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the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Christianity; 40,000–200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494–1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497–1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power, Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360–1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394–1449). Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400–1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405–1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440–1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457–1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals(clarification needed). Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400–1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410–1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company, p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. 12 (3/4). Cambridge University Press on behalf of School of Oriental and African Studies: 726–729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368–1644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipinknow. 24 March 2017. ^ "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. Archived from the original on 16 August 2021. ^ a b c d e f g Ricklefs (1991), page 18. ^ "Shri Mahagrabhuji Shri Vallabhabacharyaji Biography | Pushi Sanskar". pushtisanskar.org. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 23 February 2019. ^ Carating, Rodelio B.; Galanta, Raymundo G.; Bacatio, Clarita D. (23 April 2014). The Soils of the Philippines. Springer Science & Business. p. 31. ISBN 978-94-017-8682-9. ^ Noordyn, J. (2006). Three Old Sundanese poems. KITLV Press. p. 437. 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Caribbean Sea (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Levant (links | edit) Romania (links | edit) House of Romanov (links | edit) Sarajevo (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Suffolk (links | edit) Shooting sports (links | edit) Sikhs (links | edit) Treaty of Verdun (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1436 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) 4th century BC (links | edit) 1st century BC (links | edit) 2nd century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 6th century BC (links | edit) 1430s (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/15th century" Mission San Francisco de Solano marks the end of the mission trail. This twenty-first and last mission was founded on July 4, 1823 in what is today the city of Sonoma. When the Franciscan Fathers erected this northern most mission, it culminated three hundred years of Spanish-Mexican settlement in California, which dated back to 1523. Mission San Francisco Solano was the only mission founded after Mexico's independence from Spain, and the only mission founded without prior approval of the church. Mission Solano was the brain child of Father José Altimira, who while working at nearby Mission San Francisco de Asis, became discontent and decided to start his own mission. After receiving permission from California Govenor Don Luis Arguello, a plan was created to close Mission San Francisco de Asis and San Rafael, and transfer goods and mission Indians to the new mission complex at Solano. While building Mission Solano, the workers stayed at these wood barracks, waiting for the permanent mission to be built of adobe. Yet, building was temporarily halted by an order from Father Presidente de Sarria as many in the diocese felt the era of the mission was coming to a close. Work was then allowed to be finished on the mission when it was agreed that Mission San Francisco de Asis and Mission San Rafael would not be closed. Mission Solano is located across the street from the Sonoma military barracks, built in 1836 by General Vallejo. It is here where the first bear flag was raised over California on July 14, 1846, proclaiming California a republic while declaring independence from Mexico. The church at Mission Solano was built in 1841 to replace the original structure that had collapsed. A lack of money prevented the Fathers from creating this mission church in the elaborate fashion they were accustom to in Europe. The eye above the altar is referred to as "the eye of heaven", which the fathers said allowed God to keep a watchful eye on the church. Inside the church is a portrait of this missions patron saint, Francis Solano, a missionary to the Peruvian missions. The earthquake of 1906 destroyed the mission, only to see it restored through the dedicated efforts of groups like The Historic Landmarks League. The legacy of the California missions lives on a Mission Solano as it does at the rest of this historic chain. From Inside the California Missions © David A. Bolton

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