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Mr batignole acteur
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young Simon Bernstei... Read all13User reviews11Critic reviewsSign in to rate and Watchlist for personalized recommendationsSign inSuggest an edit or add missing contentWhat is the English language plot outline for Monsieur Batignole (2002)?AnswerYou have no recently viewed pages SensCritique>Films>Comédie>Monsieur
Batignole>DetailsGenres: Comédie, DrameAnnée: 2002Durée: 1 h 40 minDate de sortie (France): 6 mars 2002Date de sortie (France): 6 mars 2002Date de sortie (France): 6 mars 2002Réalisateur: Gérard JugnotScénaristes: Gérard Jugno
occupée de 1942, à Paris, Edmond Batignole, un boucher sans histoire, tente de survivre comme tant d'autres. Il peut se laisser entraîner par son entourage et sa lâcheté sur les pentes de l'infamie. Mais il va choisir de lutter pour sauver la vie de Simon, un petit enfant juif. Casting de Monsieur Batignole Martin Brigadier Albert Nadine
SpinozaRachel BernsteinPhilippe du JanerandAdministrateurKarine PinoteauInfirmière trainDidier LafayeIndic villageChristophe RouzaudCuré villageSylvie HerbertConcierge MontmartreRoland MarchisioGardien dépôtÉric CivanyanLe galéristeMichel DodaneVoisin trainKarina MarimonVoisine trainTicky HolgadoLucien MorelJean-Marie
WinlingSacha GuitryYves LavandierLéon BatignoleUwe AchillesOfficer allemand gare MorteauUrsula DeukerSecrétaire de SpreichThierry HeckendornLe CommissaireMarie-Hélène LentiniMme TaillepiedWolfgang PissorsSoldat SS suspicieux Monsieur Batignole Données clés Réalisation Gérard Jugnot Scénario Gérard Jugnot Philippe Lopes-Curval
Musique Khalil Chahine Acteurs principaux Gérard Jugnot Jules Sitruk Jean-Paul Rouve Michèle Garcia Alexia Portal Sociétés de production France Genre Comédie dramatique Guerre Durée 100 minutes Sortie 2002 Pour plus de détails, voir Fiche technique et
Distribution. modifier Monsieur Batignole est un film français de Gérard Jugnot, sorti en 2002. La Peugeot 202 de monsieur Batignole (Gérard Jugnot) est un boucher-charcutier sans histoire dont la fille a été promise en mariage à Pierre-
Jean Lamour (Jean-Paul Rouve), un auteur de pièces de théâtre sans talent et collaborateur notoire. Un soir, Simon Bernstein (Jules Sitruk), un enfant juif, se présente à Edmond et lui demande l'asile à la suite de l'arrestation quelques jours plus tôt de sa famille par la police française, dénoncée par Pierre-Jean. Cet enfant va obliger Edmond à
s'engager pour le sauver et à faire de lui, malgré lui, un héros fort ordinaire... Sauf indication contraire, les informations mentionnées dans cette section « Liens externes ». Titre original : Monsieur Batignole Réalisation : Gérard Jugnot Scénario
Gérard Jugnot et Philippe Lopes-Curval, avec les dialogues de Philippe Lopes-Curval Musique : Khalil Chahine Décors : Jean-Louis Povéda Costumes : Martine Rapin et Annie Thiellement Photographie : Gérard Simon Son : Claude Villand, Pascal Vuillemin, Michel Kharat Montage : Catherine Kelber Production : Dominique Farrugia, Olivier Granier et
Gérard Jugnot Sociétés de production, Novo Arturo Films, TF1 Films Production, Turkhoise, avec la participation de BAC Films, avec le soutien de Canal+ et le Conseil régional de France Langues originales : français, allemand
Format[3]: couleur - 35 mm - 2,35:1 (Cinémascope) - son Dolby Digital Genre: comédie dramatique, guerre Durée: 100 minutes Dates de sortie[4]: France: tous publics (conseillé à partir de 10 ans)[8],[9] Belgique: tous publics (Alle Leeftijden)[5]
Suisse romande: interdit aux moins de 10 ans[10] Gérard Jugnot: Edmond Batignole Jules Sitruk: Simon Bernstein Jean-Paul Rouve: Pierre-Jean Lamour Michèle Garcia: Marguerite Batignole Götz Bürger: le lieutenant-colonel SS Spreich Damien Jouillerot: Martin Violette Blanckaert: Sarah Cohen Daphné
Baiwir: Guila Cohen Sam Karmann: Max Bernstein Ticky Holgado: Lucien Morel Élisabeth Commelin: Irène Sylvie Herbert: la concierge des Cohen à Montmartre Hubert Saint-Macary: le lieutenant de gendarmerie Daniel Martin: le brigadier Albert Philippe du Janerand: René, l'administrateur Michel Dodane: le voyageur dans le train Karina
Marimon : la voyageuse dans le train Karine Pinoteau : l'infirmière de la gare Marie-Gaëlle Cals : Edwige Ursula Deuker : la secrétaire de Spreich Éric Civanyan : Galériste Wolfgang Pissors : le soldat SS suspicieux Nadine Spinoza : Rachel Bernstein Yves Lavandier : Léon Batignole Arthur Jugnot : Arthur Christophe Rouzaud : le curé passeur Jean-
Marie Winling: Sacha Guitry Thierry Heckendorn: le commissaire Marie-Hélène Lentini: Madame Taillepied Jean-Louis Deville: le gendarme de la gare Cette section est vide, insuffisamment détaillée ou incomplète. Votre aide est la bienvenue! Comment faire? La boutique de monsieur Batignole: Paris, 14e arrondissement, rue Sivel. La
Kommandantur: Paris, palais Galliera, 16e arrondissement. La Ferme: Le Theverot, commune de Les Gras (Doubs). Gare de Morteau également dans le Doubs. Cette section est vide, insuffisamment détaillée ou incomplète. Votre aide est la bienvenue! Comment faire? Le film reçoit des critiques élogieuses: « Un merveilleux film, touchant » pour
Madame Figaro, « Le meilleur film de Gérard Jugnot » pour Le Parisien[11]. Cette section est vide, insuffisamment détaillée ou incomplète. Votre aide est la bienvenue! Comment faire? le film ne rapporte qu'environ 9 millions. Par la suite, il est régulièrement diffusé à la télévision grâce à ses
bonnes audiences. César 2003 : meilleur jeune espoir masculin pour Jean-Paul Rouve[12],[13] ↑ « Monsieur Batignole - Sociétés de Production et de distribution), sur l'Internet Movie Database (consulté le 22 mars 2022). ↑ « Budget du film Monsieur Batignole », sur JP box-office.com (consulté
le 22 mars 2022). 1 « « Monsieur Batignole - Spécifications techniques » » (gécifications techniques » » (gécifications techniques » » (dates de sortie » (dates de sortie » » (dates de sortie » (dates de sortie » » (dates de sortie » (dates de sortie » (dates d
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Paris Portail de la Seconde Guerre mondiale Portail des années 2000 Portail de la culture juive et du judaïsme Portail de la Shoah Ce document provient de « . Monsieur Batignole, un film de Gérard Jugnot France, 1 h 40, 2001 Interprétation : Jules Sitruk, Gérard Jugnot, Michèle Garcia, Jean-Paul Rouve, Alexia Portail, Violette Blanckaert, Daphné
Baiwir, Götz Burger, Elisabeth Commelin Synopsis: Paris, 15 juillet 1942: la capitale est occupée depuis près de deux ans et la vie des habitants est rendue très difficile par le rationnement imposé par les Allemands. Par contre, Edmond Batignole, charcutier de son état, semble bien profiter de la situation et sa boutique ne désemplit pas...Tout
bascule lorsque la famille Berstein, qui vit deux étages au dessus, est arrêtée par la Gestapo, dénoncée par Pierre-Jean, le fiancé de la fille du commerçant, un collaborateur fanatique... Alors qu'il s'est installé avec sa propre famille dans l'appartement des Juifs déportés, Edmond est bien embarrassé quand le jeune fils Simon Berstein sonne à la porte.
Le charcutier, qui ne voulait pas « faire de politique », est face à un choix : il va bien être « obligé de prendre parti et d'agir »... Monsieur Batignole : de l'indifférence à l'engagement... Comme bien d'autres films de Gérard Jugnot, le dernier long métrage du réalisateur, Monsieur Batignole raconte l'histoire d'un Français moyen touché par la grâce...
Depuis ses débuts, le cinéaste s'est en effet attaché à présenter des personnages plutôt ternes, voire antipathiques, mais qui dans des circonstances particulières, sont capables de se transformer en héros...Jugnot est d'ailleurs très au courant de l'évolution de la représentation de cette période dans le cinéma français. Il a bien remarqué que les films
sur la seconde guerre mondiale ont d'abord présenté les Français comme ayant tous résistants. Puis, « dans les années 1970, tout le monde était salaud, collabo... ». Aujourd'hui, il estime à juste titre qu'on a plus de recul et qu'on a plus de recul et qu'on a une vision plus nuancée sur cette période... Et Gérard Jugnot s'inscrit clairement dans cette dernière tendance... « Ici, on
ne fait pas de politique »... Au début du film, M. Batignole apparaît comme un personnage très peu sympathique. Il se montre à la fois lâche et profiteur... Il ne cesse de répéter « qu'il ne veut pas d'ennui », par exemple lorsque Pierre-Jean lui propose de profiter de l'arrestation des Berstein... Quand une cliente s'en prend à « ceux qui dénoncent les
Juifs », il rétorque sèchement « qu'ici (dans la charcuterie), on ne fait pas de politique ». A Simon qui l'interpelle sur les persécutions que subissent les Juifs, il rétorque sèchement « qu'ici (dans la charcuterie), on ne fait pas de politique ». A Simon qui l'interpelle sur les persécutions que subissent les Juifs, il rétorque sèchement « qu'ici (dans la charcuterie), on ne fait pas de politique ». A Simon qui l'interpelle sur les persécutions que subissent les Juifs, il rétorque sèchement « qu'ici (dans la charcuterie), on ne fait pas de politique ». A Simon qui l'interpelle sur les persécutions que subissent les Juifs, il rétorque sèchement « qu'ici (dans la charcuterie), on ne fait pas de politique ». A Simon qui l'interpelle sur les persécutions que subissent les Juifs, il rétorque sèchement « qu'ici (dans la charcuterie), on ne fait pas de politique ». A Simon qui l'interpelle sur les persécutions que subissent les Juifs, il rétorque sèchement « qu'ici (dans la charcuterie), on ne fait pas de politique ». A Simon qui l'interpelle sur les persécutions que subissent les Juifs, il rétorque sèchement « qu'ici (dans la charcuterie), on ne fait pas de politique ». A Simon qui l'interpelle sur les persécutions que subissent les Juifs, il rétorque se politique ».
en Normandie, il élève des animaux dans sa cour et dans sa cave...Ses affaires semblent propsères, si on en juge par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères, si on en juge par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères, si on en juge par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères, si on en juge par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères, si on en juge par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères, si on en juge par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères, si on en juge par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères, si on en juge par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères, si on en juge par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères, si on en juge par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères, si on en juge par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique...Sa femme et lui semblent propsères par les files d'attente qui s'allongent devant sa boutique au la compart devant sa boutique au la compart devant se la compart devant
quelques clichés antisémites que lui assène Pierre-Jean à longueur de journée...Quand il discute avec M. Berstein, il laisse apparaître sa hargne : « comme le dit mon gendre, si on vous en veut à ce point, doit y avoir des raisons. Il n'ya pas de fumée sans feu »... Mais son attitude reste prudente, pusillanime, et sa femme, sa fille, et même le colonel SS
 aigrie savoure leur revanche : « le malheur des uns fait le bonheur des autres (...) Chacun son tour, comme à confesse... » assène-t-elle à une cliente exaspérée par une longue attente... Elle ne cache pas sa joie à l'idée de profiter du grand appartement des Berstein, et d'échanger leur minable 20 m² contre le vaste 200 m² qu'ils vont désormais
occuper...On peut relever que Gérard Jugnot semble s'être en partie inspiré de sa propre mère pour construire ce personnage. Comme il le raconte dans l'entretien reproduit dans ce même dossier, celle-ci regrettait que le grand père du cinéaste , qui était boucher, n'ait pas su mieux se débrouiller : « pourtant, à l'époque, il y avait de quoi faire ! » Et
ce brave homme de faire faillite en 1947 : sans doute un des seuls commerçants à s'être ruiné par la période de l' Occupation... Quand M. Batignole reproche à sa fille Micheline sa liaison avec Pierre-Jean, collaborateur fanatique, la jeune fille lui répond qu'elle est surtout intéressée par les relations du journaliste (« il connaît le tout-Paris »)...Elle fait
s'engage pas complètement : un vieux fond « anti-boche » qui date de la guerre de 14-18 l'empêche de « faire du gringue » aux Allemands, comme il l'explique à sa fille...Il s'est quand même battu quatre ans contre eux et en gardé une blessure à la cuisse...C'est peut-être aussi une certaine réticence à prendre parti dans un conflit qui le dépasse...Il
conseille ainsi à une cliente : « faites comme moi, pensez pas trop! »... Jump toDirector (1) Writers (3) Production Designer (1) Costume Design (2) Makeup Department (5) Production Management (7) Second Unit Directors or Assistant Directors (4) Art Department (13) Sound
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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.
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to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful
attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year
About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was 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 Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became
an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother
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
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January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro ander the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the
 Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor. [1] February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the
Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with
300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique
succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scotts. Upon acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scotts 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. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at Uppsala Castle.
her one-year-old son James VI. 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 imprisoned. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 29 - The Second
War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé 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 translations into Welsh. The New Testament is first published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's
translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Todai-ji Great Buddha
Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public
performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's
Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler. [7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray is absent from Scotland at the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland.
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 Fredr
the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest 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 existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding trade existed since its found trade existed sin the existed since its found trade existed since its found trade
Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort
admiral and explorer (d. 1607) 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. 1638) May 9 - John
George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1613) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian healer (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 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 - Martin Fréminet,
French painter (d. 1619) October 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November 7 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) 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. 1643) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) 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. 1625) 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 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March
31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 - Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 19 - Michael Stifel, 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. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 1 - Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 1
31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) 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,
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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 article by adding citations to reliable sources."
message) Millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia Century 15th century 1
 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 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 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 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 emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking 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. 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 rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory
reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the
Inca Empire 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:
                              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, Majing to Beijing t
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: 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 Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern
Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty. [9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king. [10] 1419-1433: The
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 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 Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande
Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, 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. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native
phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The 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 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 constructed. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed.
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 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 Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: 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 in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461.
founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle 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 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 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-Hagg II, 1466; Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit, [11] 1467; Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Iahān 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. 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: 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. 1485:
Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 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: 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. 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, 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: Portuguese navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 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, 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 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 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit,
liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. 12 (3/4). Cambridge University Press
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