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Using Easy Connect, choose your home WiFi network name and create a secure password using at least eight characters, including a mix of upper and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols. Check the Settings or Connect WiFi network (Note:
the name will also include the last digits of the serial nmber labelled on the back of your modem. Open a web browser and follow the on-screen Easy Connect instructions to test your connect to your mew WiFi network name and
password. This article will explain how you can connect to your Rogers modem in order to access the internet. If this is not what you are looking for, feel free to browse the rest of our website for other information about tech and computers. The
downloaded from the website. Enter 192.168.0.1 in the address box of a web browser and hit Enter. To access the modem settings, choose Login and enter the following default settings: cusadmin is the user name. How can I unbridge my Rogers modem, anyway? How to Connect Your Hitron CGN3 or CGN3ACR Modem to the Internet Open a web browser
and type 192.168.0.1 into the address bar. Use the following credentials to log in: Cusadmin is the user name. password (or your easy connect Wi-Fi password) Choose the Residential Gateway Function option. Disable is the option. When asked, choose OK to complete
Also, what kind of modem does Rogers employ? Rogers WiFi modems feature dual-band frequencies of 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz, allowing you to connect to two distinct WiFi networks in your house. The default bandsteering feature on the Ignite WiFiTM Gateway modem will automatically connect you to the network with the strongest signal. After that, you may
wonder, "How can I access my modem settings?" Open your Internet browser (Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, etc.) and type into the address bar to get the IP address of your modem. Is it necessary for me to utilize a Rogers modem? So, for the time being,
if you have a current Rogers internet service, you won't be able to utilize your own modem. The fact that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a modem for $5.50 suggests that you are renting a mo
the procedure for unbridging my modem? The fastest method to unbridge the modem is to push the reset button on the back of it for 30 seconds. Is it necessary for me to bridge my modem? Because programs like VPN, P2P, and remote administration need a public IP address on the router's WAN port for a successful connection, the modem must be
bridged before connecting to a router. Note that the bridge mode parameters must be obtained from your Internet Service Provider. What is the best way to connect my wireless router to my modem? VDSL and Fibre connections are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using an ethernet connection, connect my wireless router to my modem? VDSL and Fibre connections are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using an ethernet connection, connect my wireless router to my modem? VDSL and Fibre connections are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using an ethernet connection, connect my wireless router to my modem? VDSL and Fibre connections are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using an ethernet connection, connect my wireless router to my modem? VDSL and Fibre connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using an ethernet connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using an ethernet connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using an ethernet connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using an ethernet connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using an ethernet connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using an ethernet connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enable Bridge Mode. Using a connection are the only ones that enabl
gateway router's LAN ports. To sign in, enter your username and password. Go to the Internet options page. Select Bridged as the Connection type in the settings. Save the file. What is the procedure for bridging a router? This is how you do it. Place the bridge at the desired location. Place the wireless bridge within a cable's length of your wired devices
and within range of your wireless router's signal. Connect any network to the bridge. Setup is a free online encyclopedia. A home gateway? Wikipedia is a free online encyclopedia. A home gateway is a tiny consumer-grade router that connects hosts on a local
area network (LAN) to a wide area network (WAN) using a modem. The modem may or may not be included into the home gateway's hardware. What is the procedure for connecting my Linksys modem to my Rogers router? How to Set Up a 2.4 GHz Linksys Metwork Disconnect and switch off your cable modem, as well as the router. Connect one end of the
Ethernet wire to the router's "Internet" port on the back. Wait for the Internet signal to come back on after turning on your cable modem. Why am I unable to access the NETGEAR router login (admin settings) page for a variety of reasons. Browser cache and IP address difficulties are the most prevalent causes. Note: If
you're experiencing trouble setting up your router or connecting to your wireless router network, try the following links: Setup And Issues With Wireless Networking How can I update the settings on my modem? How to Change the Login Information on Your Router In your preferred web browser, type in the IP address of your router. Use the default
username and password to log in (both admin, usually). Go to the settings menu. Change Router Password or a similar option will appear. Put in your modem and WiFi router, follow these steps; Remove any batteries and unplug the power cable
from the rear of the modem. Remove the WiFi router's power supply. Wait 60 seconds before reinserting any batteries and reconnecting the modem? To check the status of your cable modem or modem router's initialization, go to the
following URL: Using a computer or mobile device linked to your network, open a web browser. Enter the user name and password for your cable modem or modem router. Admin is the user's name. Select the Cable Connection appears on the screen. How can I find out what my router's username and
password are without having to reset it? Look in the router's handbook, try searching for your router's model and "default username and password" on Google.) On the router itself, look for a sticker. How can
I use my router to connect to my modem? On the WAN port, access the modem's Web interface (no script) Change the LAN IP address of your modem to 192.168.0.1. An example from a TP-Link ADSL modem is as follows: Go to LAN -> LAN IP. Ensure your router's LAN is on a different subnet; by default it will be (the default IP address is 192.168. If the
above step fails, go to WAN -> Internet Connection -> WAN IP Setting (section). What is the time it takes for the modem to connect? Between 5 and 30 minutes What is a Rogers Gateway, and how does it work? Rogers provides internet gateways that integrate the functions of a cable modem, router, and wireless access point into one device (WAP). Is it
possible for me to set up Internet on my own? Answer: Once you've decided to upgrade to a broadband Internet connection, you'll either have to jocate someone who can do it for you. What is the Rocket WiFi modem from Rogers?
 Rocket Hub provides portable wireless Internet. For your workplace, wireless Internet is available. Simply connect the RocketTM hub into an electrical outlet to get high-speed internet speed using the Rogers Xfinity app with the following
steps: Sign in to the Rogers Xfinity app using your MyRogers username and password. If you're a Rogers Together With Shaw customer, download the Rogers Xfinity app (Shaw) and sign in with your Shaw ID username and password. Select the WiFi tab, then the Troubleshoot shortcut button. Select Test your whole home network. The Troubleshoot tool
will begin testing the current total speed to your home gateway for all your connected devices. A green checkmark will display if the result is less than 90%, we'll
give you some troubleshooting options. The result may be more than 100% in some cases, as Rogers Xfinity Internet plans can support higher speeds when there is additional speed tests because it reflects the total speed to the home instead of the speed to a
single device, which can be impacted by the device or by WiFi conditions in the home. This feature may not appear or may present an error message depending on your home connection technology or if your gateway is in bridge mode. Next, the tool will test the connection strength to each of the devices on your home network. You'll get colour-coordinated
results that show your connection's current performance: Grey: device is offline or asleep Select a device to view whether the WiFi connection is strong enough for different typical online activities. Your results will differ depending on the type of device you're using (e.g., results for a smartphone will include HD video streaming as an activity, but a smart
thermostat would not). Select Still having issues for helpful tips to make sure your WiFi is performing at its best. Note: When installing new Rogers Xfinity WiFi Boost is installed. How can financial brands set themselves apart through
visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual
storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection captures events from 1895 to today's most recent captures events from 1895 to today and 1895 to today
Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection for $5/moProtect what matters most for less with
Self Protection for $5/mo for 36 months - includes 1 camera. Available for new and existing customers on all Rogers Xfinity Internet plans. Shop Self Protection @nguyent11 it would appear that the modem used for the Ignite TV service is available for standalone use. That is the XB6 of which there are two versions, the Arris TG-3482ER and the Technicolor
CGM-4141R0G. The Arris modem is an Intel Puma 7 EMTA (telephoney) modem, same as the CODA-4582 but with telephone capability. The Technicolor xB6 (CGM-4141ROG). Now, how one goes about obtaining the
Technicolor modem is a good question. Those modems were originally only available for Ignite TV (IPTV) customers. I don't recall seeing any official notification that the XB6 modems were available for all gigabit customers, but a very limited number of customers (non IPTV) have them. Maybe its a matter of shortages of the CODA-4582, don't know.
Maybe @RogersYasmine or one of the moderators @CommunityHelps can provide clarification on Rogers current policy on modem availability and access. You could call the nearest Rogers store and ask if their aware of any change in the access policy for the XB6 modems, ask if that modem is available to all customers and ask if they have any of the
Technicolor CGM-4141ROG modems available. Next question is whether or not you can simply swap the modem at the store, or if you need tech support to generate a work order to allow the swap to occur. Only the store will be able to answer that question. As for logging into the modem, I had noticed that the login and menu navigation recently was very
very slow. I've restarted the modem a couple of times by simply pulling the plug and plugging it back in a few seconds later and since then have done a couple more reboots thru the user interface. I just checked once again this morning and the login and menu navigation was fine. Can you try a couple of restarts just by pulling the power and plugging it
back in. Try logging back in and when you're logged in can you: 1. confirm what firmware version you have as indicated by the Software (firmware) version shown on the STATUS .... DOCSIS WAN tab and copy the Downstream Overview table, all the way
down to the bottom right hand corner of the OFDM/OFDMA section at the bottom. Or in other words, the whole table. Select or highlight the whole table. Ignore the data that sits above the Downstream Overview line as its specific to the modem and
shouldn't be pasted in an open forum. Now, given that I've asked you to restart the modem, the signal levels should look pretty good as a restart/reboot will temporarily clear problematic conditions unless there is something drastically wrong with your external cable and/or its connectors. The question is, what do those signal levels look like when you're
seeing poor performance from the modem? If you happen to have Version 7.1.1.30 loaded, and you're still seeing poor performance after a couple of restarts, consider running a factory reset. I've found over the years that Hitron modems, or should I say, Intel modems require a reboot/restart at the very least after a firmware update, and if that doesn't
produce the performance that I expect to see, then I'll run a factory reset. In theory, you shouldn't have to do anything after an update as the modem does its own reboot, but, in practice I've found that an additional reboot/restart is required leading up to a possible factory reset and set up from scratch. In this article, learn how to set up your Rogers
Xfinity Gateway (Gen 1, Gen 2, or Gen 3) as well as how to configure its basic settings, including changing your WiFi password. Follow the steps below to set up your modem, you'll need to make sure it's set up in the best location in your home. Here are some tips for finding the best place for your Gateway
modem: DO place your Gateway in the most central location in your home where you have a cable outlet. DO make sure your Gateway in side cabinets or close to electronics or cl
behind furniture - this can cause overheating. DON'T place your Gateway next to speakers or wireless electronics/appliances, or materials like metal, concrete, mirrored surfaces or glass - these can absorb or reflect the WiFi signal. Learn more or watch a short video about where to put your modem. To install Rogers Xfinity TV only, complete steps 3 and 4.
After that, set up your Rogers Xfinity Entertainment Box. Sign in to the Rogers Xfinity app using your MyRogers username and password. If the Get Started screen does not appear right away, select
the Account tab then Activate Rogers Xfinity Gateway. Connect your Gateway using the coax cable, and power adapter provided. Avoid using electrical outlets controlled by a dimmer or wall switch. Optional: For gaming consolers or other devices with an Ethernet port, you can plug the Ethernet cable provided directly into the back of your Gateway and
connect the cable to your device. Wait about 5 minutes for the setup to finish. Within 5 minutes, the light on your Gateway should flash and turn orange, then green, then turn either solid or blinking white. If the light doesn't turn white after 5 minutes, try another cable outlet in your home, keeping in mind the Gateway placement tips to maximize WiFi
coverage. If the light flashes orange/green (alternating), a software update has been automatically initiated, which can take up to 20 minutes. To finish setting up, connect all your devices to your new network, then use the Rogers Xfinity app to test your speed and personalize your WiFi controls. Don't forget to turn on Advanced Security for intelligent
 Ethernet cable. A wired connection can improve your network's download and upload speeds and create a more reliable connection from WiFi. You can test your MyRogers username and password. If you're a Rogers Together With Shaw
customer, download the Rogers Xfinity app (Shaw) and sign in with your Shaw ID username and password. Select the WiFi tab, then the Troubleshoot shortcut button. Select Test your whole home network. The Troubleshoot tool will begin testing the current total speed to your home gateway for all your connected devices. A green checkmark will display
if the result is 90% or higher than the top download speed for your internet plan, to indicate that the gateway connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause of a potential connection is strong and unlikely to be the cause
support higher speeds when there is additional network bandwidth available. The reported speed to a single device, which can be impacted by the device or by WiFi conditions in the home. This feature may not appear or may present
an error message depending on your home connection technology or if your gateway is in bridge mode. Next, the tool will test the connection strength to each of the devices on your home network. You'll get colour-coordinated results that show your connection strength to each of the devices on your home network. You'll get colour-coordinated results that show your connection strength to each of the devices on your home network. You'll get colour-coordinated results that show your connection strength to each of the devices on your home network. You'll get colour-coordinated results that show your connection strength to each of the devices on your home network. You'll get colour-coordinated results that show your connection strength to each of the devices on your home network. You'll get colour-coordinated results that show your connection strength to each of the devices on your home network. You'll get colour-coordinated results that show your connection strength to each of the devices on your home network. You'll get colour-coordinated results that show your connection strength to each of the devices on your home network. You'll get colour-coordinated results that show your connection strength to each of the devices on your home network. You'll get colour-coordinated results that show your connection strength to each of the devices of the properties of the pro
WiFi connection is strong enough for different typical online activities. Your results will differ depending on the type of device you're using (e.g., results for a smart phone will include HD video streaming as an activity, but a smart thermostat would not). Select Still having issues for helpful tips to make sure your WiFi is performing at its best. Note: When
installing new Rogers Xfinity WiFi Boost Pods, this test is more likely to show errors during the 24-48 hour optimization period after an Rogers Xfinity app. From this app, you can change various modem settings, from WiFi passwords to parental controls.
Download the Rogers Xfinity app and sign in with your MyRogers username and password. If you're a Rogers Together With Shaw customer, download the Rogers Xfinity app (Shaw) and sign in with your MyRogers username and password. If you're a Rogers Together With Shaw customer, download the Rogers Xfinity app and sign in with your MyRogers username and password. Alternatively, you can login to the Gateway via the Admin Tool to change its settings. Note that some settings may not
be available from the modem's admin tool, and must be changed in the Rogers Xfinity app instead. Enter 10.0.0.1 into the address bar of your Internet browser. Log in to the modem with the following information: Username: admin tool, and must be changed in the Rogers Xfinity app instead. Enter 10.0.0.1 into the address bar of your Internet browser.
password, use that instead. If desired, you can also change your WiFi username and password from the Rogers Xfinity app. Follow these steps to do so: Open the top right. Your WiFi network details are displayed. Select WiFi Name or WiFi Password to change
them. Once you're done, select Apply Changes, and you're all set. Note: After making changes, you may need to choose your new network name or enter your Rogers Xfinity Gateway from the Overview section of the Rogers Xfinity app
Need help setting up your Rogers modem and WiFi? Follow along with this video for a quick and easy setup! You can find more How To videos on our YouTube channel here: Rogers How-To Videos Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially.
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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. , the free encyclopedia that anyone
can edit. 117,185 active editors 7,002,039 articles in English The English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement. Logo of Namco Limited Was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded
in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as
Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco produced several
multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006, Namco merged with Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings. (Full article...) Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018 Radar, Gun Laying, Mk. I and Mk. II Andrea Navagero Archive By email More featured articles About
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the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction? ... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by
the FBI may sue the government? ... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cişmigiu demanded the elimination of a pension gap between Olympic and non-Olympic and non-Olympic champions, such as himself? ... that John P. Morris won a
strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nominate an activist Ngugi wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, Onosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In the Surinamese general election, the National Democratic
Party wins the most seats in the National Assembly. In motor racing, Álex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Harrison Ruffin Tyler Phil Robertson Mary K. Gaillard Peter David Alan Yentob Gerry Connolly Nominate an article June 1 Wreckage of
American Airlines Flight 1420 1676 - Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of Öland with the loss of around 800 men. 1857 - The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia. 1974 - In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry
Heimlich introduced the concept of abdominal thrusts, commonly known as the Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking. 1988 - Group representation constituencies were introduced to the parliament of Singapore. 1999 - On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and th
crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths. Kitabatake Chikafusa (d. 1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d. 1879)Tom Holland (b. 1996)Faizul Waheed (d. 2021) More anniversaries: May 31 June 1 June 2 Archive By email List of days of the year About Drosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous
enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D. capensis leaf curling up around a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller Recently featured: Cucumis metuliferus Ignace Tonené Australian white ibis Archive More featured pictures
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4166 — to 一丙辰年 (Fire Dragon)4374 or 4167Coptic calendar1392-1393Discordian calendar1054-1055Islamic calendar1054-
August 17: Sweden defeats Denmark-Norway in Battle of Halmstad. 1676 (MDCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Wednesday of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 2nd millennium, the 76th year of the
17th century, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of Lund January 29 - Feodor III becomes Tsar of Russia. January 31 - Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of
higher education in Central America, is founded.[1] January - Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance are a failure
February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 14 - Metacomet and his Wampanoags attack Northampton, Massachusetts; meanwhile, the Massachusetts; meanwhile, the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 - While
Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut. April 12 - Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales.
April 21 - Sudbury Fight: The village of Sudbury, Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the last major battles of King Phillip's War. Captain Samuel Wadworth and 28 of his men are killed in the defense of the town. April 22 - The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean Sea off of the coast of Sicily during the
Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men. May 19 - Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls - Captain William Turner leads a raid at first light on an
encampment consisting mainly of women and children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill
Massachusetts. May 26 - A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2] May 31 - The Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts (approximate date). June 1 - Scanian War: Battle of Öland - A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and Denmark-Norway
decisively defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship Kronan. June 12 - The Indian coalition attacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops. June 19 - Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June - Bacon's Rebellion begins in the Virginia Colony. On July 30, Nathaniel Bacon and his
followers issue the Declaration of the People of Virginia. July 2 - Major John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves. July 4 - Captain Benjamin Church and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony
for any remaining Wampanoag tribesmen. July 11 - The Wampanoags attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 - In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisoning and witchcraft (later called the
Affair of the Poisons). July 27 - Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 30 - Virginia colonist Nathaniel Bacon and his makeshift army issue a Declaration of the People of Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William Berkeley. August 2 - Captain Benjamin Church captures Metacomet's
wife and son. August 12 - King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church. August 28
The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. September 19 The Russo-Turkish War (1676–1681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samoylovych to surrender Chyhyryn. Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel Bacon.
September 21 - Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. October 13 - Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate. October 17 - The Treaty of Zurawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. November 16 - A prison is founded on
 Nantucket Island, in the English colony of Massachusetts. November 27 - A fire in Boston, Massachusetts, is accidentally set by a careless and sleepy apprentice, who drops a lighted candle, or leaves it too near some combustible substance; this is the largest fire known at this time in the district. The Rev. Increase Mather's church, dwelling and a portion of
his personal library are destroyed.[3] December 4 - Scanian War - Battle of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark. December 7 - Ole Rømer makes the first quantitative measurements of the speed of light. December 7 - Ole Rømer makes the first quantitative measurements of the speed of light.
separately from Christians throughout his realm. Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers microorganisms. An Åbo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston.[5] Robert Walpole March 17 - Thomas at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston.
Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 - Francis II Rákóczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751) May 28 - Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1754) June 17 - Louise de Maisonblanche,
illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV of France (d. 1718) June 21 - Anthony Collins, English philosopher (d. 1745) July 14 - Caspar Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d. 1763) August 26 - Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1745)[6] September 13
Élisabeth Charlotte d'Orléans, duchess and regent of Lorraine (d. 1744) September 18 - Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg (d. 1733) October 8 - Benito Jerónimo Feijóo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (d. 1733) November 8 - Louise Bénédicte
de Bourbon, duchess of Maine, daughter in law of Louis XIV (d. 1753) date unknown - Alexander Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721) John Clarke Michiel de Ruyter Matthew Hale January 14 - Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 13 - Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1598) January 14 - Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 15 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 17 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 18 - Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1598) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1603) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1603) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1603) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1603) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1603) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1603) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1603) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1603) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1603) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1603) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1604) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1604) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1604) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1604) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1604) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1604) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1604) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1604) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1604) January 19 - Marco Faustini, Italian composer (b. 1604) January 19 - Marco Fau
16 - Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1621) January 29 - Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 - François Chauveau, French painter (b. 1610) March 2 - Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop
of Lima (1673-1676) and Bishop of Areguipa (1659-1673) (b. 1605) March 21 - Henri Sauval, French historian (b. 1612) March 22 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (b. 1597) April 5 - John Winthrop the
Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1606) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653) April 20 - John Clarke, English physician (b. 1606) May 7 - Henri Valois, French historian (b. 1603) May 25 - Johann Rahn, Swiss
mathematician (b. 1622) May 26 - Thomas Rouse, English politician (b. 1608) June 1 - Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618) June 7 - Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606) June 13 - Princess Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1636) June 16 - Nathaniel Dickinson, American settler (b. 1601) June 29
Hendrik van der Borcht II, German painter (b. 1614) July - Jesse Wharton colonial governor of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1613) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645) July 12 - Duchess Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg
(b. 1613) July 22 - Pope Clement X (b. 1590) July 25 - François Hédelin, abbé d'Aubignac, French murderer (b. 1604) July 17 - Madame de Brinvilliers, French murderer (b. 1621) August 14 - Nicolò Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1606) August 28 - Margravine Louise
Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (1645-1676) (b. 1617) August 31 - Lars Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1598) September 9 - Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, French military officer, founder of
Montreal in New France (b. 1612) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609) September 11 - Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1616) September 17 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 17 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 17 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 17 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 17 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 18 - Anna Maria Antigó, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1626) September 19 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 19 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 19 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 19 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 19 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 19 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 19 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 19 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 19 - Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbatai
1602) October 6 - Claudia Rusca, Italian composer, singer, and organist (b. 1593) October 7 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (b. 1615) October 15 - Simon de Vos, Flemish painter (b. 1603) October 26 - Nathaniel Bacon, Virginian
colonist and instigator of Bacon's Rebellion (b. circa 1640s) October 28 - Jean Desmarets, French writer (b. 1595) November 1 - Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b. 1612) November 12 - Shang Kexi, Chinese general (b. 1604) December 11 - Roland Fréart de
Chambray, French writer (b. 1603) December 12 - William Morice, English politician (b. 1602) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1629) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1603) (b. 1603)
Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592) ^ Procedure 373 of the Guatemalan Real Audiencia in the General Archive of Indias. ^ Walford, Cornelius, ed. (1876). "Fires, Great". The Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance. C. & E.
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21, 2010. ^ "Robert Walpole, 1st earl of Orford | prime minister of Great Britain". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved From " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be
challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th ce
1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America as America sive
              introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho
Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Gal
sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the
masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era
of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout
the world until the 19th century or early 20th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic Church.
became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam
under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal
Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty,
which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and
Timeline of the Middle Ages, Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501; Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David, 1501; Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736, Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam I51 1501; First Battle of Cannanore between the
Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of
Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile
becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first
Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in
Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Je
recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills
over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the
beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7]
The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the
Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is
Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The
Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513:
Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.
Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 15
Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor En
between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also
known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci
dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by
Havreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in Southern Empire, raid Provence and Provence
commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first
European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist
campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the village established established established established established established established established established establ
Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor
ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and
was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese
Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to
explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the
Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Sultanate is the Battle of Panipat (All Sultanate Institute) and the Battle of Panipat
Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers,
artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa
Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza
defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the
Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente
the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants.
1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon. [12] Hairun
becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion orange (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion orange (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion orange (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territoria
Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks
at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted
the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541:
Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the
Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese
troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-
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Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first
time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in
the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the Battle of Mühlberg, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the Battle of Mühlberg, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and
becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree
banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud
to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate
concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to
Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the First queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega
establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni
Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, and ill
Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the
 Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the
world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of
Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands.
Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in London. 1561:
The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and
Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague
outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá
establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de
Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in
 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian
Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-
Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created
with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed
Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her, 1570; Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese. [12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan, 1570; Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.
year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottomans. 1571: American Indians
 kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Spanish conquistadores
apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads
from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish
victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the
Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the
world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler,
Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch
Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the
world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Spain unifies
with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portugaese Empire. The Spanish and Portugaese Empire. The Spanish and Portugaese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugaese Empire. The Spanish and Portugaese Empire. The Spanis
1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers
the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world
trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar
annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the
Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish
Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In
Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.
Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches
 Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough
spices to make a considerable profit. [18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Oazvin to Isfahan in 1598. The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising. [12] (to 1599) 1598: More
 Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable. [18] Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of
 Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit. [18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice
 Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces
 with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the
Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII
(1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1608) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1608) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1608) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1554-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1554-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of Ivan IV the Terrible (1550-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1554-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of Ivan IV the Terrible (1550-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1554-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of Ivan IV the Terrible (1550-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1554-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of Ivan IV the Terrible (1550-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1554-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Ivan IV the Terrible (1550-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1554-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Ivan IV the Terrible (1550-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1554-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) Alberico Gentili, (155
1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable
watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In
America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Indiana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his
theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring
tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582:
Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First
flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the
introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The
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