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## The first descendant final technical test rewards

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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. It's been a long road, and now only one beta test is left before The First Descendant's full release. Here's everything you need to know about the upcoming The First Descendant Technical Test, including how to play it and what
to expect. Wonder what's changed? Image via NEXON The First Descendant Final Technical Test is available for PC via Steam. It's open to everyone, so search for The First Descendant on Steam and download the beta during the testing period to play it. The beta test takes place from May 25 to May 27. But if you want to prepare in advance, you can pre-
load the game one day early. The pre-load is available from May 24 until the test's start. This Technical Test is the last The First Descendant beta before the game's launch in the summer of 2024. This test is for technical verification purposes, but it will also introduce some new content we haven't seen in previous playtests. One of the new features is
Weapon Readjustment, which allows you to change stats on certain weapons to better suit your playstyle. On top of that, there are two new fields (mission types) for each Zone available in the beta. The Void Fragment is a field where you destroy the fragment using only the Descendant's abilities to earn Void Shards. The Shards can then be spent in the
second field, Void Fusion Reactor, to summon enemies and earn rewards for defeating them. Aside from new content, the test features various events and free Caliber currency to easily experience new items added to the in-game store. Dot Esports is supported by our audience. When you purchase through links on our site, we may earn a small affiliate
commission. Learn more about our Affiliate Policy Note: This is ONLY to be used to report spam, advertising, and problematic (harassment, fighting, or rude) posts. The First Descendant has all the building blocks of a fantastic looter shooter, but they're buried under a pile of monotonous quests, a terrible story, and an infuriating free-to-play model that
has influenced its game design in the worst possible way. Read ReviewThe First Descendant's final technical test will be taking place this weekend, and among the things they're looking to test out is the in-game store. To make sure players of the shooter are prepared for the test, they dropped a post today providing
some details on what to expect. It covers the in-game store and how players will obtain currency, they can visit the in-game store through their inventory. The "Store" menu can
be found at the top. Items offered in the store during the test will include a Battle Pass, customization items, and bundles. Players will also be provided end-content rewards for completing the Kingston and Sterile Land Zone Mission. These rewards include a Descendant Equipment Module, 4,500,000 Kuiper Shards used to enhance modules, and
50,000,000 Gold used for a variety of things. Since the Battle Pass will be available in the shop, this means players 3-tier weapons, ornaments, and more. As with the shop, the Battle Pass will be available in the shop, this means players describe the content like
this: "The First Descendant is a TPS (Third-Person Shooter), which contains violence involving guns & explosives against monsters similar or not to human beings, repetitive yet not too intense. The blood effects displayed when being attacked or attacking an opponent are not realistic but accompany VFX/SFX." Please enter your birth date to continue: 1 2
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 January February March April May June July August September October November December 1900 1901 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain
our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies, Redd
encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,025 articles in English Habitable zones of TRAPPIST-1 and the Solar System TRAPPIST-1 is a cool red dwarf star with seven known exoplanets. It lies in the constellation Aquarius about 40.66 light-years away from Earth. It has a mass of about 9% of the Sun and is estimated to be 7.6 billion
years old, making it older than the Solar System. The discovery of the star was first published in 2000. Observations in 2016 from the Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope (TRAPPIST) led to the discovery of two orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets between about 1.5 and 19 days to orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets between about 1.5 and 19 days to orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets between about 1.5 and 19 days to orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets between about 1.5 and 19 days to orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets between about 1.5 and 19 days to orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets between about 1.5 and 19 days to orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets between about 1.5 and 19 days to orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets are the seven planets ar
around the star. They are likely tidally locked to TRAPPIST-1, leading to permanent day on one side and night on the other. Their masses are comparable to that of Earth. Up to four of the planets orbit at distances where temperatures are suitable for the existence of liquid water (diagram pictured), and are thus potentially hospitable to life. This has
drawn interest from both researchers and popular culture. (Full article...) Recently featured: iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Marie Sophie Hingst Archive By email More featured articles About Bertoncelj at the 2015 European Games ... that Sašo Bertoncelj (pictured) competed on MasterChef Slovenia during his gymnastics career? ... that the Knox
Mountain Hillclimb is considered very challenging due to every corner being off camber? ... that Camp Growden was envisioned to become a winter sports complex with toboggan runs? ... that Paddy Higson was known
as the "mother of Scottish film"? ... that the robotic costumes used in the Doctor Who episode "The Robot Revolution" were 3D printed in thirty-four different pieces before being assembled? ... that Google searches for the word "fortnight" in the US increased by 868% on the release day of the song "Fortnight" by Taylor Swift? ... that the Green Bay
Packers signed Tom Birney as their new kicker in 1979, even though he had not kicked a field goal in more than five years? ... that a 2015 issue of the Strawberry Newspaper features Hello Kitty discussing military conflicts in Afghanistan, Somalia, and Ukraine? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article José Mujica Former president of Uruguay
 José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his coalition government. Zhao
 Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon
 Nominate an article May 17: International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia Anne of Denmark (pictured) was crowned the queen consort of Scotland in a ceremony at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. 1863 - American Civil War: At the Battle of Big Black River Bridge in Mississippi, Union forces under John A.
McClernand defeated a Confederate rearguard and captured around 1,700 men. 1900 - The first copies of the children's novel The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum were printed. 1954 - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate educational defeated and captured around 1,700 men. 1900 - The first copies of the children's novel The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum were printed.
facilities are inherently unequal" and therefore unconstitutional. 1987 - An Iraqi jet fired two Exocet missiles at the American frigate USS Stark, killing 37 personnel and injuring 21 others. Caroline of Brunswick (b. 1768)Erik Satie (b. 1866)Little Gerhard (b. 1934)Maggie Laubser (d. 1973) More anniversaries: May 16 May 17 May 18 Archive By email
List of days of the year About The short-beaked echidna. It is covered in fur and spines, has a distinctive snout to help detect its surroundings, and uses a specialized tongue to catch insects. Its extremely strong front limbs and claws allow it to burrow quickly. It repels predators by curling
 into a ball and deters them with its spines. During the Australian winter, it goes into deep torpor and hibernation. As the temperature increases, it emerges to mate. Female echidnas lay one egg a year and the mating period is the only time the solitary animals meet. A newborn echidna grows rapidly on mother's milk and is expelled into the mother's
burrow when it grows too large for the pouch. It leaves the burrow when it is around six months old. The species is found throughout Australia and in coastal and highland regions of eastern New Guinea. It is not threatened with extinction, but human activities have reduced its distribution in Australia. This photograph shows a Tasmanian short-beaked
echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmania. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured: Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Lysander Spooner Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for
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some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000 + articles שׁנְעְינֵה Deutsch Español שׁנְעָנָה Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara שׁנְעָנוּה Yuguran Norsk bokmål
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 5351Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1646-1647 - Shaka Samvat1511-1512 - Kali Yuga4690-4691Holocene calendar3923Minguo 
 ROC民前322年Nanakshahi calendar122Thai solar calendar2132-2133Tibetan calendar阴土牛年(female Earth-Ox)1716 or 1335 or 563 — to —阳金虎年(male Iron-Tiger)1717 or 1336 or 564 1590 (MDXC) was a common year starting on Monday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1590th year of the
Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 590th year of the 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 1590s decade. As of the start of 1590, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year May 17: Anne of Denmark is crowned
queen consort of Scotland. January 6 - García Hurtado de Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of South America except for Brazil). He will serve until 1596.[1] January 10 - Construction of the Fortezza Nuova around the city of Livorno begins in Italy in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici
Grand Duke of Tuscany and continues for more than 14 years. January 25 - Luis de Velasco y Castilla, Marquess of Salinas, becomes the new Viceroy of New Spain, a colony comprising most of Central America, Mexico and what is now a large part of the southwestern United States. Velasco will govern until 1595, and then again from 1607 to 1611.[2]
 February 3 - Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort, the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German fortress of Rheinberg after a four-year long siege during the Eighty Years' War.[3] March 4 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, takes Breda, by concealing 68 of his best men in a peat-boat, to get through the
 impregnable defenses. March 14 - Battle of Ivry: Henry IV of France again defeats the forces of the Catholic League, under Charles, Duke of Mayenne.[4] March 21 - The Treaty of Constantinople is signed between the Ottoman Empire (in modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[5]
 April 4 - The Cortes of Castile approves a new subsidy, the millones.[6] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Spanish Navy while attempting to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar after trading in the Mediterranean Sea.[7] Levant Company's Benedict Barnham, on the flagship
 Salomon, leads the corporate fleet in a six-hour battle and heavily damages the Spanish ships, clearing the way for the company ships to return home. May 7 - King Henry of Navarre, claimant to the throne of France, begins an unsuccessful attempt to besiege Paris, at the time controlled by the Catholic League. By August 30, Henry is forced to raise the
 siege, when Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma comes to its rescue with a Spanish army. May 17 - Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland, at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh.[8] June 23 - The Japanese samurai Toyotomi Hideyoshi sends an army of 15,000 men, led by generals Maeda Toshiie and Uesugi Kagekatsu, in an attack on the
 Hachiōji Castle in what is now Tokyo. The castle is lightly defended, by only 1,300 men, because the samurai Hōjō Ujiteru has most of his troops engaged in defending Hideyohsi's siege of Odawara. The castle is captured after one day, and later destroyed on orders of the shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu. July 1 (13th waning of 1st Ashadha, 952 CS) - Naresuan
 Maharat becomes the new ruler of Thailand as Sanphet II. July 19 - The day after his 12th birthday, Ferdinand of Habsburg becomes the new Archduke of Inner Austria (Innerösterreich) upon the death, in Graz, of his father, Sanphet II. A regency council rules in the place of Ferdinand until
1596.[9] July 21 - Japan's first diplomatic representatives to Europe, Itō Mancio, Michele Chijiwa, Giuliano Nakaura and Martino Hara, return to Japan after eight years, having departed on February 20, 1582. [10] August 4 - In Japan, the siege of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends
 with the surrender of Odawara,[11] part of Toyotomi's unification of the country. August 18 - John White, governor of the colony in 1587 to get supplies. Upon arrival at, the crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues
to where the colonist went being the word "CRO" carved into a tree, and the word CROATOAN (believed to be a reference to Hatteras Island, where the colonists formerly lived). [12] August 27 - Pope Sixtus V dies after serving for five years, and a new papal conclave is organized, to start on September 7 at the Apostolic Palace in Rome. September 5 -
 Alexander Farnese's army forces Henry IV of France to lift the siege of Paris. September 15 After the eight day conclave, Giovanni Battista Castagna, the Cardinal Marco Antonio Colonna.[13] Castagna takes becomes Pope Urban VII but contracts
 malaria and dies 12 days later.[14] The estimated 6.0 magnitude Neulengbach earthquake causes significant damage and some loss of life, in Lower Austria and Vienna; the effects are felt as far as Bohemia and Silesia.[15] October 6 - Two days before the scheduled papal conclave begins, Enrique de Guzmán, 2nd Count of Olivares, Spain's ambassador to
the Papal States, presents the cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals will support, and 30 whom they are instructed not to vote for.[16] October 8 - The second papal conclave in less four weeks two months opens at the Apostolic Palace in Rome, 23 days after the previous
conclave had been concluded, and 53 cardinals arrive. [16] October 13 (5th waxing of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - In what is now Myanmar, King Nanda Bayin of Burma sends a 10,000-man army, led by the Viceroy Thado Dhamma Yaza III of Prome, and General Natshinnaung to suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung.[17] German astronomer
Michael Maestlin becomes the first person to record an observation of the Saadian invasion of the Saad
 Army's objective is to conquer the Songhai Empire, led by the Emperor Askia Ishaq II, in North Africa, corresponding to what is now the Republic of Mali.[19] October 24 - After an unsuccessful search of the "lost colony" of Roanoke, English officer John White and the surviving crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight return to England on October 24
[12] November 22 (12th waning of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - Burmese King Nanda Bayin sends a his son, the Crown Prince Mingyi Swa and 20,000 troops to what is now Thailand.[17] November 29 - A truce is signed between representatives of the Holy Roman Empire (ruled by Sultan Murad III.[20]
 December 5 - Niccolò Sfondrato, Cardinal-priest of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, is elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as a compromise candidate after Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being elected. [16] December 7 - North Berwick witch trials: Agnes Sampson is questioned by King James VI of
Scotland, and confesses to practising witchcraft. She will be executed on January 28. [22] Orthodox Patriarch Meletius I of Alexandria succeeds Silvester. The Spanish are pushed out of southern Gelderland by the Dutch forces. Emperor Ahmed I January 9 - Simon Vouet, French painter (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 14 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 15 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 16 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 17 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[23] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[24] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1649)[24] January 18 - Arthur Bell, English 
1643) January 20 Edward Convers, American settler (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1661) January 27 - Charles Caesar, English politician and judge (d. 1642) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford, 1657) March - Roger Ludlow, one of the founders of
 the colony (later the state) of Connecticut (d. 1664) March 6 - Margaret of the Blessed Sacrament, French Discalced Carmelite nun (d. 1660) March 10 - Dietrich Reinkingk, German lawyer and politician (d. 1649) March 29 - Michael Reyniersz Pauw, Dutch
 businessman (d. 1640) April 7 Louis de Dieu, Dutch theologian (d. 1642) John Upton, English politician (d. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1646)
 May 12 - Cosimo II de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (d. 1621)[25] May 31 - Frances Carr, Countess of Somerset (d. 1632) June 1 - Isaac Manasses de Pas, Marquis de Feuquieres, French soldier (d. 1640) June 9 - Caspar Sibelius, Dutch Protestant minister (d. 1658) June 19 - Philip Bell, British colonial governor (d. 1678) June 24 - Samuel Ampzing,
Dutch linguist and historian (d. 1632) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1653) August 6 - Count John Louis of Nassau-Hadamar (d. 1653) August 7
Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1624) August 9 - John Webster, colonial settler and governor of Connecticut (d. 1661) August 19 - Henry Rich, 1st Earl of Holland, English politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de Zayas,
 Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1667) October 3 - Anna of Pomerania, Duchess-Consort of Croy and Havré (d. 1662) November 25 - Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of
 Mexico and Antequera (d. 1665) December 3 - Daniel Seghers, Flemish Jesuit brother and painter (d. 1661) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1659) December 3 - Daniel Seghers, Flemish Jesuit brother and painter (d. 1661) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1659) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1661) Isaac
 de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1650) Ii Naokatsu, Japanese daimyō (d. 1662) William Browne, English poet (d. 1665) William Browne, English poet (d. 1657) William Browne, English poet (d. 1667) William Browne, English poet (d. 1648) Theophilus Eaton, Puritan colonial merchant (d. 1658) Kösem Sultan (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1643)
Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1627) Caterina Assandra, Italian composer (died c. 1618) Magdalena Andersdotter, Norwegian-Faroese shipowner (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1681) Saint Catherine de Ricci Pope Sixtus V Pope Urban VII January 7 - Jakob
Andreae, German theologian (b. 1528) January 20 - Giambattista Benedetti, Italian mathematician and physicist (b. 1520) February 2 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1522) February 4 - Gioseffo Zarlino, Italian music theorist and composer (b. 1517)
 February 12 François Hotman, French Protestant lawyer and writer (b. 1524) Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1514) February 21 - Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warwick,
 English nobleman and general (b. 1528) March 4 - Duchess Hedwig of Württemberg, by marriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1552) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1523)
 June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1533) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1509) July 10 - Charles II, Archduke of Austria, regent of Inner Austria, Papanese warlord (b. 1538) Hojō Ujiteru, Japanese warlord (b. 1540?) August 17 - James III, Margrave
of Baden-Hachberg (b. 1562) August 27 - Pope Sixtus V (b. 1521)[28] September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 27 - Pope Urban VII (b. 1521)[14]
October 4 - Jacques Cujas, French legal expert (b. 1523)[29] October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1570) October 23 - Bernardino de Sahagún, Franciscan missionary (b. 1499) October 29 - Dirck Volckertszoon
Coornhert, Dutch politician and theologian (b. 1522) November 18 - George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, English statesman (b. 1516) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 20 - Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1510) December 27 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1548) November 19 - Girolamo Zanchi, Italian theologian (b. 1516) November 19 - Girolamo Zanchi, Italian theologian (b. 1516) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 20 - Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1510) December 27 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 28 - Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1510) December 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1548) November 19 - Girolamo Zanchi, Italian theologian (b. 1510) December 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1548) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1548) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1548) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1548) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1548) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1548) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1548) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1548) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1548) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin Philologist Annal Philologist Annal Philologist Annal Philologist Anna
 Emanuel Philibert de Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits (b. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (b. 1555 or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1513) Marietta Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits (b. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (b. 1555 or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1555 or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (b. 1555 or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Local Robusti, Venetian Robusti,
Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) ^ "Hurtado de Mendoza, García", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Just
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message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 15
Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the Middle Ages. The Mi
 painting. The 15th century was the 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 Protestant Reformation
in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rules. 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 Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under 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 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
the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding
in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr.
1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as
a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala, the Western king Paduk
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 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: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the England since 1406. 1424: James I re
 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 Svitrigaila 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 Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded
by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, 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. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at
the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong
Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450s: Machu Picchu 
sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman
Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars
of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: 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 in 1461: The Le
Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims
himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as
Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns
until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu and 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-Hagg II. 1466:
Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias
Corvinus of Hungary, His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: 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. 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: Muscovy conquers N
mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great
standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: 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. 1485: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 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: 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 in the Americas
from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states.
1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: 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 royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th
century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing
between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created
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