneers of contemporary dance include Isadora Duncan, Martha Graham, Merce Cunningham, and Lester Horton; they all believed that dancers should have freedom of movement, allowing their bodies to freely express their innermost feelings. Modern Dance types Lyrical or Contemporary Dance: Lyrical or contemporary dance is a style that blends elements of ballet and jazz dance. It focuses on expressing emotions and telling a story through fluid and graceful movements. Contemporary dance stresses versatility and improvisation, unlike the strict, structured nature of ballet. It can be performed to many different styles of music and often involves floorwork, using gravity to pull dancers down to the floor. Jazz Dance: Jazz Dance energetic performances. Jazz dance often incorporates isolations, grounded movement, syncopation, and contractions. Hip hop dance is a style characterized by bounces and rocks executed to hip hop music. It has deep historical and social roots in African American culture and was developed without a formal structure. Hip hop dance includes elements such as isolations, popping, locking, and it has a competitive nature, with dancers challenging each other with their moves. Stories can be told here, and feelings and situations are expressed through dance steps and movements that harmonize perfectly with the selected music. Modern Dance can be danced to all music styles. The crucial aspect is that the dancer can identify with the dancer can identify with the dancer can be danced to all music styles. The crucial aspect is that the dancer can identify with the dancer can be danced to all music styles. Dance is often characterized by dancers wearing tight stockings, leggings, shirts, or flowing dresses and scarves. The history itself often influences the outfit. Mostly, dancers dance barefoot, but here too, the dancer can decide on suitable footwear based on personal moods. Learning Modern Dance - Time to Dance Out Emotions Modern Dance is undoubtedly a beautiful hobby. You are in motion, strengthening your muscles, regularly stretching your body, and promoting flexibility, tension, and posture. Dance also has a positive impact on self-confidence and is good for the body, mind, and soul. The challenge often arises when finding the right dance partner. Not always is a life partner enthusiastic about the Modern Dance project. However, you can easily learn this dance style alone or encourage your best friend or friend to learn something exciting and new with you. Whatever the case, you can definitely register with Lets-Dance. Here you have the opportunity to find like-minded people through a portal, and maybe you'll be joining in Modern Dance to process your emotions after a short time. With Modern Dance, you are guaranteed to discover a fantastic new hobby for yourself. To display this content, please agree to our functional cookies. 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