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نسبة الضغط الجوي aha cpr 2019 إرشادات

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2019 American Heart Association Focused Update on Pediatric Basic Life Support: An Update to the American Heart Association Guidelines for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care. Duff JP, Topjian AA, Berg MD, Chan M, Hazinski MF, Atkins DL. Duff
Circulation. 2005;111:428-434. 2. Abella, BS, Alvarado JP, Myklebust H, et al. Quality of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation During In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. JAMA. 2005;293(3):305-310. 3. Nolan JP, Soar J, Zideman DA, et al. European Resuscitation Council Guidelines for Resuscitation 2010. Resuscitation. 2010;81:1219-1276. 4. Abella, BS, Sandbo N,
 Vassilatos P, et al. Chest Compression Rates During Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation are Suboptimal - A Prospective Study During In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. Circulation. 2005;111:428-434. 5. Edelson DP, Litzinger B, Arora V, et al. Improving In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Process and Outcomes using Performance Debriefing. Arch Intern Med.
2008;168(10):1063-1069 AEDLeigh LynchApr 12, 2018 In 2015, the American Heart Association issued its new guidelines, which included updates for CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) and ECC (Emergency Cardiovascular Care) training courses. Every few years, they make changes to support new techniques and equipment that increase victims
chances of survival during sudden cardiac arrest or an emergency response system. The goal at AHA is to continually analyze, reassess, and improve the quality of care during resuscitation. The latest changes reflect medical knowledge, technology, and clinical practice advancements. Here's an overview of the critical updates to the AHA guidelines
for 2019. As of January 31, 2019, the American Heart Association requires instructors with voice-directed, specific, and real-time coaching feedback. The AHA has given their certified instructors at least 18 months of lead time for budgetary issues and limitations. They believed this should
provide most of them enough time to update their equipment to remain compliant. AED models with CPR Feedback Today, statistics show that approximately 90% of all out-of-hospital cardiac arrest victims will not survive. Their event needs to be witnessed by bystanders, or they need to be found within seconds of collapsing and going unconscious.
High-quality CPR at 100-120 chest compressions per minute must be started immediately to keep oxygenated blood flowing to the brain. However, when someone experiences sudden cardiac arrest, the only thing that will set their heart back into a normal rhythm is the shock from a defibrillator. CPR must be used with an AED to improve the chances
of survival exponentially. Based on scientific data, there was overwhelming evidence proving that training devices and Automated External Defibrillators with coach them on each chest compression's rate, depth, and recoil. When bystanders are
thrown into an emergency, they quickly get confused and distracted. AEDs with CPR coaching features will lead them through the first steps of the emergency response system. This will give the bystander more confidence and reassurance and will, in turn, encourage them to continue CPR until paramedics arrive. CPR saves lives!! At AED.us, we are
committed to spreading awareness and teaching everyone we meet! The devices we sell, carry in our cars, and keep on hand in our homes have CPR coaching features. We understand the value of performing CPR skills correctly, and we feel strongly that AHA's new regulations will start increasing cardiac arrest survival rates by 2020. Key Updates:
Compression Rate and Depth: The AHA recommends a compression rate of 100-120 compression sper minute and a depth of at least 2 inches (5 cm) for adults but not more than 2.4 inches (6 cm). For infants and children, the compression depth should be at least 2 inches (5 cm) for adults but not more than 2.4 inches (6 cm).
for infants and 2 inches (5 cm) for children. High-Quality CPR: High-quality CPR remains critical in improving cardiac arrest victims' survival rates. The AHA emphasizes the importance of minimizing interruptions to chest compressions, providing effective ventilations, and allowing complete chest recoil between compressions. Team Dynamics and
Communication: The AHA now recommends a team-based approach to CPR, including clear communication, constructive feedback, and active collaboration among team members. The team leader should ensure all members understand their roles and perform tasks effectively. Use of AEDs: The AHA continues to endorse the early use of AEDs for all
age groups, emphasizing rapid deployment and service within the first few minutes of cardiac arrest. The updated guidelines recommend using AEDs with audio and visual prompts to guide rescuers through the defibrillation process. Advanced Airway Management: The updated guidelines recommend that healthcare providers consider using
supraglottic airway devices, like laryngeal mask airways, as an alternative to endotracheal intubation when managing the airway during CPR. This change is due to the potential for shorter interruptions in chest compressions with supraglottic airway devices. Epinephrine and Vasopressin: The AHA now recommends the administration of epinephrine
as soon as possible for non-shockable rhythms and within the first 5 minutes for those that are shockable. Vasopressin is no longer recommended for cardiac arrest management, as studies have shown it provides no additional benefit compared to epinephrine alone. Conclusion The 2019 AHA guidelines for CPR and AED use emphasize the importance
of high-quality CPR, effective team dynamics, and timely interventions in improving cardiac arrest survival rates, These updates help to ensure that the most up-to-date, evidence-based practices are used by healthcare providers and lay rescuers alike. Please visit AED us for a complete listing of our new and refurbished models of AEDs featuring CPR.
Feedback. If you are a CPR Instructor, please visit us for all your AED trainers and training accessories. You can read about the American Heart Association. 13 April 2018. Written by Blaire Czarniecki Customer Service Director Fact checked by Phillip Woods, BA, NREMT-P, FP-C Blaire
attended the University of Tennessee where she graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Human Ecology- Child and Family Studies. She has been in the Automated External Defibrillator (AED) industry for over eight years and is the Director of Customer Service for Coro Medical. Blaire is also an American Red Cross-certified CPR/AED/First Aid
Instructor, highly trained by each manufacturer on their specific AEDs, and knowledgeable regarding ALL State AED regulations and legislation. "I know that every day I come to work, I am playing a part in saving someone's life. I am passionate about these devices and am always looking for new and innovative ways to spread awareness and
knowledge about Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA). I look forward to the day when everywhere I go, I will see an AED—when SCA will no longer take any lives." Last updated Mar 22, 2023 Tags: Aed, Aed.us, American heart association, Automated external defibrillator, Cardiac arrest, Cardiac science, Cardiology, Cardiopulmonary, Cardiopulmonary
resuscitation, Chain of survival, Cpr, Cpr instructor, Cpr training, Defibrillator, Donation, Emergency medical accessories, Medical device, Medical device, Medical equipment, Red cross, Sca, School safety, State aed laws, State aed requirements, Sudden
cardiac arrest, Survival, Survival, Survival, Survival rate, Zoll, Zoll aed plus Add to compare The fundamentals of cardiac resuscitation include the immediate provision of high-quality cardiopulmonary resuscitation combined with rapid defibrillation (as appropriate). These mainstays of therapy set the groundwork for other possible interventions such as medications
advanced airways, extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and post-cardiac arrest care, including targeted temperature management, cardiorespiratory support, and percutaneous coronary interventions, requiring a reassessment of their
use and impact on survival from cardiac arrest. This 2019 focused update to the American Heart Association advanced cardiovascular life support guidelines summarizes the most recent published evidence for and recommendations on the use of advanced airways, vasopressors, and extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation during cardiac arrest
It includes revised recommendations for all 3 areas, including the choice of advanced airway devices and strategies during cardiac arrest (eg, bag-mask ventilation, supraglottic airway, or endotracheal intubation), the training and retraining required, the administration of standard-dose epinephrine, and the decisions involved in the application of
extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation and its potential impact on cardiac arrest survival. Keywords: AHA Scientific Statements; advanced cardiac life support; airway management; cardiopulmonary resuscitation; extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; heart arrest; vasoconstrictor agents. Skip to main content Login | Signup Adult Pediatrics
Neonatal Customer Service 1-800-AHA-USA-1 1-800-242-8721 Hours Monday - Friday: 7 a.m. - 7 p.m. CT Closed on Sundays Tax Identification Number 13-5613797, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,620 articles in English Pound in 1918 Ezra Pound (1885-1972) was an American
poet and critic, a major figure in the early modernist poetry movement, and a World War II collaborator in Fascist Italy. His works include Ripostes (1912), Hugh Selwyn Mauberley (1920), and the epic poem The Cantos (c. 1917-1962). Pound helped shape the work of contemporaries such as H.D., Robert Frost, T. S. Eliot, Ernest Hemingway, and
James Joyce. He moved to Italy in 1924, where he embraced Benito Mussolini's Italian fascism and supported Adolf Hitler. During World War II, Pound recorded hundreds of radio propaganda broadcasts attacking the United States, praising the Holocaust in Italy, and urging American soldiers to surrender. In 1945 Pound was captured and ruled
mentally unfit to stand trial. While confined for over 12 years at a psychiatric hospital, his The Pisan Cantos (1948) was awarded the Bollingen Prize for Poetry, causing great controversy. Released in 1958, he returned, unrepentant, to Italy, where he died in 1972. (Full article...) Recently featured: Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Cher Archive By
email More featured articles About Bust of a Chinese Gentleman ... that a bust of a Chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on any actual subject? ... that a 15-second commercial for a streaming service has been blamed for causing arguments and domestic violence? ... that Darko Pešić ran the 100-metre race at the 2024 Summer Olympics with a
broken foot? ... that the chimney in a work by Herman Melville has been described as a "a bastion of phallic, assertive, and aggressive masculinity"? ... that Robert Brodribb Hammond established the Sydney suburb of Hammondville to house families made homeless by the Great Depression? ... that fake Buddhist monks scam tourists out of money to
build non-existent temples? ... that Lou Romanoli ran a semi-pro baseball team whose attendances sometimes exceeded that of a nearby MLB team? ... that junior archaeologists used to ask John Papadimitriou to
walk over their sites for good luck? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor 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. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian
invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Duncan Campbell Luigi Alva Richard Garwin Nominate an article May 23: Aromanian National Day Louis of Nassau (pictured) invaded Friesland at the
Battle of Heiligerlee. 1873 - The North-West Mounted Police, the forerunner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was established to bring law and order to and assert Canadian sovereignty over the Northwest Territories. 1934 - During a strike against the Electric Auto-Lite company in Toledo, a fight began between nearly 10,000 American strikers
and sheriff's deputies, later involving the Ohio National Guard. 1999 - Professional wrestler Owen Hart died immediately before a World Wrestling Federation match after dropping 70 feet (21 m) onto the ring during a botched entrance. Ignaz Moscheles (b. 1794)Franz Xaver von Baader (d. 1841)David Lewis (d. 1981)Luis Posada Carriles (d. 2018)
More anniversaries: May 22 May 23 May 24 Archive By email List of days of the year About Entrance sign to Mojave National preserves. They were established by an act of Congress to protect areas that have resources often associated with national parks but where
certain natural resource-extractive activities such as hunting and mining may be permitted, provided their natural values are preserved. Eleven national monuments; because hunting is forbidden in those units, preserves provide a similar level of protection from development but allow hunting
and in some cases grazing. National preserves are located in eleven states; Alaska is home to ten of them, including the largest, Noatak National preserves except Tallgrass Prairie permit hunting in accordance with local regulations. (Full list...)
Recently featured: 76th Primetime Emmy Awards Historic places in Mackenzie District Seattle Reign FC seasons Archive More featured lists The Cocoanuts is a 1929 pre-Code musical comedy film starring the Marx Brothers (Groucho, Harpo, Chico, and Zeppo). Produced for Paramount Pictures by Walter Wanger, who is not credited, the film also
stars Mary Eaton, Oscar Shaw, Margaret Dumont and Kay Francis. The first sound film to credit more than one director (Robert Florey and Joseph Santley), it was adapted to the screen by Morrie Ryskind from the musical play by George S. Kaufman. Five of the film's tunes were composed by Irving Berlin, including "When My Dreams Come True",
sung by Oscar Shaw and Mary Eaton. Principal photography began on February 4, 1929, at Paramount's Astoria studio, and it premiered on May 23, 1929, at the Rialto Theatre in New York. Film credit: Robert Florey and Joseph Santley Recently featured: In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Rhina Aguirre Archive More featured pictures Community
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Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects:
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WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Expañol العربية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa
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4058 — to —戊辰年 (Earth Dragon)4266 or 4059Coptic calendar 1284-1285Discordian calendar 1560-1561Hebrew calendar 1560Hebrew c
1568 (MDLXVIII) was a leap year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar. May: Mary, Queen of Scots, flees to England. January 6 - In the Eastern Hungarian Kingdom, the delegates of Unio Trium Nationum to the Diet of Torda convene in a session that ends on January 13, during which freedom of religion is debated. January 28 - The Edict of
Torda, Europe's first declaration of religious freedom, is adopted by the Kingdom of Hungary. February 1 - Members of a Spanish expedition, commanded by Álvaro de Mendaña de Neira, become the first Europeans to see the Solomon Islands, landing at Santa Island. [1][2] February 16 - Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, 3rd Duke of Alba, governor
of the Spanish Netherlands issues an edict condemning to death those who rebel against Spanish authority to combat religious unrest. February 17 - Treaty of Adrianople (sometimes called the Peace of Adrianople): The Habsburgs agree to pay tribute to the Ottomans.[3][4] February 23 - Akbar the Great of the Mughal Empire captures the massive
Chittor Fort in northern India after a siege that began on October 23, 1567.[5][6] February 28 - French Huguenots begin the Second War of Religion in France.[9] Again Catherine de' Medici and Charles IX make substantial concessions
to the Huguenots. April 23 - Eighty Years' War: The Battle of Dahlen takes place in the Duchy of Jülich near the modern-day Rheindahlen borough in the German city of Mönchengladbach, North Rhine-Westphalia. Spanish troops, commanded by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May
2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, escapes from Lochleven Castle. May 13 - Marian civil war in Scotland: Battle of Langside - The forces of Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by a confederacy of Scots, flees across
the Solway Firth from Scotland to England[12] but on May 19 is placed in custody in Carlisle Castle on the orders of Queen Elizabeth I of England, her cousin. May 23 - Battle of Heiligerlee: Troops under Louis of Nassau, brother of William the Silent, defeat a smaller loyalist force under the Duke of Arenberg, in an attempt to invade the Northern
Netherlands. This effectively begins the Eighty Years' War.[13] June 1 - A mass execution is carried out in the Spanish Netherlands at Sablon, near Brussels, as 18 persons who signed the Compromise of Nobles on April 5, 1566, are beheaded.[14] June 13 - Thomas Lancaster is consecrated as the Archbishop of Armagh, spiritual leader of the Church
of Ireland, succeeding Archbishop Adam Loftus. June 27 - Ottoman Deviate Kılıç Ali Pasha, formerly Italian farmer Giovanni Dionigi Galeni, is appointed as the Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Algeria by the Sultan Selim II. July 21 - Battle of Jemmingen: The main Spanish army of the Duke of Alba utterly defeats Louis of Nassau's invading army in the
Northeastern Netherlands.[15] August 18 - The Third War of Religion begins in France, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Royalists to capture Condé and Coligny, the Huguenot leaders. September 24 - Battle of San Juan de Ulúa (Anglo-Spanish War): In the Gulf of Mexico, a Spanish fleet forces English privateers under John Hawkins to end their
campaign.[16] September 29 - The Swedish king Eric XIV is deposed by his half-brothers John and Charles.[17] John proclaims himself king John III the next day. October 18 — Ashikaga Yoshiaki is installed as Shōgun, beginning the Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.[19][20]
October 20 - Battle of Jodoigne: Spanish forces under the Duke of Alba destroy William the Silent's rearguard and William the Silent defeat Spanish Habsburg troops led by Sancho d'Avila in the battle of Le Quesnoy in northern France. November 22 - The second treaty
and drive back the attack by armies from the Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya to put down the rebellion by Ayutthaya King Maha Chakkraphat[22] December 24 - The Morisco Revolt against King of the
Granadan rebels. December 28 - Ludwig III becomes the Duke of Württemberg in German Bavaria after the death of his father, Christoph. The Russo-Turkish War begins in Astrakhan. Alvaro I succeeds his stepfather Henrique I as ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo[23] forming the Kwilu dynasty that rules the kingdom without interruption until May
1622. Polybius' The Histories are first translated into English, by Christopher Watson.[24] Pope Urban VIII January 6 - Henri Spondanus, French historian (d. 1637)[26] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[26] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[25] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[26] January 29 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[27] January 29 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[26] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[26] January 29 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1643)[28] January 20 - Danie
1607) January 30 - Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess (d. 1636) February 2 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1622)[28] February 11 - Honoré d'Urfé, French writer (d. 1625)[29] March 9 - Aloysius Gonzaga, Italian Jesuit and saint (d. 1591)[30] March 16 - Juan Martínez Montañés, Spanish sculptor (d. 1649)[31] March 28 - Johannes
Polyander, Dutch theologian (d. 1646)[32] March 30 - Henry Wotton, English author and diplomat (d. 1639)[33] April 21 - Frederick II, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (d. 1587)[36] April 28 - Teodósio II, Duke of Braganza, Portuguese nobleman and father of
João IV of Portugal (d. 1630)[37] May 9 - Guglielmo Caccia, Italian painter (d. 1625) May 11 - Christian I, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, German princes (d. 1625)[39] May 29 - Virginia de' Medici, Duchess of Modena and Reggio (d. 1615)[40] June 6 - Sophie of
 Brandenburg, Regent of Saxony (1591-1601) (d. 1622)[41] June 25 - Gunilla Bielke, Queen of Sweden (d. 1634)[42] July 1 - Philip Sigismund of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, German Catholic bishop (d. 1623)[43] August 27 - Hercule, Duke of Montbazon (d. 1654)[44] September 3 - Adriano Banchieri, Italian composer (d. 1634)[45] September 5 -
Tommaso Campanella, Italian theologian and poet (d. 1639)[46] October 2 - Marino Ghetaldi, Croatian mathematician and physicist (d. 1626)[47] October 18 - Augustus the Elder, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Lutheran Bishop of Ratzeburg (d. 1636) December 17 - Jonathan Trelawny
English politician (d. 1604)[49] date unknown Nikolaus Ager, French botanist (d. 1634)[50] John Welsh of Ayr, Scottish Presbyterian leader[51] Edward Chichester (d. 1592) Fernando de Alva Cortés Ixtlilxóchitl, Mexican historian (d. 1648)[53] Gervase Markham,
English poet and writer (d. 1637)[54] Robert Wintour, English conspirator (executed 1606) Wei Zhongxian, Grand Secretary of China (d. 1627)[55] Otsu Ono, Japanese woman poet, koto, and writer (believed to have learned how to write from Nobutada Konoe) (d. 1631) Albert, Duke of Prussia January 26 - Lady Catherine Grey, Countess of Hertford
(b. 1540)[56] February 15 - Hendrick van Brederode, Dutch reformer (b. 1531)[57] March 19 - Elizabeth Seymour, Lady Cromwell, English noblewoman (b.c. 1518) March 20 (plague) Albert, Duke of Prussia (b. 1490)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of
1540)[60] April 7 - Onofrio Panvinio, Italian Augustinian historian (b. 1529)[61] April 27 - Giovanni Michele Saraceni, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1508)[63] May 15 - Anna of Lorraine (b. 1522)[64] May 23 - Jean de Ligne, Duke of Arenberg (b. 1528)[65] June 3 - Andrés de Urdaneta,
 Spanish explorer (b. 1508)[66] June 5 Lamoral, Count of Egmont, Flemish statesman (b. 1522)[67] Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn (b. c. 1524)[68] July 1 - Levinus Lemnius, Dutch writer (b. 1505)[70] July 6 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer
(b. 1507)[71] July 7 - William Turner, British ornithologist and botanist (b. 1508)[72] July 24 - Carlos, Prince of Asturias, son of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[73] August 15 - Stanislaus Kostka, Polish saint (b. 1508)[72] July 24 - Carlos, Prince of Asturias, son of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[73] August 15 - Stanislaus Kostka, Polish saint (b. 1550)[74] August 21 - Jean Parisot de Valette, 49th Grandmaster of the Knights Hospitaller (b. 1495)[75] August 23 - Thomas Wharton, 1st Baron
Wharton (b. 1495)[76] September 26 - Leonor de Cisneros, Spanish Protestant (b. 1536)[77] September - Anna Pehrsönernas moder, influential Swedish politician (b. c. 1530) (executed)[78] October 3 - Elisabeth of Valois, Queen of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[79] October 14 - Jacques
Arcadelt, Flemish composer (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1539)[83] December 23 - Ashikaga Yoshihide, Japanese shōgun (b. 1502)[82] November 9 - John Radcliffe, English politician (b. 1539)[83] December 23 -
Roger Ascham, tutor of Elizabeth I of England (b. 1515)[84] December 24 - Henry V, Burgrave of Plauen (b. 1533)[85] December 28 - Christoph, Duke of Württemberg (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1533)[85] December 28 - Christoph, Duke of Württemberg (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1533)[85] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[87] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[87] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[87] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[87] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[88] December 31 - Shimaz
Anabaptist writer and theologian (b. 1504)[88] Yan Song, Chinese prime minister (b. 1481) Amato Lusitano, Portuguese physician (b. 1511)[89] "Alvaro de Mendaña de Neira, 1542?-1595". Princeton University Library. Retrieved February 8, 2013. Setton, Kenneth Meyer (1984). The
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sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 15th century 15th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 17th century 17th century 18th centu
1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the O
1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes
parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting
were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of
Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to
the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance. [2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance
The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic
rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate [5] had attracted European traders to trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like
Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle
Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire
teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of their influence, but the Americas, changed the
course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte), 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India, 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur, 1402: Sultanate of Malacca
founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between
Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming
dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410:
The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator
leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the Stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the
Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty. [9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a
city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-
saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the Scotland since 1406. 1424: James I returns the Scotland since 1406. 1424:
begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient
kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and
Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the
Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's Approach showing the X
Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440: Neign of Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire.
1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate.
1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state
is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of
the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was
abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled
Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the beginning of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War
and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of
Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen
Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461. The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The City of Sarajevo is founded by the Ott
son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is
deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine
general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or
Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels.
1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the Moroccan revolt ends in 
Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black
Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth
tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of
Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of
Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence
from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto
moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle
of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi
Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the
Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid the name Askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid the name Askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou T
his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher
Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 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 sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who
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led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance 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 1401-1450. 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 Hus School of School of China by Hus School of China by Hus School of China by Hus School of School of China by Hus School of School of China by Hus School of China by Hus School of China by Hus School of School of China by Hus Schoo