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Knowing how to determine profitability index is crucial in finance management. The profitability index, or PI, is a method used to make businesses determine whether an investment in a project is worthwhile. PI is a measure of the benefit of an investment to make businesses determine whether an investment in a project is worthwhile. PI is a measure of the benefit of an investment compared to the cost. The greater the PI, the more desirable the investment. This article describes how
to determine the profitability index, its formula, and why it differs from net present value (NPV). We will also provide examples to give you an understanding of the concept. At the end of this guide, you will learn how to calculate the profit index and how it is used in financial decision-making. The profitability index (PI) is a capital budgeting ratio. It indicates
the value an investment will yield per unit of cost. PI assists companies in selecting the optimal projects when funds are scarce. It is also called the "profit investment ratio" or "value investmen
good investment. Companies utilize PI to compare several projects and choose the one with the greatest returns. Helps in deciding whether to accept or reject a project a project and choose the one with the greatest returns. Helps in deciding whether to accept or reject a project and choose the one with the greatest returns. Helps in deciding whether to accept or reject a project and choose the one with the greatest returns.
formula. PI is the ratio of the present value of future cash flows to the initial investment cost. Calculate PV of All Future Cash Flows: The sum of the present value of the cash flows expected to be received in the future discounted through a discount rate. Initial Investment Cost: This is how much you will need to invest to get started on the project. Calculate
the Profitability Index: PV of cash inflows / Initial investment Analyze the Result: If PI exceeds 1, the project is profitable. If PI is less than 1, do not invest. The profitability index formula is: Where: PV of Future Cash Flows is the project. Let's assume a company
wants to invest in a project with: Future cash flows worth \$100,000 \ (80,000) = 1.25 \ Fl since PI is greater than 1, the project is profitable. A good profitability index (PI) depends on business goals. However, general guidelines include
PI > 1.0: Acceptable. The projects will generate more value than it costs. PI = 1.0: Unacceptable. The projects that yield maximum return
per dollar spent. Measure Risk and Uncertainty: Lower PI projects are riskier. The net present value (NPV) and profitability index (PI) are critical capital budgeting tools. Although related to each other, they are used for different purposes. PI is a ratio of the advantage of a project to its expense, thus helpful in prioritizing projects. NPV, however, is an
absolute dollar amount a project will earn after it pays for itself. Decision Making: PI assists in ranking projects with limited capital, whereas NPV quantifies overall profit in dollars. Interpretation: PI above 1 is a good investment, while positive NPV signifies that the project creates value. Usability: PI is more useful when comparing projects of varying sizes
 while NPV is most useful for determining overall profitability. FeatureProfitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value in dollarsDecision RulePI > 1 (profitability Index (PI)Net Present Value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits to costsTotal value (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits (NPV)MeasuresRatio of benefits (NPV)MeasuresRa
have to select among several projects. Use NPV if you wish to know the absolute profitability of a project. The two approaches can complement each other when making decisions. Let's take a real-world example to understand how to calculate profitability index in financial management. A company wants to invest in a new product line. Here are the details:
 Initial investment: $200,000 Yearly cash inflows: $50,000 (cash inflows: $50,000 (cash inflows = $189,540/200,000=0.95 Since PI is less than 1, the project is not profitable.
The profitability index (PI) is a useful concept in finance, and it forms part of the ACCA study material under Financial Management (FM) and Advanced Financial Management (FM) and Advanced Financial Management (FM) and Exercise PI's role in determining a project's
profitability and how resources are allocated so it applies to everyday financial decision-making. Q1: What is the formula for calculating the profitability index (PI)? A) Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment - Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment - Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment - Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment - Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment - Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment - Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment / Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment
 Future Cash Flows Answer: B) Present Value of Future Cash Flows / Initial Investment Q2: If the project is 0.85, what should a company do? A) Accept the project Q3: Which of the following capital budgeting techniques is
closely related to the profitability index? A) Net Present Value (NPV)B) Payback PeriodC) Internal Rate of Return (IRR)D) Accounting Rate of R
does a profitability index of 1.2 mean? A) The project is not profitableB) The project generates $1.20 for every $1 invested The US CMA course syllabus emphasizes financial decision-making and investment appraisal, so the
profitability index (PI) is vital in Part 2: Financial Decision Making. Capital budgeting methods are examined in the CMA exam, and PI assists professionals in analysing project viability and maximising shareholders' value. Q1: Which of the following best describes the profitability index? A) A measure of project viability and maximising shareholders' value. Q1: Which of the following best describes the profitability index? A) A measure of project viability and maximising shareholders' value.
of future cash flows to the initial investment() A method of tax savings for corporationsD) A ratio comparing the present value of future cash flows to the initial investment Q2: The profitability index is useful for capital budgeting because it: A) Measures the break-even point of a
projectB) Helps prioritize projects when capital is limited Q3: A project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project is likely unprofitable B) The project returns $1.30 per dollar invested C) The NPV of the project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project shall be project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project shall be project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what? A) The project with a PI of 1.3 indicates what a PI of 
 is negativeD) The project has a payback period of 1.3 years Answer: B) The project returns $1.30 per dollar invested Q4: How does an increase the PIC) Does not affect PID) Increases the project's payback period Answer: B) Decreases the PI Q5: If two projects have different
profitability indexes, which one should be chosen? A) The one with the lower IRR Answer: B) The one with the lower IRR Answer: B) The one with the higher PIC) The one with the higher PIC) The one with the higher PIC) The one with the higher PIC apital budgeting is covered by the US CPA exam in Financial Accounting and Reporting (FAR) and Business Environment and Concepts
(BEC). PI is a significant measure financial professionals utilize to determine whether a long-term investment is profitable. Knowledge of how to compute profitability index assists CPAs in making critical decisions regarding investment. Q1: What does a profitability index of exactly 1 indicate? A) The project is at break-evenC) The
project should be rejectedD) The project's cash flows are uncertain Answer: B) The project is at break-even Q2: When company use the projects, why might a company use the projects need rankingC) PI provides a more accurate dollar
 value than NPVD) PI always results in the same project selection as NPV Answer: B) PI is useful when capital is limited and projects need ranking Q3: Which of the following statements about profitability index is TRUE? A) A PI of less than 1 suggests that the project is profitable B) A higher PI means a lower NPVC) PI is calculated using the future value of
cash flowsD) PI helps measure the efficiency of an investment Answer: D) PI helps measure the efficiency of an investment Q4: The profitability index is most useful when: A) Comparing projects of different sizesB) Evaluating projects with the same initial costC) Assessing a company's liquidityD) Determining depreciation expense Answer: A) Comparing
projects of different sizes Q5: If a project's initial cost is $500,000 and its present value of future cash flows is $625,000, what is the profitability index? A) 1.25B) 0.80C) 1.50D) 0.95 Answer: A) 1.25B) 0.80C) 1.50D) 0.80
or PI, is a valuable investment analysis tool that allows finance professionals to assess projects in terms of their present value compared to cost. CFA candidates need to recognise PI's contribution to investment decision-making. Q1: The profitability index is useful when: A) Evaluating mutually exclusive projects B) Capital is limited and projects need
rankingC) Determining a company's total assetsD) Estimating tax deductions Answer: B) Capital is limited and projects have the same NPV but different profitability indexes? A) The project with the lower PIC) The project with the lower PIC with the lower PIC) The project with the lower PIC with the lower PIC) The project with the lower PIC with the lower PIC with the lower PIC) The project with the lower PIC wi
project with the lowest discount rate Answer: A) The project with the higher PI Q3: A company is evaluating a project with an initial investment of $300,000D) $210,000 Answer: B) $420,000D (Aswer: B
relates to the profitability index? A) Payback periodB) Net present value (NPV) Q5: What happens to the profitability index if the discount rate increases? A) It increases The ratio between the
present value of future cash flows to the initial investment Over 2 million + professionals use CFI to learn accounting, financial analysis, modeling and more. Unlock the essentials of corporate finance with our free resources and get an exclusive sneak peek at the first module of each course. Start Free The Profitability Index (PI) measures the ratio between
the present value of future cash flows and the initial investment. The index is a useful tool for ranking investment projects and showing the value Investment Ratio (VIR). Profitability Index Formula The formula for the PI is as follows: or
Therefore: If the PI is greater than 1, the project destroys value and the company should not proceed with the project. If the PI is less than 1, the project destroys value and the company is indifferent between proceeding or not proceeding with the project.
The higher the profitability index, the more attractive the investment. Example of Profitability Index Company A is considering two projects: Project A requires an initial investment of $1,500,000 in Year 3 $200,000 in Year 3 $200,000 in Year 3 $200,000 in Year 5 $500,000 in Yea
$100,000 in Year 7 The appropriate discount rate for this project is 10%. Project B requires an initial investment of $3,000,000 in Year 3 $1,500,000 in Year 5 $500,000 in Year 5 $500,000 in Year 7 The appropriate discount rate for this project is
13%. Company A is only able to undertake one project. Using the PI formula, Company A should do Project A. Project A creates value - Every $1 invested in the project generates $.0684 in additional value. Discounting the Cash Flows of Project A: $150,000 / (1.10) =
$136,363.64 $300,000 / (1.10)^2 = $247,933.88 $500,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375,657.40 $200,000 / (1.10)^3 = $375
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 Download CFI's Excel template to advance your finance knowledge and perform better financial analysis. The profitability index indicates whether an investment should create or destroy company value. It takes into consideration the time value of money and the risk of future cash flows through the cost of capital. It is useful for ranking and choosing
between projects when capital is rationed. Example: A company allocates $1,000,000 to spend on projects. The initial investment, present value, and profitability index of these projects are as follows: The incorrect way to solve this problem would be to choose the highest NPV projects: Projects B, C, and F. This would yield an NPV of $470,000. The correct
 investments are different, it may not indicate the correct decision. Thank you for reading this CFI guide. To continue learning, you may find the CFI resources listed below helpful: , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,661 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United
Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants
 were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to
augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By
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an article Nicuşor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicuşor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love",
wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article
May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important
Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 -
A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan
anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in
various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors,
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- to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar 1360-1361Discordian calendar 1360-1361Discordian
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or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644
the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King
Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indiana Indi
Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of England, allowing the establishment of England Colony from the Parliament of Engl
 uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the
Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is
victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The invading Qing army, with the help
of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a
naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England. [6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.
 defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian
Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 3 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire
Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out
in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes
 publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry
 Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1758) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1759) January 12 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1759) January 13 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1750) January 15 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 16 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 17 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 18 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) Japanese philosopher (d. 1750) Japanese p
1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke,
German writer (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1716) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1716) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jak
 French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1698) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German
 jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of
 Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1718) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1718) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1718) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1718) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1718) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1718) May 5 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 6 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 7 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 8 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and Charity (d. 1718) May 8 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 9 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 10 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 10 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 10 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 10 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 10 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 10 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 10 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 10 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 10 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1718) May 10 - Robert Cotton, English politic (d. 1718) May 10 - Robert Cotton, English politic (d. 1718) May 10 -
1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of
Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu
(from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch
 admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, 2nd Earl of
September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719)
October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 -
 (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of
 Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b.
1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1575) April 20 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié,
Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with
the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johanne Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1557) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) September 3 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1558) 
8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English
 diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician
(b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) * Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. * Coward, Barry
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a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. 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 century
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 sa America sa America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America sa America sa America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of
 Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in
October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres.
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 came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English 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. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the
 groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-
mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of
Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into
conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa and Southern 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: 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 Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by
gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, wit
 by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small
 kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran
 Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of
 Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population. [6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese
Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Spice trade and the Indian
 Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, 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: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia.
 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 Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward
from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão 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: 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of 
 Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern 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 Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were
Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an
 Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the
 accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in
 Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition 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: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in
 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 Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodespace occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodespace occupation.
 falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda 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 Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi
Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of
the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the
island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Javakarta, 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-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England
breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VI
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. 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 Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his 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: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by 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
reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de
Orellana. 1541: 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 Wavna Daga: Imam Ahmad Gurev is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in
Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is
made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 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 age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned to a company 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 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 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. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605:
During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II
of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-
 1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558-1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate
(in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator,
Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at
Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: 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: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 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: 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: Sultan Hairun of Ternate
(in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks,
responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 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: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 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 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. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 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 Portugal is
killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese es
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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 states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.

[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese 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 of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583:

Author distant designate of partners. 1984 1.02. After the state of Author terms coverage that the court of advanced arrows coverage that the coverage that the court of advanced arrows coverage tha