## I'm not a robot



## Game of thrones 5. sezon altyazı indir

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bilgiler gibi) ve çerezler hakkında daha fazla bilgi edinmek için Gizlilik Bildirimimize ve Çerez Bildirimimize buradan bakın: Aydınlatma Bildirimi ve Çerez Politikası.Reddetmek için Özelleştir'e tıklayın.HBO'nun fenomen haline gelen,
Emmy® ödüllü drama dizisinin beşinci sezonunda birçok sürükleyici hikâye çoğu zaman kanlı olan kaçınılmaz sonlara doğru ilerliyor. Dördüncü sezondaki şok edici birçok ölümün ardından beşinci sezonunda birçok sürükleyici hikâye çoğu zaman kanlı olan kaçınılmaz sonlara doğru ilerliyor. Dördüncü sezondaki şok edici birçok ölümün ardından beşinci sezonunda birçok sürükleyici hikâye çoğu zaman kanlı olan kaçınılmaz sonlara doğru ilerliyor. Dördüncü sezondaki şok edici birçok ölümün ardından beşinci sezonunda birçok sürükleyici hikâye çoğu zaman kanlı olan kaçınılmaz sonlara doğru ilerliyor.
yeni gelen Stannis Bar...Aksiyon Macera Dram Fantastik Theon and Yara. Jon and Sansa. Bronn and Bran. And, of course, Jon and Arya. It's only fitting that Game of Thrones would open its eighth and final season—one that follows an
excruciating 20-month hiatus—with an episode full of long-awaited reunions. Titled simply "Winterfell," in both an acknowledgment of its focus on the North and an ostensible callback to series premiere "Winter Is Coming," it found all of the surviving Stark siblings (including one unwitting Targaryen) under the same familiar snow-covered roof for
the first time since season one. It was a moment fans had been waiting for since the first Obama administration—and it was frustratingly anticlimactic. Maybe that was because Arya and Sansa's reconciliation at the end of last season, over the deliciously dead body of Littlefinger, set such a high bar for homecomings. But even under different
circumstances, it's hard to imagine being satisfied with a premiere that broke almost every reunion (plus a few crucial introductions) into either a quick, quippy tease or several minutes of mostly unnecessary exposition. Add to that the cringey awkwardness of just about every scene between lovers, and Game of Thrones has kicked off its final season
by amplifying many of the past few seasons' worst mistakes. "Winterfell" had some scattered highlights: As skeptical as I am about any attempt to embroil Arya in a romance plot (she's a fighter, not a lover), the repartee between her and Gendry was pretty sweet. That exchange where Jon asks Arya whether she's used her sword cut deep; in his mind
she's still just the innocent kid she should be. Though Sam's bathetic summation of the news that Jon is actually Aegon Targaryen, a newly incestuous heir to the Iron Throne —"I know it's a lot to take in"—was silly, I found some resonance in the question he posed to his new friend: "You gave up your crown to save your people. Would she do the
same?" It almost justified the interminable tête-à-tête between Sam and Dany, in which we had to sit through a story we already knew about her killing Sam's father and brother just so we could know that he knew. But, with the exception of Cersei's amusing disappointment at the Golden Company's failure to sail with elephants, the portion of the
episode set at King's Landing was a bust. It wouldn't be Game of Thrones without a gratuitous trip to the brothel, but were we supposed to be shocked by the news that Cersei wants to see Tyrion killed with the crossbow he used to assassinate their father? Is there anything less interesting than watching the gueen, now a cartoon villain who can't
stop making self-evidently stupid decisions, come to life under Euron's snarling bad-boy touch? Is there any ickier sentence in eight seasons of this show than "I'm going to put a prince in your belly"? Actually, come to think of it, the dialogue in the scene where Jon and Dany make out, just to remind us that it's gross for them to make out, is worse:
 "It's cold up here for a Southern girl." "So keep your queen warm." Blech. Game of Thrones has always had a problem depicting romance, even when it's between two people whose union is not for one reason or another repulsive. Here's hoping the writers realize that there's no longer any suspense around who's sleeping with whom and move on to
storylines with stakes. That doesn't just mean battles and dragons; it means capitalizing on a dense web of characters whose collective history we've been observing since that time Jaime pushed Bran out a high window. Instead of throwaway fan-service scenes like the one where the Hound calls Arya "a cold little bitch" or extended expositional
passages devoted to relaying one small piece of information (how much time did it take for us to find out that Theon was going to Winterfell instead of the Iron Islands?), I'm longing to see these character and relationship arcs pay off in a meaningful way. Ideally, the show would stop trying to give us an unsatisfying glimpse of everyone, every week
and start taking its time with all of these resolutions. Can that happen in just remaining five episodes? Sadly, I doubt it. As in season 7, the big problem with "Winterfell"—the reason it felt more like an unlucky videographer's rendering of an exceptionally dysfunctional family reunion than like a carefully crafted story—was the pacing. (Another
problem was that horrible image of an undead child ringed by a spiral of severed legs, but I'm afraid to write too much about that scene because nightmares.) For some reason, Game of Thrones has spent its last two seasons trying to accomplish in 13 episodes what should have taken at least 20. An epic that excelled when it embraced patience,
 character development and detail is now hurtling full-speed toward its finale like that army of White Walkers charging through the remnants of what used to be the Wall. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose,
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En güçlü krallığı kurup, huzuru sağlamış olsan bile bu gücü elinde nasıl koruyacaksın? Burada yanlış yapana yer yok, affetmek yok. Kuzey Krallığının hükümdarı Lord Ned Stark, uzun ve zorlu savaşlardan sonra anayurduna dönüp krallığının hükümdarı Lord Ned Stark, uzun ve zorlu savaşlardan sonra anayurduna dönüp krallığının hükümdarı Lord Ned Stark, uzun ve zorlu savaşlardan sonra anayurduna dönüp krallığının bütünlük içerisinde tutmayı başarmıştır. Kral Robert Baratheon ile yıllarca omuz omuza çarpışan ve
Baratheon'un kral olmasını sağlayan Ned Stark'ın tek istediği kuzey sınırlarını koruyan krallığında ailesiyle ve halkıyla yaşamaktır. Nine noble families fight for control over the lands of Westeros, while an ancient enemy returns after being dormant for a millennia. Göster/GizleVideo infoGeneral:
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koruyacaksın? Burada yanlış yapana yer yok, affetmek yok. Kuzey Krallığının hükümdarı Lord Ned Stark'ın tek istediği kuzey sınırlarını
koruyan krallığında ailesiyle ve halkıyla yaşamaktır. Fakat suyun öte yanında kendi topraklarından ve krallığından kovulduğunu iddia eden Viserys'in barbar kavimlerin başı Han Drogo'ya vererek, güç birliği planları yapmaktadır. Tahtını büyük bir iştahla geri isteyen ama kraliyet oyunlarından habersiz olan Viserys'in
planları Kral Baratheon'a ulaşır. Savaş alanında büyük cengaver olan ama ülke ve aile yönetiminde aynı başarıyı tutturamayan Baratheon'un tamamen güvenebileceği ve her yanlış hamlesini arkasından toplayacak yeni bir sağ kola ihtiyacı vardır. Kuzeyin Lordu Ned Stark bu görev için seçilen tek aday isimdir. Kış yaklaşıyor... Hanedan entrikaları,
kapılı kapılar ardında dönen oyunlar, birilerinin kuyusunu kazmak için düşmanın koynuna girmekten çekinmeyen kadınlar, kardeşler arası çekişmeler, dışlanmalar... Hepsi tek bir hedef için: taht kavgası..Film Puanı: 9.2 / 10 (2428751) Sezon: #1 - #2 - #3 - #4 - #5 - #6 - #7 - #8 - #5ınıflandırılmamış bölümlerYönetmen: David Benioff - D.B.
 WeissYazan: David Benioff - D.B. WeissOyuncular: Peter Dinklage - Lena Headey - Maisie Williams - Michelle Fairley - Emilia ClarkeDiğer adı: Taht Oyunlari, Game Of Thrones The Ghost Of HarrenhalDestek verin Suggest an edit or add missing contentYou have no
recently viewed pages 'Game of Thrones' actors guess how many characters have died so farAs "Game of Thrones" comes to an end, the remaining cast guesses how many characters they've said goodbye to over the last seven seasons. Spoiler alert! The following contains spoilers from "Game of Thrones" Season 8 Episode 1, "Winterfell." Read our
recap of the Season 7 finale here. You can relax now. Few pop-culture events have been as anticipated as much as the eighth and final season of HBO's "Game of Thrones." The hype for Sunday's season premiere was astronomical, and the possibility that the fantasy series would letdown its legions of fans very real. Many of those fans likely expected
fire, death and destruction from the first moments, and those who did might be disappointed by the gentle and typical opener that accomplished what nearly every season premiere in "Thrones" history has done: Re-established characters, locations and relationships, and set the table for greater things to come. Listen to this week's episode of USA
TODAY's podcast, The Mothership, on all things "Game of Thrones" in the player below. We last visited Westeros in the disappointing and illogical Season 7 finale, which aired Aug. 27, 2017. And while it's hard to lose the bad taste from that season's misguided final episodes, the premiere took a deep breath and focused on the characters rather than
the spectacle, a necessary change. The pacing was too fast at some points and too slow at others, but it sets up the season for success, if writers can squeeze everything into those five remaining episodes without making them seem overstuffed (no big deal). Don't walk alone with winter coming: All the news, recaps, thoughts and plotline analysis right
to your inboxAs the episode concluded with a pitch-perfect callback to the series' 2011 premiere, we are no closer to discerning what "Thrones" is really about. We don't yet know which war is really about. We don't yet know which war is really about. We don't yet know which war is really about.
more. Let's see how long the series can sustain it. The North (and the 'Thrones' writers) remember more kicks off softly with a direct parallel to the very first episode. The young Northern village boy we see darting and climbing as Dany's
processional marches to Winterfell is an homage to Bran in that pilot episode, climbing on the walls of the keep to see King Robert Baratheon's caravan arrive, and set to the same score. It's clear from this short scene that the Northerners aren't totally on board with Dany, her dragons or her armies. (And from the looks Missandei was getting, they
also might be racist.) Sansa is not pleased, either, but Bran, who has a short, emotionless reunion with Jon, isn't interested in small talk anymore. Essentially greeting Jon and Dany with "Oh hi, there's an Ice Dragon," he is a stand-in for every fan who thought the plot wasn't moving quickly enough. Now that the introductions have been made, Dany,
Jon and Sansa hold court in Winterfell's great hall, but no one is happy about the arrangement, or nice to each other. After a brief introduction of Chekhov's Umber kid (more on him later), wonderful little Lyanna Mormont calls out Jon for giving up his crown and, essentially, turning his back on the title that all the lords in the room had given him. It's
not new that the Northern lords grumble about their chosen leader (it's become really annoying) but Jon needs to deal with the fallout from his unilateral decision for a whole kingdom. Sansa doesn't warm to Dany (a dynamic that feels right, although it happens very quickly) and the Northerners are even more enraged when Tyrion mentions the
Lannister army Cersei is supposedly sending. Sansa, meanwhile, is the only smart person who doesn't believe Cersei is sending men to help them, and when she and Tyrion have their own reunion, she throws shade at him: "I used to think you were the cleverest man alive." Their scene is well-executed and shows the stark (pun intended) change in the
power dynamic between them since they last met in Season 4. Tyrion had all the clever answers then, and Sansa was just a little pawn in Tywin's schemes. Now she's a trusted leader, and Tyrion is an adviser with a penchant for giving bad advice. Have you used it? The reunion fans have been looking forward to most is Arya and Jon's: Siblings (or so
they thought) who'd been close as children and were the saddest to say goodbye in Season 1. Jon gave Arya Needle, the sword that became part of her identity as a killer. Thankfully, the scene doesn't feel like fan service in the way many of the Season 7 reunions did. Jon hardly knows or understands Arya anymore, considering his absurd question
about whether she's ever used her sword. He's also taken aback when she sides with Sansa on the issue of Dany. But Arya's uninterested in outsiders. She's back with her family, and she's strongly defending it. Please, sir, I want some more ... elephants There's one person who's happy about Walkers getting through the Wall: Cersei, chilling in King's
Landing with Qyburn and Euron. Euron (who still has Yara hostage, in case you forgot) has brought the head of the Golden Company to his queen, a fellow named Captain Strickland. Strickland brought his troops, but no elephants on the battlefield, "Lord of the
Rings"-style? More: 'Game of Thrones' actors on who they'd want their character to hook up with Euron is also less than satisfied with him. It's telling that, even after all these years, Cersei, the reigning queen, is still selling herself the way her father did when he married her to
Robert. She may have all this power at her disposal, but she's not really free. In their post-coital banter, Euron prattles on about impregnating Cersei, which sends up a red flag. It seems that days or even weeks have passed since Cersei first told Jaime she was expecting, and she's not visibly with child at all, one more bit of evidence for the "no baby"
his first dragon ride (on the creature named after his father, obviously). The visually stunning and refreshing moment of "Thrones" celebrating wonder and beauty also displayed the best chemistry we've ever seen between Jon and Daenerys, gratifying considering how important their relationship has become. And in an episode full of callbacks, Dany's
remark that the pair could stay at the waterfalls for "a thousand years" echoes what Ygritte told Jon way back in Season needs to answerBut things are happy and peaceful only in Dany and Jon's little world. Just like Lyanna, Sansa is furious
with Jon, asking if he bent the knee because it was the best thing to do for the North, or because he's in love with Dany? (Spoiler alert: It's the latter). Good morning, you're the rightful heir to the Seven KingdomsIn many ways, it was nice that "Thrones" writers didn't dilly dally revealing to Jon his real parents' identities. But it still felt a bit
rushed. Within a few minutes, Sam meets Dany, learns about his father and brother, grieves, talks to Bran, reunites with Jon and drops the Aegon bomb. All of these things had to happen, sure, but the momentum was overwhelming. John Bradley is a great actor, and his character's grief was cut short so that Jon Snow could have his big moment. But
Sam's was far more interesting. So the secret is finally out. Jon knows, and now it's up to him to do something about it. Considering his decision-making of late, it probably won't be smart. It's all spiraling out of controlWhile you (and Jon) were reeling about the whole Aegon Targaryen thing, "Thrones" casually sneaked in its most terrifying moment in
 years, a reminder that the show can thrill and awe in more ways than you expect. Tormund and Beric survive Viserion's assault of the Wall (although we kind of knew that already). The duo, plus the rest of the Eastwatch survivors, make their way through an abandoned creepy castle that's so poorly lit the audience can barely see them run into
Dolorous Edd (we missed you, Edd) and what remains of the Night's Watch. The Night King has been to this castle before, marched south toward Winterfell and left a present for the survivors: the Umber boy (told you he'd come back), dead and nailed to the wall at the center of one of the White Walker's infamous spirals. The guys are just chatting
away while the kid's eyes open and he lets out an ear-splitting screech. Beric stabs him with the flaming sword and the whole spiral is set afire, making it no less scary. It all begs the question of how - and more importantly, why - any of these men survived the Army of the Dead, and what they can possibly do to help now that a hundred thousand (or
so) wights and Walkers stand between them and Jon. Also of note... The episode spares a few minutes on Theon's gallant but way too easy rescue of Yara. She's off to take back the Iron Islands, while Theon heads back to help the Starks. Arya has the most reunions, with Jon, the Hound and Gendry (oh hey, we found him!), and they're all satisfying. The
big question here is what, exactly, was that weapon she asked Gendry to make. The opening credits are overhauled for the final season, and they're even more spectacular. In the final scene, Jaime, whom we last saw riding away from King's Landing and Cersei, arrives at Winterfell and locks eyes with Bran, in a hilarious moment. If you'll recall, the
first episode of the series ended with Jaime pushing Bran out the tower window. The symmetry is real. 1 2 3 4 5 Frank Doelger is a Primetime Emmy Award winning television producer known most notably for his work on Game of Thrones (2011), John Adams (2008), Rome (2005), The Frankenstein Chronicles (2015), Muhammad Ali's Greatest Fight
(2013), The Special Relationship (2010), Into the Storm (2009), The Gathering Storm (2002), and Conspiracy (2001), amongst many others. Add photos, demo recently viewed pages Synopsis George R.R. Martin's best-selling book series "A Song of Ice and Fire" is brought to the screen as HBO
sinks its considerable storytelling teeth into the medieval fantasy epic. It's the depiction of two powerful families -- kings and queens, knights and renegades, liars and honest men -- playing a deadly game for control of the Seven Kingdoms of Westeros, and to sit atop the Iron Throne. Martin is credited as a co-executive producer and one of the writers
for the series, whose shooting locations include Northern Ireland, Malta, Croatia and Spain. Executive Producer David Benioff, D.B. Weiss, Carolyn Strauss, Guymon Casady, Vince Gerardis, Ralph Vicinanza, George R.R. Martin Network HBO Rating TV-MA Genre Drama, Fantasy Original Language English Release Date Apr 17, 2011 Cast & crewUser
reviewsTriviaFAQTopTop-rated8 seasonsSee all876543218 yearsSee all20192017201620152014201320122011Sign in to rate and Watchlist for personalized recommendationsSign inSuggest an edit or add missing contentBy what name was Tropu spēle (2011) officially released in Germany? AnswerYou have no recently viewed pages Trouble is
brewing in Westeros. For the inhabitants of this world, control of the Iron Throne holds the lure of great power. But in a land where seasons can last a lifetime, winter is coming...and beyond the Great Wall that protects them, a forgotten evil has returned. HBO presents this epic series based on the book series A Song of Ice and Fire by George R.R.
Martin. See the full list of the Game of Thrones cast and characters here. Jon is tested by the wildling king. Tyrion asks for his reward. Dany sails to Slaver's Bay. Tyrion shoulders new responsibilities. Jon is taken to the First Men. Daenerys meets with the slavers. Jaime strikes a deal. And Now His Watch Is Ended The Night's Watch takes
stock. Varys meets his better. Arya is taken to the commander of the Brotherhood. Dany exchanges a chain for a whip. Four Houses consider make-or-break alliances. Jon and the Wildlings face a daunting climb. The Bear and the Maiden Fair Dany exchanges a chain for a whip. Four Houses consider make-or-break alliances. Jon and the Wildlings face a daunting climb. The Bear and the Maiden Fair Dany exchanges a chain for a whip. Four Houses consider make-or-break alliances. Jon and the Wildlings face a daunting climb. The Bear and the Maiden Fair Dany exchanges a chain for a whip. Four Houses consider make-or-break alliances.
King's Landing hosts a royal wedding. House Frey joins forces with House Tully. Jon faces his most difficult test yet. King's Landing prepares for a new threat. The Lannisters and their guests gather in King's Landing. Stannis loses patience with Davos. Ramsay finds a
purpose for his pet. Tyrion ponders his options. Tywin extends an olive branch. Jon proposes a bold plan. The Hound teaches Arya the way things are. Dany balances justice and mercy. Jaime tasks Brienne with his honor. Jon readies his men. Tyrion enlists an unlikely ally. Daario entreats Dany to allow him to do what he does best. Jon's warnings fall on
deaf ears. The Mountain and the ViperMole's Town receives some unexpected visitors. Littlefinger's motives are questioned. Tyrion sees the truth of his situation. Tyrion learns of a conspiracy and Jon is caught between two kings. The House of Black and WhiteArya arrives in Braavos. Pod and
Brienne find trouble. Cersei fears for her daughter's safety. Stannis tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. An adviser tempts Jon. Adviser tempts Jon. Adviser tempts Jon. Adviser tempts Jon. Adviser tempts Jon. Adviser tempts Jon. Adviser tempts Jon. Adviser tempts Jon. Adviser tempts Jon. Adviser te
in Meereen. Jon recruits the help of an unexpected ally. Brienne searches for Sansa. Unbowed, Unbent, UnbrokenArya trains. Jorah and Tyrion run into slavers. Trystane and Myrcella make plans. Jaime and Bronn reach their destination. Jon prepares for conflict. Sansa tries to talk to Theon. Brienne waits for a sign. Stannis remains stubborn. Arya
makes progress in her training. Sansa confronts an old friend. Cersei struggles. Jon travels. Stannis marches. Dany is surrounded by strangers. Cersei seeks forgiveness. Jon is challenged. Jon Erounded by strangers. Cersei seeks forgiveness. Jon is challenged. Jon Erounded by strangers. Cersei seeks forgiveness. Jon is challenged. Jon Erounded by strangers. Cersei seeks forgiveness. Jon is challenged. Jon Erounded by strangers. Cersei seeks forgiveness. Jon is challenged. Jon Erounded by strangers. Cersei seeks forgiveness. Jon is challenged. Jon Erounded by strangers. Cersei seeks forgiveness. Jon is challenged. Jon Erounded by strangers. Cersei seeks forgiveness. Jon is challenged. Jon Erounded by strangers. Cersei seeks forgiveness. Jon is challenged. Jon Erounded by strangers. Cersei seeks forgiveness. Jon is challenged. Jon Erounded by strangers. Jon is challenged. Jon Erounded 
a strong man. Cersei sees her daughter again. Bran goes home. The Night's Watch stands behind Thorne. Daenerys meets her future. Arya trains to be No One. Tyrion strikes a deal. Jorah and Daario undertake a difficult task. Jaime and Cersei try to improve their situation. The High Sparrow eyes another target. Jaime confronts a hero. Arya makes a
plan. The North is reminded. While Jaime weighs his options, Cersei answers a request. Tyrion's plans bear fruit. Arya faces a new test. Cersei tries to even the odds. Daenerys comes home. Daenerys holds court. Tyrion backchannels.
Cersei returns a gift. Jaime learns from his mistakes. The Lannisters pay their debts. Daenerys weighs her options. Arya comes home. Daenerys offers a choice. Arya grows suspicious. Tyrion answers a good question. Jon and the Brotherhood hunt the dead. Arya confronts Sansa. Tyrion thinks about the future. Tyrion tries to save Westeros from itself.
 Sansa questions loyalties. Arriving at Winterfell, Jon and Daenerys struggle to unite a divided North. Knight of the Seven Kingdoms and Daenerys look to the south as Tyrion eyes a compromise that could save countless
lives.Daenerys and Cersei weigh their options as an epic conflict looms at King's Landing. Series finale. The fate of the Seven Kingdoms is at stake as the final chapter of Game of Thrones is written. Must-See Series, Movies & More Sign Up Now First days on set, favorite costumes and scenes they'll never forget: the actors look back on filming eight
seasons of Game of Thrones., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,998,026 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character written in traditional (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) and simplified (left) 
and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used
vocabulary requires 2000-3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard.
moveable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full articles About Marcy Rheintgen ... that Marcy Rheintgen (pictured), as well as input methods and text encodings on computers.
transgender woman, was arrested and detained overnight for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road.
because he ran for governor? ... that Pope Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that the riverine rabbit was thought to be extinct for more than 30 years? ... that Australian NFL player Laki Tasi got into
American football at the suggestion of a burger shop owner? ... that guests at the launch of the bonkbuster Mount! were given polo mints to feed to a white stallion? Archive Start a new article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories
Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in the Senate election.
while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate
Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden 1567 - The mentally ill King Erik XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately
excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic
extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was
an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudia. The agnomen Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his
father in honor of his victories in Germania. In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to
which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the elder, a granddaughter of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the
collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about
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largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles שו Deutsch Español שועש Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú הארוים Peutsch Español שועשי היי של לשנוא Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי של הארוים ביי 
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present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu Zajji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor. [1] February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [3] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [3] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [4] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [4] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [4] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. [4] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: An action of Mary, Queen 
Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect
Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is
acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scotts. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his
acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 - Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV
of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de
Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September
9 - At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Egmont and Gaspard
de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de
Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by
Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred
thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of
Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy
regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikst
public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan. [9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 19) Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 19) Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 19) Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 19) Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 19) Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 19) Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 19) Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 19) Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Ca
1640) January 4 - François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English
poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg (d. 1640) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga,
 Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1596) April 26 - Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May
13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1620) August 21 - Francis de Sales
Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September - Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616) September 3 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1616)
 Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 7 - Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 - Maurice of Nassau
Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 16 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date
unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650)
Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 - Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 - Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498)
January 23 - Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 - Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1504) April 1 - Jan Krzysztof
 Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 18 - Wilhelm von Grumbach, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 - Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 - Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 - Richard Rich
Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 - Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1523) October 1 - Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of
Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 19 - Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyō (b. 1538) date unknown Thomas Beccon, English Protestant reformer (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban
of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the
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Nicholl, Charles. A Cup of News: The Life of Thomas Nashe. Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1984. Page 11. ^ Živojin Boškov (1971). Živan Milisavac (ed.). Jugoslovenski književni leksikon [Yugoslav Literary Lexicon] (in Serbo-Croatian). Novi Sad (SAP Vojvodina, SR Serbia): Matica srpska. p. 106. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1401 to 1500
This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium
Centuries 14th century 15th cen
conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the
century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in
retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England
following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine
Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events
played key roles in the development of the Renaissance. [2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the
following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade
with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a
route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the
spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of
their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa
Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara. [6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war
between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing [7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng
He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements
of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of
independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and
France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the Stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduka Pahala, the Wester
the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty. [9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king. [10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia.
Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II
succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred
Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope
Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of
Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Kuande Emperor's
royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes
to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent
directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic
alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János
Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijayanagara Empire. 14
Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the Capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress.
Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of
the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating
the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the
Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The league of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The City of Sarajevo is
founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Wortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret,
who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 20 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 20 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 20 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 20 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 20 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 20 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 20 March - Battle of Towton is deposed by the Duke of York dur
bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political
map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own
capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan
revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and
Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is
revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec Capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa
suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478
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Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian City-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang. [14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali. [15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403.) Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. 12 (3/4). Cambridge University Press on behalf of School of Oriental and African Studies: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy, Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Caribbean Sea (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Snare drum (l Verdun (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th cen 1597 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links | edit) 1575 (links century BC (links | edit) 1st century BC (links | edit) 1st century BC (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 6th cent Değilim: Her Şeyin Sonu mu? 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