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Apple is known for actively keeping Android users out of its "walled garden." The company only has a handful of official apps in the Google Play store: Beats, Apple TV, Apple Music, Apple Music, Apple Music Classical, Tracker Detect, and Move to iOS. However, Android users can still take advantage of several iCloud services with nothing more than a mobile
browser. It isn't a flawless experience, but here's how you can use iCloud for Android 15, along with Chrome version 134.0.6998.135. Remember that some steps might differ if you use other hardware or software. Using iCloud on your
Android device is pretty straightforward. All you need to do is use the Chrome browser (or any mobile browser) to navigate to iCloud.com, either put in your existing Apple ID credentials or create a new account, and voila, you can now access iCloud.com
officially supports Safari, Firefox, Chrome, Edge, and Opera. By the way, Apple will almost always request that you verify your identity before letting you log in. No matter how many times I log into the same device, Apple always asks for verification. You will get a notification on any other Apple device. Hit Trust, and you will be given a six-digit code.
Enter it on your Android phone, and the system will let you in. From here, you should see shortcuts to the available iCloud web apps, including Mail, Photos, Drive, Notes, Invites, and Find My. You can also add tiles by tapping on Customize, all the way at the bottom, then tap the + icon to add new widgets. This will grant you access to the Calendar,
Numbers, Pages, and Keynote. Additionally, it's possible to manage your iCloud account by tapping on your profile icon and selecting iCloud Settings. Here, you can also see how much storage you have available in one easy-to-navigate website. If you want something that gets closer to a native experience, it's effortless to create browser shortcuts to
iCloud web apps and access them from your home screen. Just follow the steps below! How to add iCloud apps to your Android home screen: Open one of the available web apps. Tap on the three-dot menu button on the top-right. Select Add to
Home screen. Type in a shortcut title and hit Add. Select Add to Home screen. In my testing, iCloud functionality on Android was a little shoddy. Theoretically, you should be able to access all of the aforementioned web apps just as you would from any desktop browser. Unfortunately, that wasn't the case for me. The keyboard would immediately
disappear in the Notes app after it popped up, so I couldn't type anything. Sadly, this is still an issue in 2025. Furthermore, Reminders doesn't even appear as an option. Nor does Calendar, Pages, Numbers, or Keynote. You can, however, view some of these in Drive. You can only view or download them. It's also possible to switch to computer or
tablet mode to access more features. You can do this by tapping on the three-dot menu button and selecting Desktop site. It's still a bit of an annoyance, though. On the other hand, I could view, upload, download, and share photos from iCloud just fine from the beginning. Grouping photos into albums also worked seamlessly; I could easily hide and
unhide photos. Find iPhone also works perfectly. Things you can do with iCloud on Android: Check your iCloud Mail. View, manage, and download images from Apple Photos. View, manage, and download images from Apple Photos.
ID (it just redirects you to the right website). You can't edit or create Keynote, Numbers, Pages, or Calendar entries. You need to switch to tablet or desktop mode to do this. No access to popular services like Messages, Health, Contacts, Home, Wallet, Reminders, etc. Calendar access seems to have been removed. Overall, there is still plenty of
ground to cover, but it's a good start. If you use an Android device alongside your Mac, iPad, or iPhone and want to take advantage of Apple's iCloud services, this is your best shot for the foreseeable future. We don't see Apple developing a native Android app. Still, hopefully, it will expand on this iCloud mobile web experience to create a more well-
rounded — and less buggy — user experience. If you're not happy with the half-baked experience iCloud offers on the web, there are some third-party apps that may help you better integrate iCloud into your Android phone. Our favorite ones come from developer io.mt. Here they are: While a bit fragmented, these apps make it simple and intuitive to
access the main parts of your iCloud data. All you have to do is log into your iCloud account in the app. As a cherry on top, the apps are also free! FAQs Is there an iCloud app for Android? Nothing has been announced regarding this matter. That
said, we believe it's unlikely. Can I use the Find My feature on Android?Yes. Finding your Apple device's browser. Can I download photos from iCloud?Yes. Just navigate to Photos and hit Select. Tap on the images you want to download and select the three-dot menu button. Then select
Download. How much space do you get on iCloud? Without paying for an upgrade, you'll be limited to just 5 GB of cloud storage on iCloud. What is the best option would be Chrome. It is the most popular browser, many of you already
use it, and it comes preinstalled with Android phones. Can I use iMessage on Android? There is no official way to use iMessage on Android. But some like using the third-party app Beeper to do this. AndroidAppleApple iOSiCloud iPhone Page content loaded May 5, 2021 1:13 PM in response to seyhai Yes, you can setup the iCloud email account in the
default Android Mail App to access your iCloud email. Follow the steps to setup an email account to the Gmail app for Android: This thread has been closed by the
system or the community team. You may vote for any posts you find helpful, or search the Community for additional answers. how can I use my icloud email on an android? How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to
today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Pi
most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how. Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most
recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites I am planning to switch from iPhone to Android, and I want to know if I can check my iCloud E-mails on Android? Since there is no iCloud App for Android, you may worry that you cannot access your
iCloud emails when changing phones. Don't fret! Although it is not easy, you CAN log into your iCloud account and open iCloud E-mails on Android. Seems
easy, right? the truth is not. For the security of your Apple ID, you need to set up two-factor authentication for your Apple ID and generate app-specific passwords. Luckily, Apple ID and generate app-specific passwords. Luckily, Apple ID and generate app-specific passwords.
appleid.apple.com, go to the Manage page, and scroll down to the "Security" section. Now, click on "Generate Password" under "APP-SPECIFIC PASSWORDS" Enter a label for the password, it would be better if the name relates to the App you would use, for example, Gmail Click on "Create" Copy and make a note of the generated app-specific
password as you would need it in a moment Now you've generated your app-specific password, you are good to add an iCloud e-mail address to Android on Gmail or other third-party e-mail Apps. Recommended reading: How can you add a device to iCloud? Part 2: Check iCloud Emails on Android using Gmail Now that you've set up your app
password, you're ready to open your iCloud Email and iCloud Email and iCloud Email and iCloud Email and Em
Choose Other type of account, then enter your iCloud email address and tap on Next. Enter the app-specific password that was generated before and tap on Next. Now you have already signed in to your iCloud e-mail on Android via Other Mail
Apps If you are not a fan of Gmail, you can also access your iCloud emails on Android via other mail Apps. The procedure is similar to Gmail, take Outlook application on your Android device. Tap on the Outlook profile icon in the upper left corner Scroll
down to the bottom of the pop-up menu and tap on the Settings icon. Select the option to Add an email account on other mail Apps like Yahoo Mail, and AOL, the steps are basically the
same. You will never miss your iCloud emails. Part 4: Bonus Tip: Transfer iCloud data to Android Easily Since you want to access your iCloud emails, guess you also do not want to lose your data saved on iCloud. Officially, there is no way you can export iCloud data to an Android phone. But with MobileTrans, your precious photos, videos, and more
data that have synced to iCloud can be transferred to your Android phone within a few clicks. Let's see how to transfer iCloud data to Android easily: Step 1: Launch MobileTrans on your computer, and launch it. Step 2: Choose iCloud to Phone Connect your Android phone to the computer. Go to Phone Transfer and then
choose iCloud to Phone to proceed. Step 3: Log into the iCloud Account On the next screen, sign in to your iCloud account. MobileTrans will not record your Apple account information. Step 4: Input Verification Code After logging into your iCloud account, you will receive a verification code on your trusted Apple devices. Now input the received
verification code. Step 5: Select Data You can see the 5 different types of data saved on iCloud and choose the ones you want to transfer to your Android Now simply click on the Start button to begin transferring iCloud data. You can transfer your iCloud data to Android
and iPhone. Step 7: Data transfer completed Sit back and wait. Your iCloud data would be transferred to your Android device successfully. Free Download Free
iCloud data on Android, you can give MobileTrans a try, it can help you transfer iCloud data to any phone you want. Free Download Free Downloa
always play nice with other ecosystems, but you can access iCloud on Android with the right apps. In this article, we'll show you how to access and use iCloud services on your Android phone. Switching From iPhone to Android Is Easier Than You Think If you're reluctant about switching to Android from iPhone, this is completely understandable. After
all, they are completely different platforms with zero cross-compatibility. Quite a bit of iCloud is actually available on Android through your web browser. You probably use Chrome, but any of the current browsers should work for this. Simply go to www.icloud.com and sign in with your Apple ID. Here, you'll be able to access Apple Mail, reminders,
notes, and stripped-down versions of Pages and Numbers. This basic level of functionality is useful, particularly if you are jumping between iPhone and Android (perhaps due to having one for work). But if that doesn't work out for you, thanks to various apps and services, you can access iCloud from Android without using a browser.
This lets you: Access iCloud Mail on Android Sync iCloud contacts View your iCloud calendar View Apple Notes Access iCloud photos Sync reminders Enjoy your Apple Music collection Keep reading to find out how you can make these iCloud to Android connections. Want to know how to get iCloud email on Android? Every Android device comes with
the Gmail app, and you can configure this to access your iCloud email account. (Other email apps will also let you get iCloud Mail on Android.) Start by generating an app password for your iCloud email (you should enable two-factor authentication on your Apple ID first, if you haven't): Head to the Apple ID page and sign in. On the Sign-in and
Security page, click App-specific passwords. Then, click Generate an app-specific password or the Plus (+) button on the pop-up. Once you've clicked on the button, follow the steps below: You'll be prompted to enter a description for the password to verify your identity again.
Make a note of the password, as you'll need it in a moment. Next, on your Android phone: Open Gmail and tap your email profile icon (usually a profile icon (usually a profile picture or company logo). Tap Add another account. Choose Other, then enter your iCloud email address and tap Next. Add the password you just created, then Next. Gmail will do the rest. Moments
later, you'll see your iCloud mail account in the Gmail app. You can now check iCloud emails on Android, as well as reply to any messages. Syncing your contacts from iCloud using a laptop or desktop (Contacts is unavailable via iCloud.com on mobile
CMD (macOS) as you left-click). Click the gear button again and select Export vCard to save the file to your computer. After you've exported your contacts, you can then open it on your Android phone. On the left, click Import. Click Select
file from the pop-up, and browse to the vCard file. Click Import, and the contacts will be added to your device. If you don't use Google Contacts (e.g., you use the Samsung alternative), copy the vCard file to your Android phone or tablet (perhaps using a USB cable or cloud sync), then import it into your Contacts app. You can publish your iCloud
calendar contents to Google Calendar, but note that this is a one-way sync. Any changes made in Google Calendar will not be reflected in iCloud. This shouldn't be a problem if you're switching completely to Android, however. Note also that the two systems aren't fully compatible, so Google Calendar will not display all the information that iCloud
stores. Start by opening the iCloud website in your browser. Select the calendar. Where the calendar names are listed on the left, click the Wi-Fi icon. In the share box, check Public calendar and copy the link to your clipboard. Now that you've shared iCloud calendar, it's time to open it on Google. Open Google Calendar in your browser
but give it up to 24 hours for complete synchronization. Before proceeding, you should know that it is possible to use the Notes app in your notes from Apple's Notes app to your Android device is simple, though it comes with some limitations. Or
your iPhone, open Settings > Notes and select Accounts. Select Add Account and tap the Google account, follow the steps below: In the Notes app, look for the
section with your Gmail account as the header. All notes under this header will sync to the Gmail app, so move notes as necessary. In Android, open Gmail and find the Notes label on the left. Your Apple Notes should be synced here. This isn't the smoothest way of doing things, but it gets your notes onto Android quickly. Of course, you cannot edit the
notes, as they now appear as emails within Gmail. You also cannot sync them using this method. You can always switch to an alternative note-taking app and have your Android phone. While there is no iCloud for Android app, all the
photos you've snapped on your old iPhone can be accessed on Android via the iCloud website. As before, simply open the site in your favorite Android browser and view them in the web app. Here, you can view the photos and even download them. Go to iCloud's website and log in to your account. Find the Photos card and select it. You'll see all the
images in your iCloud account on the next page. In the Photos view, tap any image to view it. That's how you can access iCloud Photos and view your images. If you'd like to download. Tap the three-dot button in the bottom right. Choose Download to
start the process. The images in your iCloud will then be downloaded to your Android device as a compressed ZIP file. You'll need to unzip the file on your Android phone to view them. You can then upload them to your Google Photos, there's a simple way to
do so. Accessing iPhone-based reminders on Android isn't as seamless as for some of the other apps. Your only option is to access the Reminders without hassle. While this won't send notifications from iPhone to Android, you'll be able to check
the reminders and even copy them into the Google Calendar app. Don't want to lose your Apple Music when you switch to Android? Don't worry, you won't. The Apple Music app is available on Android phones, giving you all your playlists and purchased music without needing any further input. To use it, launch the app, enter your Apple ID to log in on one to log in one 
Android, and your tunes will be ready to play. Download: Apple Music (Free, subscription required) Syncing iCloud and your Android device can take some time to get set up. But it's well worth the effort if you have email, contacts, calendars, and other data that you want to sync across your various devices. Although it isn't as easy as having a
dedicated iCloud app for Android would be, you should be able to do it without losing any of your data. Many of Apple to Android challenging because you might lose app data and emails. Still, you can access your iCloud emails and files from
your new Android phone or tablet. However, the experience isn't as smooth as using the iCloud app from your iPhone or iPad. Nevertheless, you can access them in a pinch on your Android device. We show you how. What is iCloud? iCloud is Apple's storage service that saves your data in the cloud. It syncs apps like Apple Photos, Apple Calendar,
Apple Mail, and Apple Notes across all Apple devices. The tool also saves your backups, settings, files, and contacts. You can access them as long as you are connected to the internet. Additionally, iCloud helps you locate your Apple devices and third-party accessories with the Find My feature. While iCloud offers 5GB of free storage, you must
subscribe to iCloud+ for up to 12TB of storage. Each plan includes Hide My Email, Custom Email Domain, iCloud Private Relay, and HomeKit Secure Video. iCloud Drive, Notes, Mail, Calendars, Contacts, Reminders, Pages, Find My, and Account
details. You can also access iCloud from your Android phone or Windows PC using most browsers. You don't get the full-fledged iCloud experience, but you can access iCloud Drive, Notes for iCloud, Pages, Numbers, and Keynote. However, you only
get 1GB of free storage for documents or notes you make. Related Using your iPhone without data backup is never a good idea You can view a bare-bones version of iCloud on Android from a web browser by signing in to the website with your Apple ID. However, you can get more out of your iCloud email by making a few configuration changes in
Gmail. You can access the iCloud website on your Android device or Windows PC using the latest versions of Google Chrome, Firefox, Microsoft Edge, and Opera. Creating an app-specific password on the Apple website. 1. Open a web
browser on your desktop PC and go to appleid.apple.com/account/manage. 2. Log in with your Apple ID. 3. Click App-Specific Passwords of future reference. Adding the iCloud shortcut to your Android home screen If you plan to visit the iCloud website often, add a shortcut to
your phone. You can tap it to open it from your home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. Enter a name for your shortcut. 5. Select Add to home screen from the drop-down menu. 4. 
it to the home screen. Adding your iCloud email address Here's how to add your iCloud email: 1. Swipe down from the top of your phone screen. 2. Tap the Settings icon. 3. Go to Passwords & accounts and select Add account. 5. Select Personal (IMAP). 6.
Type your iCloud email address. 7. Select Next. 8. Type the app-specific password you generated in your browser. 9. Select Next. 10. Your iCloud email account appears in your accounts list. You can access your iCloud inbox from the Gmail app. Related Email a large group of people in a few steps You will want to transfer your contacts from your
iPhone to your Android device before making the switch. Follow the steps below to ensure you don't lose any important information. 1. Visit the iCloud website on a desktop browser and sign in. 2. Select Contacts. 3. Click the three-dot icon. 4. Click Select All Contacts. 5. Select the upload icon and click Export vCard to save it on your computer. 6.
Open a new tab, go to contacts google.com, and sign in with your Google account. 7. Click Import to add the contacts to your Android device. Although Apple makes switching to another ecosystem difficult, you don't have to lose your iCloud emails. Follow the instructions in this
tutorial to access them from your Android phone. You can make an almost seamless transition by referring to our guide, which details how to view your iCloud photos and documents on your Android device. Apple users are able to store their notes, pictures, contacts, and settings in their iCloud storage and sync them across multiple Apple devices.
Accessing your iCloud data on Android is a trickier process, but it is possible. Here's how. First, you'll need to be aware of the limitations. Apple, by design, doesn't generally play well with other non-Apple devices. You can easily use iCloud on Mac, iPhone, or iPad, but you won't see an official Android app for iCloud appearing anytime soon. Using
iCloud Online on Android The only supported way to access your iCloud services on Android is to use the iCloud website. Your access is still quite limited---initially, you will have access only to your Android device and sign in using your Apple ID
and password. If you've set up two-factor authentication on your iCloud account, you might need a macOS, iOS, or iPadOS device attached to your account to receive a code that allows you to sign in. Type in the code that appears on your Apple device attached to your account to receive a code that allows you to sign in. Type in the code that appears on your Apple device attached to your account to receive a code that allows you to sign in. Type in the code that appears on your in the code that appears on your account to receive a code that allows you to sign in.
the browser you're using to sign in. If the device is yours, press the "Trust" or "Not Now" to proceed without trusting the device. If your sign-in details are correct, you should see the (fairly limited) iCloud
dashboard on Android. You can tap "Account Settings" to access your Apple account settings or select one of the three icons listed to access the Notes, Photos, or Find iPhone services that Apple allows you to easily view on your Android device using a mobile browser. Accessing iCloud Photos Pressing the "Photos" icon will
bring up your saved iCloud photos. You can tap the "Upload" button to upload new photos. Select any of the items to view or delete them from your iCloud Notes Pressing the "Notes" icon will show your saved iCloud notes. As with iCloud Photos, this section has
been optimized for mobile viewing. You can view, edit, and delete your existing notes, or tap the "Add" button in the top-left corner to create a new note. Using Find iPhone service. Tap the "Find iPhone" icon on the main iCloud dashboard to
 begin. You might need to re-enter your Apple account password and provide a six-digit authentication code at this stage. Once confirmed, a list of Apple devices listed to see where they were last seen and if they're currently active. Press the
 "Play Sound" button to locate the device or "Erase iPhone," "Erase iPhone," "Erase Mac" to remotely wipe the device. You can also use the Lost Mode button to do this. Although you can access some iCloud services in third-party apps, these
apps aren't official and their quality and success in accessing iCloud email account. You can set up iCloud email account using Gmail or another email app. This will allow you to send and receive emails from your iCloud email account using your Android device. Other services can be
accessed through the iCloud website, but you'll need to switch to your browser's desktop mode feature to view them. We won't sugarcoat it, this isn't the easiest way to view your iCloud calendar or contacts, even if you have a large mobile display. It should still work, but don't expect the same user experience that you'll find on an iOS or iPadOS
device. To use these iCloud services on Android, sign in to the iCloud website using Chrome for Android. Once you've signed in, tap the hamburger menu icon in the top-right corner and then select the "Desktop Site" checkbox. This will cancel the mobile page and load the equivalent desktop version of the iCloud website. The full range of iCloud
services will appear, although the page will be harder to read. You might want to switch to landscape mode on your Android device for better navigation at this point. From here, tap any of the services to access them. Tapping "Reminders" will load a list of your saved iCloud reminders, for instance. Because this isn't a supported view mode, the
functionality of these services on Android might vary. Navigating these services will be tricky, but you should be able to use this view mode to access your saved contacts, calendar, and iCloud Drive file storage. Other services like Pages and Numbers should technically load and allow you to view files, but they won't be useable in any meaningful way
If you want to use your iCloud services on Android regularly, it might be worth adding it to your home screen as a progressive web app (PWA). This allows you to open the iCloud page like a "real" app, without needing to open Chrome first. To do this, head to the iCloud website in your Android Chrome browser. Tap the hamburger menu icon in the
top-right corner and then select the "Add to Home Screen" option. You'll need to give your iCloud PWA a suitable name. Use the default "iCloud" name or rename it and then tap the "Add" button to confirm. You'll then need to long-press and drag the icon that appears to your home screen, placing it wherever fits best for you. Your onscreen
instructions might vary, depending on your version of Android. Alternatively, tap the "Add" button for the app to be placed on your home screen automatically. This will load iCloud in an entirely isolated app-like environment. You won't be able to switch to desktop mode using a
PWA, so you'll be limited to accessing your iCloud photos, notes, and Find iPhone services. We've covered the list of possible to use Apple AirDrop on Android. You'll need to use cross-platform alternatives like WhatsApp
and Snapdrop as a replacement for these services. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You
must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the license as the
original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are
given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. (Image credit: Jeramy Johnson / Android Central) If you're switching from iPhone to Android, there's a good chance you have an iCloud email account and account account account and account acco
 will want to bring it over to your new Android device. Android device. Android requires you to have a Google account (Gmail), but it is possible to also bring over your iCloud address. Ready to learn how to set up your iCloud account, the easiest way to set
up your iCloud email on your Android device is to first create an app-specific password for your iCloud account You may like 1. Launch your web browser on your computer. 2. Go to appleid apple.com/account/manage and sign in using your Apple ID.3. You'll see an option for Apple ID.3.
 Specific Passwords. Click it. (Image credit: Android Central)4. Type a name for the password. I used "Android Email."Get the latest news from Android Central, your trusted companion in the world of Android5. Click Create.6. Take note of the password that has been generated. Hopefully, you use one of the best password managers and can save it for
future reference. How to add your iCloud email address to your Android phoneYour steps will vary from one Android version or device to the next. We'll focus on stock Android 13 and One UI 5. 1. Swipe down from the upper right). 3a. On stock Android,
tap Passwords & accounts > Add account. 3b. On Samsung phones, tap Accounts and backup > Manage accounts > add account. (Image credit: Android Central) 4. Tap Personal (IMAP). It should have the Gmail logo beside it. 5. Enter your iCloud email address. 6. Tap Next. 7. Enter the app-specific password that you generated in your web browser. 8.
Tap Next.(Image credit: Android Central)Your iCloud email account will now appear in your list of accounts, and you'll be able to access your iCloud account to your Android phone! That means you can now be rocking the best Android phone while still accessing your iCloud account to your Android phone! That means you can now be rocking the best Android phone while still accessing your iCloud account to your Android phone!
emails, truly merging the Google and Apple worlds together. If you need more help switching from iPhone to Android, that guide will help guide you through the necessary steps. And if you want to compare iCloud Private Relay to see which one better
protects you. Q: How can I access iCloud on an Android phone? "I have a work based android device. I note that whenever I try to open "iCloud" on a Google Search on it, it is somehow blocked. I can imagine why this is so given the marketing strategies of Apple and Google but there must be a way around this stupid and childish barrier. I don't
intend giving up my job and I can't tell my company which devices to use and I have no intention of switching from Apple devices to android. So I am between the devil (make you choice as to who is what) and the deep blue sea. HELP!" -- From Apple Communities Unlike Android to Android file transfer, many users find it is hard to access iCloud files
on Android directly. When you try to visit www.icloud.com on your Android device, you might get a notification telling you that "Your browser is not currently supported." Then you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions online to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions on the access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions on the access iCloud on Android device, you might want to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions on the access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions on the access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions on the access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions on the access iCloud on Android device, you might want to look for solutions on the access iCloud on Android device, you might want to access iCloud on Android device, you might want to access iCloud on a
on any mobile device or something like that. Is it true? In fact, there is not only one way to help your access iCloud on Android phone. In some case, knowing how to access www.icloud.com on Android device is quite important, especially when your iCloud account to use Apple's
Find My iPhone feature to locate your iDevice and track your iDevice from an Android device. Now, let's see how to visit www.icloud.com on an Android phone for your reference. Here's how: Step 1. Open Google Chrome browser is not currently
supported." Step 2. Tap the More option (three-dot icon) at the top-right corner to pop up more options, then select "Request desktop site" option to switch to the desktop version of iCloud.com. This will allow you open iCloud.s official website on Android phone or tablet. Step 3. When iCloud's home page appears, you might enter your Apple ID and
password to sign in to iCloud. Thus you can access your iCloud backup files, and track your lost iDevice with iCloud, please make sure you are logging into the iCloud account connected to the iDevice you want to track your lost iDevice with iCloud, please make sure you are logging into the iCloud, please make sure you are logging into the iCloud account connected to the iDevice you want to track your lost iDevice with iCloud, please make sure you are logging into the iDevice you want to track your lost iDevice you want to track 
last known location shown on a map. Tip 2. After logging into your iCloud account on iCloud emails, contacts, calendars, notes, reminders and more by entering the related tab on iCloud emails, contacts from iCloud (to PC or Android) [2 Solutions] How to Access iCloud Photos from
Android Device Part 2. How to Access iCloud Photos, Contacts, Messages, etc. on Android phone is to sync iCloud to Android phone is to sync iCloud to Android phone or tablet. You may think it difficult, however, everything is possible. With the
iCloud for Android (Windows/Mac) software, you can easily restore iCloud backup files to Android and then directly access iCloud photos, iCloud messages, iCloud messages, iCloud call logs and iCloud contacts on your Android device. What's more, it is compatible with almost all Android devices (Android 8.0 is supported), including but not limited to
Samsung, Sony, Huawei, ZTE, HTC, Motorola, OPPO, Xiaomi, Meizu and more. For Samsung Galaxy Note 9/Note 8/Note 5/Note 4, Samsung Galaxy S9+/S9/S8+/S8/S7/S6/S5/S4, Samsung Galaxy Note 9/Note 9/Note 9/Note 8/Note 5/Note 4, Samsung Galaxy Note 9/Note 9/Note
Windows and Mac users, why not have a try? Please choose the right version to download on your computer and follow the instructions below to access iCloud on Android phone without hassle. [Tutorial] How to Access iCloud on Android phone without hassle. [Tutorial] How to Access iCloud on Android phone and choose the related mode. In the beginning
 please launch the iCloud for Android program on your computer after downloading and installation, and connect your Android device to computer with a USB cable. Then turn to the main interface of the program and choose "Backup & Restore" option to move on. Note: If you want to transfer iTunes backup to Samsung, you can click "iTunes" option
in this step. Besides, you can also copy iCloud backup files. Later, you are required to enter your iCloud account to log into your iCloud account, which allows you to see all the iCloud backup files from your iCloud account. Of course,
please make sure you have backed up all data you need to iCloud beforehand. Also, make sure your Android device is connected with the program with a "Connected" notification under your device. Step 3. Choose an iCloud backup file and desired iCloud contents to access them on Android. Now, please choose an iCloud backup file that contains the
 files you need, select the iCloud files from the middle panel. For example, if you like to transfer iPhone photos to Samsung, you can select photo folder and click "Restore to Device" button to restore iCloud backup file to Android phone immediately. Before long, when the restoring process is completed, you might directly access, view, modify, managed
iCloud files on Android phone freely. Switch phone and want to transfer your files? How to Transfer Data from Samsung? How to Transfer Data from One Phone to Another [Safe & Quick] Part 3. How to Access iCloud Email on Android Phone People who use Apple ID often choose iCloud email as their default email service. However, after
switching to Android device, you might find it difficult to access iCloud email on Android phone so that you can manually set up your iCloud emails on Android device, please go to "Settings" > "User &
accounts" > "Add account". Step 2. On the next screen, please choose "Personal (IMAP)" option. Step 3. Next, please enter your iCloud email user name and password, and other required information. For example, the server would be
 "imap.mail.me.com", the port number would be "993" and the security type would be "SSL/TSL". Then tap "Next" option. Note: If you choose to set up the port as "587". Step 5. When you add your iCloud account successfully, you can check your
iCloud email on your Android device whenever and wherever you want. Related Articles: How to Transfer iCloud Photos to Android [2 Methods] 2 Ways to Transfer iCloud Backup to New Phone Effectively [Solved] iTunes to Android
Transfer - How to Transfer iTunes Files to Android Phone/Tablet How to Sync Android to iCloud? Apple makes many of its services work only on Apple hardware, which means that you can't use iMessage on Android, for example. But if you've just switched from iPhone to Android and want to check your iCloud (or @me.com) email on it, it's no
problem. We explain how to set it up. Use an app-specific passwordThese days Apple enables two-factor authentication by default on iPad, iPhones and macOS. So the first thing to do is to set up an app-specific password for accessing email on Android. If you don't do this, you'll probably end up frustrated by error messages saying your email address
or password is incorrect. In a web browser, head to Apple's website where you can manage your Apple ID. Log in (you might need an iPhone or other device on hand to give you the two-factor authentication code) and look for the Security section. Here you'll see a heading 'APP-SPECIFIC PASSWORDS' and a link to generate a password. Click it and
type a name for the password - we went for Android Email. It's just a friendly name so you can identify which third-party apps you're using to access your Apple ID.Click Create and you'll see the auto-generated password, which you'll need in a minute. How do I set up an iCloud email account on Android? Open the Settings app on your Android phone.
Its location may vary depending on your phone, but generally you can swipe down from the top and you'll see the cog icon. You might have to swipe down a second time on more recent Android 8, it's called Users &
accounts. Scroll down until you see '+ Add account' and tap it. Now find the option called Personal (IMAP) and select it. It should have a Gmail symbol next to it. Type in your email address. In theory you shouldn't need to include the @me.com or @icloud.com part at the end, but if it doesn't work, then add this part. The server settings should be
automatically identified, and you shouldn't need to configure anything. On the next screen (above, left), type the app-specific password you generated earlier. Tap next and choose the account options, including the sync frequency. That's it: your email should start syncing and show up in the Gmail app alongside your other email accounts. To switch
between accounts in the app, tap the menu icon (three horizontal lines at the top-left corner) then tap on the email address displayed, or on the circular shortcuts, to show other accounts. Just tap the @me or @icloud account to see your email. What are the iCloud IMAP settings? Just in case you need them for manual setup, here are the incoming and
outgoing settings you need for iCloud email:IncomingServer name: imap.mail.me.comSSL required: YesPort: 993OutgoingServer name: smtp.mail.me.comSSL required: YesPort: 587SMTP Authentication Required: YesPort: Y
with the security, use TSL instead of SSL. If you switch from iPhone to Android, you don't have to ditch iCloud email address in most email apps.
Create an App-Specific Password for iCloud Before you begin, you need to configure your iCloud account. Apple lets you generate a separate "app-specific password" to use on Android. First, sign in to your Apple account and scroll to the "Security" section.
Under "App-specific password," click "Generate password," click "Generate password," lf you don't see this section, you have to set up two-factor authentication on your Apple account. You need a recent Mac, iPhone, or iPad to do this. Provide a brief but memorable description for this password (for example, "Android sign-in"), and then click "Create." Save the password Apple
generates for you; you'll need to use this instead of your Apple ID password to complete the login process. With your separate app password set up, you're ready to sync your iCloud emails with Gmail---the default email app for most people who own Android devices. Remember, this process should also work in other email clients, though; we cover
more about that below. To start, swipe down from the top of your device to access the Android settings from your apps drawer. In the main settings menu, tap "Accounts." Depending on your device and the version of Android it runs, this might have a slightly different
name, like "Accounts and Backup." If you're using a Samsung device, tap "Accounts" again in the next menu. For other Android devices, you should be able to skip this step. You see a list of the accounts synced with your device, tap "Accounts synced with your device, tap "Accounts" again in the next menu. For other Android devices, you should be able to skip this step. You see a list of the accounts synced with your device.
screen appears. Type your iCloud email address, and then tap "Next." Type in the password Apple generated for you (not your Apple ID password), and then Tap "Next." If your email address and password are correct, Android (via Gmail) signs in and starts to sync your iCloud email address, and then tap "Next." If your email address and password are correct, Android (via Gmail) signs in and starts to sync your iCloud email address, and then tap "Next." If your email address and password are correct, Android (via Gmail) signs in and starts to sync your iCloud email address, and then tap "Next." If your email address and password are correct, Android (via Gmail) signs in and starts to sync your iCloud email address.
settings, like how often you want Gmail to sync your emails. To see if the process worked, launch the Gmail app, and then tap the menu button in the top-left. You should see your iCloud email address to send and receive emails. You don't have to use the
Gmail app to get your iCloud emails on Android. There are other alternatives, like Microsoft Outlook. The setup process is similar, no matter which app you choose. In the Outlook app, for example, tap the hamburger menu, and then tap the add account icon (the envelope with the plus sign in the corner). Here, type your iCloud email address, and
then tap "Continue." Outlook automatically detects you're signing in with an iCloud account, so you shouldn't have to do anything else. Type your password, and then tap the check mark at the top right to sign in. You should now be able to view and send emails from your iCloud email address. If you want to use another email app, look for the IMAP
sign-in option when you sign in to your account or the iCloud option. Use your generated password to complete the sign-in process, and you should be able to use your iCloud email as if you were on an iOS or Mac device., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,360 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 Navy's Fleet Air Arm and 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-4K 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...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and
Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ..
that Gammarelli, the official tailor of the pope, is one of the oldest family-run businesses in Europe? ... that despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that
Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as
the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an 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 Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing:
Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of
Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. 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, Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus 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 Wik
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manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning to
largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles ולעואה Jeutsch Español ווענאה Erançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccκий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú בערית Jeutsch Español ווענאב Vujtրtů Magyar Norsk bokmål
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citations for verification. 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 1630s 1640s 1650s 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 leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Establishments - Disestablishments works category Works vte 1644 in various calendars Gregorian calendar 1644 MDCXLIVAb urbe
condita2397Armenian calendar1093@4 NAAssyrian calendar6394Balinese saka calendar1565-1566Bengali calendar1050-1051Berber calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152-7153Chinese calendar752-7153Chinese calendar4441 or 4134 — to —甲申年
(Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar1360-1361Discordian calendar1860-1361Discordian calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese
calendarKan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年)Javanese calendar1565-1566Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar977Minguo calendar977Minguo calendar977Minguo calendar1767hai solar calendar1767hai solar calendar1767hai solar calendar977Minguo calendar977Min
1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian 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 Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for
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 such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen,
the last emperor of the 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 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 proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The
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invading Qing army, with the help 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-

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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 Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Becond Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalist 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 to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style):
Sweden's forces defeat those 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 Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (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 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 Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosopher René Descartes publishes Philosopher René Descartes publishes Philosopher René Descartes publishes Philosopher Philosoph
Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese
 philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Antoine Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1710) January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1710) January 27 - Antoine Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1710) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1710) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English 
 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. 1713) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1712) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth
Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1705) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir
 James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1698) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English politician (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English politician (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1703) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1704) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1704) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1704) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1704) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1704) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1704) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1704) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1704) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1704) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1704) April 7 Nathaniel March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1704) April 7 Nathaniel March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1704) April 7 Nathaniel March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1704) April 7 Nathaniel March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1704) April 7 Nathaniel March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1704) April 7 Nathaniel March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1704) April 7 Nathaniel March 31 - Henry Winstanley March 31 - Henry W
 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) 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. 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. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 3 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Ireland and Ireland
(d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655–1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1708) July 20
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 20 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English
politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 23 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 24 - Jacques Échard, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, historian of th
 - 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. 1724) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718)
October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) 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. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes
 Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 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. 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 noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581)
July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583)
 September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of
 Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b.
 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan
 Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) The Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714. London New York: Longman. p. 223. ISBN 9780582067226. a b "What
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in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting
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ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 1500 to 1600 This article help improve t
2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millenni
 Establishments - Disestablishments vie 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) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the clas
 Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1500 (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, 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. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial
contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and England in Northern America and England in Northern America, followed by France and En
and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the
 leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early
20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious
conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid
dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, 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 was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized.
 Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: 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 Golden 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; Joanna of Castile; Joanna of Castile 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 Casti
 becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first
Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in
Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The
 first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of 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 Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Egypt of Egypt of Egypt, and the Egypt of Egy
marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance 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 to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade.
 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 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 Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until
1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) 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 the Spurs. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia
(present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (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 Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty
of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and
 settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg,
lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 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 V, Holyaron Empire as Charles V, Holyaron Empire as Charles V, Holyaron Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles V, Holyaron Empire as Charles V, Holyaron Empire And Emp
 Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman
the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the 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 east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a
 transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the
Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns the Indonesia (in present-day Indonesia) and Indonesia (
Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in
 present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German
 Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of
 Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Mohács.
1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in
present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, 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 Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar
 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: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 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 Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija (or Tabarija) and send him
to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England, Anne Boleyn is
 beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: 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 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: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by F
Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer
Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory
that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 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 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: 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 and is crowned on 20
February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the firearms are 
defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese
pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army
 artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England
 John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to 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 under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of
Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation in Venice of Delle Navi
1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 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, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The
 Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558-1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 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: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 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: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux
England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Theatan 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: Theatan 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: Theatan 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: Theatan 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: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de S
 Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: 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: 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 former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary king of Hu
1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of
 Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and
calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571:
 Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led 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 as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to 
 Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Spanish conquistadores
apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence
 spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: 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 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: 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. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis
Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama
by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a
 foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 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. English ships in Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [17] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [18] The fall of Spanish Portuguese activities activiti
 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 Empire. The Spanish a
 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 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday,
15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between
 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market"
 (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by
 Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and
 cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified
 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming
dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de
Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and
 Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: 1598.
 The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory
 of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The wan 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: 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 young forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the
 English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of 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 (1534-1547) 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 (1534-1547) 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 (1534-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan Officent (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent (1507-1582)
1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds.
 Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the
eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 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 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 creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum
 leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596:
William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15
onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-
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