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## Madama butterfly: trama

, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,882 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language of the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language of the sounds of speech of the 2000-3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. 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Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Marcy Rheintgen ... that Marcy Rheintgen (pictured), a transgender woman was jailed in a men's prison for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road. Pope Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that after Slovak actress Hana Meličková moved to Prague to study piano, she secretly enrolled in acting classes? ... that Australian NFL player Laki Tasi got into American football at the suggestion of a burger shop owner? ... that guests at the launch of the bonkbuster Mount! were given polo mints to feed to a white stallion? Archive Start a new article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden 1567 - The mentally ill King Erik XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in honor of hi 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia movement. Teahouse - Ask pasic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination. WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools W 15th century 16th century 17th century 17th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 vte November 10: Battle of Saint-Denis. 1567 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments - Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1567 in various calendar 1016ω A ΩΦ2Assyrian calendar 1016ω A ΩΦ2Assyria Regnal year9 Eliz. 1 - 10 Eliz. 1 Buddhist calendar 2111 Burmese calendar 929 Byzantine calendar 7075-7076 Chinese calendar 7075-7076 Chinese calendar 1283-1284 Discordian calendar 2733 Ethiopian calendar 1559-1560 Hebrew calendar 5327-5328 Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat 1623-1624 - Shaka
Samvat1488-1489 - Kali Yuga4667-4668Holocene calendar11567Igbo calendar945-946Islamic calendar945-946Islamic calendar974-975Japanese calendar3900Minguo calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar99Thai solar calendar 2109-2110 Tibetan calendar 阳火虎年(male Fire-Tiger) 1693 or 1312 or 540 — to —阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit) 1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January - A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor. [1] February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 husband.[3] April 24 - Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarceratecy. nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 -James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest Lamoral Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Todai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norwa existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan. [9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 - François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1623) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Brunswick Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Brunswick Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Brunswick Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Brunswick Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Brunswick Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Brunswick Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Brunswick Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 18 (d. 1640) March 18 (d. 1640) March 19 (d. Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1596) April 26 - Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomate and diploma (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 - Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1622) September - Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 - Martin Fréminet, French painter (d. 1619) October 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1626) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1625) November 16 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 16 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 17 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 settler and Jesuit missionary (d. 1622) Adriaen Block, Dutch fur trader and navigator (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1 Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord
Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 18 - Wilhelm von Grumbach, German adventurer (b. 1503) April 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 - Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1503) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 - Anna of Brandenburg Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1507) August 3 - Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random House. p. 255. ISBN 978-0-09-952707-7. ^ Julian Goodare, 'The Ainslie Bond', Kings, Lords and Men in Scotland and Britain, 1300-1625 (Edinburgh, 2014), pp. 15, 301-319. ^ William Simpson (2002). European Warfare, 1494-1660. Psychology Press. p. 100. ISBN 978-0-415-27532-3. ^ Antonio Jose Saraiva, The Marrano Factory: The Portuguese Inquisition and Its New Christians, 1536-1765 (Brill, 2001), pp. 345-347 ^ The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 2007, ed. by K.M. Brown, et al. (St Andrews University, 2007) ^ Clark, Roger H.; Pause, Michael (2012). Precedents in architecture: analytic diagrams, formative ideas, and partis (4th ed.). Hoboken: Wiley. ISBN 9780470946749. ^ Bertrand, Romain (2011). L'Histoire à parts égales. Paris: Seuil. p. 66. ISBN 978-2-02-105017-2. ^ "Thomas Campion | English poet and musician". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved April 20, 2021. ^ Nicholl, Charles. A Cup of News: The Life of Thomas Nashe. Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1984. Page 11. ^ Živojin Boškov (1971). Živan Milisavac (ed.). Jugoslovenski književni leksikon [Yugoslav Literary Lexicon] (in Serbo-Croatian). Novi Sad (SAP Vojvodina, SR Serbia): Matica srpska. p. 106. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century 15th century 16th century 15th century State leaders 14th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 16th the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rules and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire and Inca E beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation,
in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty. [9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in fluenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in fluenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the Result of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, a French peasant girl, a French peasa Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the Siege of Orléans and Siege Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begins in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 27 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 28 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 29 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Martin V (10 Martin V) and 10 M burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoan of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins to disintegrate. against the Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the Byzantine Empire and the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the By last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is
posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted here. Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo under Owen Tudor and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the River (or Songhai) Empire with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conguers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Beign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1485: Henry VII Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Aliance. Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali. [15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by
King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy, Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. ^ "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. 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Man, John (2002), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Typographic Man 0-8020-6041-9 {{citation}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 15th century External tools (link count transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Caribbean Sea (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Levant (links | edit) Suffolk (links | edit) Shooting sports (links | edit) Shooting (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 159 | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1576 5th century BC (links | edit) 6th century BC (links | edit) 1430s (links | edit) 1430s (links | edit) 121st century BC (links | edit) 1430s (links | edit) Madama Butterfly is both one of Puccini's most revered works, but continues to raise questions about depictions of race, culture and gender in opera. Madame Butterfly is based on a short story of the same name by John Luther Long and premiered in February 1904. As well as being one of Puccini's most well loved operas, despite opening to lukewarm reception, it was also the basis for Claude-Michel Schönberg's 1989 musical, Miss Saigon. The opera has also been criticised for its outmoded presentation of race, gender, and culture, which many directors have had to tackle in order to make their productions relevant today. Here's a look at the plot...Read more: Why Puccini would love 'Miss Saigon' Eva Noblezada and Chris Peluso performing in Miss Saigon. Picture: Alamy In Nagasaki, Japan, US naval officer Lieutenant Benjamin Franklin Pinkerton rents a home that comes with a geisha wife, 15-year-old Cio-Cio-San, known as 'Butterfly'. He tells the American Consul, Sharpless, that although he will marry Butterfly, he considers the arrangement temporary and intends to eventually leave her for a "real" American wife ('Dovunque al mondo'). Cio-Cio-San arrives at the house with her fallen social position, and how her father died by imperial command ('Ancora un passo or via'). During the wedding ceremony, Cio-Cio-San's relatives attend, but as festivities begin, her uncle the Bonze bursts in, denouncing her for converting to Christianity. The relatives curse her and leave (C'è entrato il diavolo!). Pinkerton comforts her and the newlyweds sing a passionate duet, 'Vogliatemi bene' and declare their love. Puccini: Madama Butterfly, Act I: Dovunque al mondo Three years later, Pinkerton has left and has not returned. Cio-Cio-San still waits for him, convinced of his return. Her loyal servant Suzuki worries and prays ('Scuoti quella fronda di ciliegio'). Cio-Cio-San still waits for him, convinced of his return. Her loyal servant Suzuki worries and prays ('Scuoti quella fronda di ciliegio'). reunion. Sharpless arrives with a letter from Pinkerton. Before he can read it, they are interrupted by Goro, the marriage broker, and Prince Yamadori, insisting she is still married. Sharpless attempts again to read the letter. Cio-Cio-San proudly brings in her son, Sorrow, and declares that Pinkerton will return for both of them ('Che tua madre'). A cannon-shot is heard: a ship enters the harbor. Cio-Cio-San rushes to see it: it's the Abraham Lincoln, Pinkerton's ship. She and Suzuki scatter flowers and decorate the house in anticipation ('Scuoti quella fronda di ciliegio'). She waits all night, holding her son, and eventually falls asleep. Puccini - Mme Batterfly - Un bel di, vedremo - Ying Huang - Cio-Cio-San (Mme Butterfly) At dawn, Cio-Cio-San sleeps. Pinkerton arrives with his American wife, Kate, and Sharpless. Suzuki learns their true purpose: they wish to take Cio-Cio-San's child back to America. Pinkerton, overwhelmed with guilt, cannot face her and flees ('Addio, fiorito asil'). Suzuki and Sharpless reveal the truth to Butterfly. When she sees Kate, she realises everything ('Io so che alle sue pene'). Cio-Cio-San agrees to give up her son, but only if Pinkerton comes to see her. She bids farewell to her child in a heartbreaking moment ('Tu? Tu? Piccolo iddio!'). She blindfolds the child, gives him an American flag to hold, and disappears behind a screen. There, she takes her own life with her father's knife. As she dies, Pinkerton rushes in too late. He is forced to witness the impact of his actions. Puccini: Madama Butterfly, Act III: Con onor muore - Tu, tu, piccolo iddio!

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