



```
Panera Bread is one of the top destinations for Americans for breakfast because they have a vast breakfast menu full of classic and improved dishes such as egg sandwiches, oatmeal bowls, bagels, pastries, souffles, and so on. Panera Bread opens at 6:00 AM and breakfast hours last until 11:00 AM at most of the locations. Breakfast hours may vary based on
location and day of the week so try to double-check beforehand. Panera Bread serves breakfast at 10:30 AM on Saturdays and Sundays. This timing may change based on the day of the week and the location of Panera Bread. Make
sure to check the breakfast hours of the particular location you are trying to visit beforehand to avoid disappointment. DayBreakfast StartsBreakfast EndsSunday6:00 AM10:30 AMThursday6:00 AM10:30 AM1
starts serving breakfast at 6:00 AM or 7:00 AM. This timing varies from location to location you wish to visit on Google Maps beforehand. Panera Bread stops serving breakfast at 10:30 AM on weekdays (Monday to Friday), and 11:00 AM on Saturdays and Sundays. These timings may
vary from place to place and day to day. Some of the breakfast items will also be available after the breakfast hour is over. No, Panera Bread does not serve breakfast all day. Breakfast items are usually not
served after that time but some items may be exceptional. Panera has numerous classic and improved breakfast items on the menu such as breakfast sandwiches made with sausage, eggs, cheese, bread, bagels, and so on. You can also get caffeinated beverages like different types of coffee drinks and dessert items. All of them are discussed in the passages
below. ItemCaloriesPriceAsiago Sausage & Egg Sandwich820 Cal$6.59CinnaCrunch Ham & Egg Sandwich840 Cal$6.59CinnaCr
Cheese Sandwich590 Cal$6.59Brioche Sausage, Egg & Cheese Sandwich390 Cal$5.49Brioche Egg & Cheese Sandwich390 Cal$5.49B
way to start your day. Grab one with your morning cup of joe to begin your morning. Some of the popular Egg Sandwich, Ciabatta Bacon, Egg & Cheese Sandwich, Ciabatta Bacon, E
Sandwich, Brioche Sausage, Egg, & Cheese Sandwich, and so on. One of the most delicious burgers on the menu is the Brioche Sausage, Egg & Cheese Sandwich. This classic Panera Bread breakfast item pairs the soft Brioche rolls with the folded scrambled egg, white Cheddar cheese, and meaty sausage. A must-have item on the menu for breakfast.
Garden Avo & Egg White Sandwich is a bit different from most other breakfast sandwiches on the menu as this delicious sandwich includes egg whites, aged white cheddar, fresh avocado, and vine-ripened tomato. This type of healthy yet tasty combination is hard to get for breakfast at any restaurant for breakfast. You can also add Bacon and Sausage for
an extra charge. ItemCaloriesPriceSpinach & Bacon Soufflé and Four Cheese Soufflé on the menu. These special soufflé sell like hotcakes at Panera Bread so make sure to grab them as early as you can. The Four Cheese Soufflé is made with savory Egg Mixture,
Neufchâtel, Cheddar, Parmesan, and Romano cheese. You can also order the Spinach and Bacon Soufflé off the menu. ItemCaloriesPriceGreek Yogurt with Mixed Berries Parfait250 Cal$5.69Steel Cut Oatmeal with Strawberries & Pecans360 Cal$6.19Summer Fruit Cup60 Cal$4.19 You also have different healthy options for breakfast such as Parfaits, Fruit
Cups, and Oatmeal. These items are full of nutrients, vitamins, fibers, and will fill up your stomach as well. The options include Greek Yogurt with Mixed Berries Parfait because it includes special Greek yogurt
with honey, maple butter pecan granola with whole grain oats, and fresh strawberries and blueberries. Enjoy this healthy meal to start your morning and feel refreshed. Family Value Meals will cover the appetite of your entire family. These
family Value Meals include a Breakfast Sandwich Feast that includes four breakfast sandwiches of your choice. I would recommend getting the Garden Avo & Egg Sandwich with the family package. You can also get the baked goods feast that comes with six delicious crafted pastries such as Bear Claw, Blueberry Muffin, Cinnamon Roll, Orange Scone, and
Chocolate Croissant. ItemCaloriesIced Cafe Blend Dark Roast Coffee10 Cal per 16 fl ozCafe Blend Dark Roast Coffee20 Cal per 16 fl ozDecaf Coffee20 Cal per 
per ToteCafe Blend Dark Roast Coffee Tote100 Cal per ToteDecaf Coffee and tea are Iced Cafe Blend Dark Roast Coffee, Cafe Blen
Roast Coffee, Decaf Coffee, Hot Tea, Hazelnut Coffee Tote, Cafe Blend Light Roast Coffee Tote, Cafe Blend Dark Roast Coffee Tote, Cafe Blend Dark Roast Coffee Tote, and Decafe Coffee Tote, Cafe Blend Dark Roast Coffee Tote, Ca
known for having various options for bagels and serving them fresh and hot. You can get almost all types of bagels at Panera Bread. Some of the popular Bagel, Plain Bagel, Cinnamon Swirl & Raisin Bagel, Multigrain Bagel Flat, and so on. ItemCaloriesPlain Cream Cheese 180
CalReduced Fat Honey Walnut Cream Cheese Fat Honey Walnut Cream Cheese, Reduced Fat Honey Walnut Cream Cheese, Plain Cream Cheese, Plain Cream Cheese, Reduced Fat Honey Walnut Cheese, Reduced Fat Ho
good choices to put on your bagel as they will enhance the taste with the tangy flavor. ItemCaloriesCinnamon Roll520 CalBear Claw500 CalPecan Braid450 CalChocolate Croissant410 Cal You can also grab various types of pastries and dessert dishes from the menu during breakfast because bakery items are baked all fresh in the early morning. The dessert
 items include Cinnamon Rolls, Bear Claw, Pecan Braid, and Chocolate Croissants. Pastries & Sweets for a Group Get items from the Pastries & Sweets for a Group if you are buying large. Options include large-sized Chocolate Cookies, Mixed Cookies, Mixed Cookies, Mixed Cookies, Mixed Cookies, Packs, Petite Cookies Packs, Tulip Cookie Packs, Cinnamon Roll Packs, Mini
Orange Scone Packs, and so on. Scones Different types of sweet scones are also available on the menu such as Orange Scones and Mini Orange Scones. Both are good choices to grab for breakfast as they are tasty and full of calories. Muffins & Muffies Other than the bagels, you can also grab some muffins and muffie from the menu at Panera Bread.
Options include Blueberry Muffins and Chocolate Chip Muffies. Both are high in calories so will keep you energized for the rest of the day. ItemCaloriesChai Tea Latte290 Cal per 16 fl ozCarpuccino130 Cal per 16 fl oz
ozEspresso 10 Cal per 2 fl ozIced Caramel Latte 290 Cal per 20 fl ozIced Caffe Latte 160 Cal per 20 fl ozIced Caffe Latte 290 Cal per 20 fl ozIced Caramel Latte 290 Cal per 2
Latte, Iced Chai Tea Latte, Iced Madagascar Vanilla Latte, and Iced Caffe Latte. All of them are good options for grabbing a cup of morning joe with your breakfast sandwich to have a complete meal. In-Store Payment, Drive-Thru, and Delivery In-Store Payment, Drive-Thru, and Delivery In-Store Payment. Yes, it is available Home Delivery: Yes, it is available
QuestionAnswerDoes Panera Have Gluten-Free Breakfast?Panera Bread has many options for those looking to have a gluten-free meal for breakfast such as Mexican Strawberry Poppyseed Salad, Strawberry P
Greek Salad, Ranch Cobb Salad, Greek yogurt with Mixed Berries Parfait, Steel Cut Oatmeal with Strawberries & Pecans, Mango Smoothie, and Strawberry Smoothie, and Strawberry Smoothie are selected by Salad, Greek yogurt with Mixed Berries Parfait, Steel Cut Oatmeal with Strawberries & Pecans, Mango Smoothie, and Strawberry Smoothie, and Strawber
have these items if you are on a vegan diet or a vegetarian diet. Some of the vegan-friendly items on the menu are Strawberry Poppyseed Salad, French Baguette Loaf, Country Rustic Sourdough, Sourdough Bread Bowl, Black Pepper Focaccia, and Artisan Ciabatta
Loaf. Some items can be modified to be vegan-friendly such as Greek salad, strawberry poppyseed salad, Mediterranean Greens with Grains Salad, and Fuji Apple Salad. Be aware that some of these items might not be available at all of the locations. What Is the Healthiest Breakfast at Panera Bread? There are many healthy options on the breakfast menu at
Panera Bread such as the Greek Yogurt with Mixed Berries Parfait. Not only is this breakfast full of enough protein but also high in fiber. Another good option is the Avocado, Egg White, Spinach & Cheese on a Multigrain Bagel Flat. This item has 350 calories but has 19 grams of protein, making it a healthy item. What Time Does Panera Serve Mac and
Cheese in the Morning? Mac and Cheese is on the lunch menu at Panera Bread and it starts serving from the lunch menu at 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. What Is the Most Popular Items on the menu at 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. What Is the Most Popular Items on the menu at 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. What Is the Most Popular Items on the menu at 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. What Is the Most Popular Items on the menu at 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. What Is the Most Popular Items on the menu at 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:30 AM. You can start ordering Mac and Cheese from 10:
at Panera. This sandwich is high in calories and contains classic breakfast items wrapped in freshly baked Asiago Bagel. Are There Gluten-free options on the breakfast menu at Panera Bread. You have options like Greek Yogurt with Mixed Berries Parfait and Steel Cut Oatmeal with
 Strawberries & Pecans, These items will fill you up for rightly for breakfast Can You Get Breakfast Bowls at Panera? No. you cannot get any traditional breakfast sandwich or bagel instead of a breakfast bowl at the restaurant. Discover Panera on Society
 out when you can grab your morning favorites and what tasty options await. Perfect for those busy mornings or when you crave something delicious and nutritious. We'll cover everything from early bird start times to weekend schedules, plus a peek at their breakfast menu. Say goodbye to morning guesswork and hello to satisfying, convenient breakfasts
payment, streamlining the breakfast experience. For DIY enthusiasts, there are tips for making Panera-style sandwiches and healthy breakfast Hours? How Early Does Panera Start Serving Breakfast experience. For DIY enthusiasts, there are tips for making Panera-style sandwiches and healthy breakfast Hours? How Early Does Panera Start Serving Breakfast experience. For DIY enthusiasts, there are tips for making Panera-style sandwiches and healthy breakfast Hours? How Early Does Panera Start Serving Breakfast Hours? How Early Does Panera Start Serving Breakfast experience.
meal as the day begins. Does Panera Bread Offer Breakfast All Day? No, Panera does not serve breakfast ends at 10:30 am on weekdays. What Are The Weekend Breakfast hours extend a bit. You can enjoy breakfast thours? On weekends, breakfast thours? On weekends, breakfast hours extend a bit. You can enjoy breakfast all day. Breakfast hours? On weekends, breakfast hours? On weekends, breakfast hours? On weekends, breakfast hours? On weekends at 10:30 am on weekdays. But, and the second hours? On weekends h
they wrap up breakfast service by 10:30 am during the week. It's a bit different on Saturday and Sunday, though. You have until 11 am to get your breakfast menu, make sure to swing by in the morning. Check out their breakfast menu to plan your next visit. Panera offers tasty breakfast
 choices. Think warm bagels, pastries, and fresh fruit. The star? Breakfast sandwiches! They mix eggs, cheese, and meat on fresh bread. Panera's menu for details. Comparing Breakfast Options: Prices and Servings Menu items vary by price. Pastries cost less than sandwiches. Check online
 for up-to-date prices and sizes. How To Enjoy Panera's Breakfast: Options for Ordering Dine-In and Takeout: How to Order Your Morning Favorites Yes, Panera Bread near you. You can do this online. Just look up "Panera Bread locations
near me". If you plan to dine in, just walk in. Take a seat and order. For takeout, there's a cool trick. Use the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app for Quick Breakfast Orders The Panera Bread application makes
 things fast. You can view the menu. Pick your food. Then pay. No waiting in line. It's great for busy mornings. When you order with the app, you can use your favs. Next time, ordering is even faster. You won't waste time. More time to enjoy your food. Panera's app also helps you find stores. If you're
out, just search "Panera bread near me" on their app. It's super useful. You'll find breakfast in no time. So, those looking to grab a bite at Panera makes sure your breakfast is delicious and easy to get. Enjoy your meal! Unique Breakfast Recipes Inspired by
 Panera Bread Crafting Your Own Panera-Style Breakfast Sandwich at Home Love Panera's breakfast? You can make your own! First, grab eggs, cheese, ham, and bread. Break eggs into a pan. Cook low and slow. Flip. Add cheese so it melts. Put ham in the pan. Warm it up. Toast your bread. Stack ham, egg, and cheese on toast. There, a Panera-style
 sandwich at home! It's easy and yummy. Healthy Breakfast Options: A DIY Guide to Smoothies and Oatmeals For a fresh start, try smoothies and oats. Blend fruit, yogurt, and ice for a smoothie. Use any fruit you like. For oats, mix oats with milk or water. Heat up, then add your favorite toppings. Nuts, berries, or honey make it special. These breakfasts are
quick, healthy, like Panera's but your way. Enjoy making and eating. Power up your breakfast with these simple, Panera Bread's breakfast world, from their hours to their menu. We learned when to grab our morning favorites and what tasty options await us. Plus, we explored how to order easily and even make
  Panera-inspired meals at home. Remember, a good breakfast can kickstart your day right. So, why not make it delicious and convenient with Panera? Try mixing up your routine with their diverse menu or a homemade recipe tomorrow. Related Tagged Breakfast hours, Menu options Check out the Panera Bread Breakfast Menu with tasty options made from
 fresh ingredients. Start your day with healthy choices like filling sandwiches or warm oatmeal. Whether you need a quick breakfast or a relaxed brunch, Panera Bread Breakfast Menu Egg Sandwiches with tasty options made from
 fresh ingredients. Available before 10:30am Soufflés Available before 10:30am Family Feast Value Meals Available before 10:30am Family Feast Value
 Muffins & Muffies Espresso Bar View Panera Sandwiches Menu ItemPriceCaloriesBacon Double Take$6.99540 Cal.Steak & Wake$6.59470 Cal.Steak & Wake$6.59470 Cal.Steak & Wake$6.59550 Cal.Ham, Egg & Cheese$6.99410 Cal.Bacon, Egg & Cheese$6.99410 Cal.Bacon, Egg & Cheese$6.99540 Cal.Chipotle Chicken, Egg & Avo$6.59550 Cal.Ham, Egg & Cheese$6.99410 Cal.Bacon, Egg & Cheese$6.99540 Cal.Chipotle Chicken, Egg & Cheese$6.99540 Cal.Chipotle Chicken, Egg & Cheese$6.99540 Cal.Bacon, Egg & Cheese$6.99540 Cal.Bacon, Egg & Cheese$6.99540 Cal.Chipotle Chicken, Egg & Cheese$6.99540 Cal.Chipotle Chicken, Egg & Cheese$6.99540 Cal.Bacon, Egg & Cheese$6.99540 Cal.Chipotle Chicken, Egg & C
Cheese$6.59430 Cal.Sausage, Egg & Cheese$5.49380 Cal.CianaScramble$5.39580 Cal.CianaScramble$5.39580 Cal.CianaScramble$5.39580 Cal.CianaScramble$6.99590 Cal.CianaScramble$6.9
 Melt$11.99900 Cal.Toasted Garden Caprese$11.79890 Cal.Smokehouse BBQ Chicken$11.59760 Cal.Grilled Cheese$8.49490 Cal.Grilled Chicken & Avo BLT$13.39900 Cal.Bacon Turkey Bravo$11.79625 Cal.Tuna Salad$10.49480 Cal.Turkey &
 Cheddar$10.19770 Cal.Tomato Basil BLT$5.79790 Cal.Mediterranean Veggie$10.29250 Cal. Panera Breakfast Hours Panera Breakfast Hours MondayUntil 10:30 AMTuesdayUntil 10:30 AMWednesdayUntil 10:30 AMWednesdayUntil 10:30 AM on weekends. Keep in mind that hours may vary by location. DayBreakfast HoursMondayUntil 10:30 AMTuesdayUntil 10:30 AMWednesdayUntil 10:30 AM on weekends.
AMThursdayUntil 10:30 AMFridayUntil 10:30 AMFridayUntil 11:00 AM on weekdays and until 10:30 AMSaturdayUntil 10:30 AMSaturdayUntil 10:30 AM on weekdays and until 11:00 AM on weekdays and
sandwiches, bowls, oatmeal, bagels, pastries, and smoothies. Favorites include the Bacon, Egg & Cheese on Brioche and the Mediterranean Breakfast Bowl. Can I customize my breakfast options? Yes, you can! Change bread, swap meats, add veggies or cheese, and even modify your smoothies. Are there healthy breakfast options? Yes, healthy choices include
Steel Cut Oatmeal with fruit, the Avocado, Egg White & Spinach sandwich, and Greek yogurt smoothies. Does Panera provides catering? Yes, Panera provides catering? Yes, Panera provides catering? Yes, Panera provides catering? Yes, Panera provides catering with options like bagels, pastries, fruit bowls, and coffee for events and meetings. How much do breakfast items cost at Panera? Prices range from $1.59 for a bagel to about $7.09 for a
breakfast bowl. Sandwiches usually cost between $4.79 and $6.69. Are there vegetarian options for breakfast hours, but some
locations might offer select items later. What are the most popular breakfast items? Top picks include the Bacon, Egg & Cheese sandwich, Steel Cut Oatmeal with Strawberries & Pecans, and baked egg soufflés. Does Panera add new items to the breakfast menu? Yes, Panera updates its menu often. Recent new items include the Steak & Wake sandwich and
sweet-and-savory CinnaScramble options. Where can I find a Panera breakfast menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at Panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at Panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at Panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at Panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at your local store. Is there a kids' breakfast menu at your local store. Is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. Is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. Is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. Is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. Is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. Is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. It is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. It is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. It is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. It is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. It is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. It is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store. It is the panera's website or ask for a printed menu at your local store a
The details provided are from publicly accessible sources and might not be entirely precise. For the most accurate nutritional information, it's recommended to visit the Panera Bread website or reach out to them directly. The price can vary based on your location. It's best to check the specific price through the Panera Bread website or app for delivery to
your area. Panera Breakfast Hours: Are you looking for Panera Bread breakfast? Here are the essential details about the Panera Bread breakfast menu, and price list. Panera Bread breakfast menu, and price list. Panera Bread breakfast menu, and price list. Panera Bread breakfast? Here are the essential details about the Panera Bread breakfast menu, and price list. Panera Bread bre
 bagels, cookies, scones, muffins, baguettes, and cold sandwiches. Apart from the bakery items, Panera also offers a regular menu for dine-in or takeout, including pasta, side choices, salads, Panera Bread are tasty and healthy. Moreover, food is available
at affordable prices. Panera Bread is the one-stop solution for people looking for a healthy food. So if you are looking for a healthy and tasty breakfast to start your day fresh and healthy, then Panera Bread is the best choice. What Time Does Panera Start Serving Breakfast? Panera Bread is the one-stop solution for people looking for a healthy and tasty breakfast to start your day fresh and healthy, then Panera Bread is the best choice. What Time Does Panera Bread is the best choice.
than 2000 locations across the United States and Canada. In all the locations, restaurants start serving breakfast at 07:00 AM on Sunday, and 06:00 AM from Monday to Saturday. These timings may vary from location to location. The most popular
 Panera Bread Breakfast items that you can order during your breakfast? When Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast? When Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast? When Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast? When Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast? When Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast? When Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast? When Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast? When Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast? When Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast? When Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time Does Panera Stop Serving Breakfast Power Sandwiches Steel Cut Oatmeal What Time D
  weekends. For example, Panera Bread restaurants stop serving breakfast at 11:00 AM on Saturday and Sunday, whereas at 10:30 AM on weekdays. If you want to take breakfast at Panera Bread hours for breakfast on
 Saturday are 06:00 AM - 11:00 AM. Panera Sunday Hours are 07:00 AM - 11:00 AM. These are the most common hours during which most Panera Breakfast end? It ends at 11:00 AM. Panera Bread Breakfast Hours Here are the details about Panera
items that you can find on the menu are Item NamePriceAsiago Cheese Bagel$1.34Cinnamon Swirl & Raisin Bagel$1.34French Toast Bagel$1.34Fr
Souffle$4.09Four Cheese Baked Egg Souffle$4.09Egg & Cheese on Ciabatta$4.09Egg & Cheese on Ciabatta$4.09Egg & Cheese on Ciabatta$4.09Eyg & Cheese on Ciabatta$4.0
  Bagel$1.34Bagel with Cream Cheese Spread$2.30Seasonal Fruit Cup$2.59Power Almond Quinoa Oatmeal$4.19Steel Cut Oatmeal with Summer Blueberries & Granola$4.19Ham & Swiss Baked Egg Souffle$4.09Spinach & Artichoke Baked Egg Souffle$4.09Spinach & Artichoke Baked Egg Souffle$4.09Spinach & Cheese On Asiago Cheese Bagel$4.09Steak & Egg on Everything
 Bagel$5.19Mediterranean Egg White on Ciabatta$4.09Bacon, Egg, & Cheese on Ciabatta$4.09Turkey Sausage, Egg White, & Spinach Breakfast Power Sandwich$4.09 Panera Bread Hours Near Me Pa
 where you are living. Now, you will get a list of restaurants that are near you. Therefore, you can check the timings of that restaurant and visit the restaurant in between that time. Does Panera Bread Serve Breakfast all day. It serves breakfast only in the morning hours. So, if you want to take breakfast at
 Panera Bread, you must reach the restaurant before 10:30 AM. On Saturday and Sunday, there is relaxation at breakfast time. You can take breakfast before 11:00 AM. Panera Bread restaurants delivery breakfast to customers at any location
 where the restaurants are located. Panera Bread hired nearly 20,000 people to handle deliveries. Customers can order breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers should pay an additional fee for breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers should pay an additional fee for breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers should pay an additional fee for breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers should pay an additional fee for breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers should pay an additional fee for breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers should pay an additional fee for breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers should pay an additional fee for breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers should pay an additional fee for breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers should pay an additional fee for breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers should pay an additional fee for breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers should be pay an additional fee for breakfast through the Panera Bread website or app. However, the customers are applicable to the pay and the pay and the Panera Bread website or applicable to the pay and the
dinner along with breakfast. The opening and closing hours of Panera Bread are as follows. DayOpening TimeClosing TimeMonday06:00 AM10:00 PMFriday06:00 AM10:00 PMSunday07:00 AM10:00 PMSunday07:00 AM10:00 PMSunday06:00 AM10:00 PMSunday06:00 AM10:00 PMFriday06:00 AM10:00 PMSunday06:00 AM
are 07:00 AM - 10:00 PM. We know that the majority of the restaurants are closed on public holidays. However, Panera Bread restaurants remain open on some public holidays with reduced hours of operation. They are New Year's Day Mother's Day Easter Monday Good Father's Day New Year's Day New
Friday Mardi Gras Fat Tuesday Valentine's Day Independence Day (4th of July) Memorial Day Cinco de Mayo Easter Sunday St. Patrick's Day Presidents Day Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (MLK Day) Christmas Eve * Panera Bread restaurants remain closed on Christmas Day. If you are searching for alternatives for
  Panera Bread restaurants, check the restaurants below. Send your questions in the comment box below. Also, visit the official website of the breakfast hours for more interesting facts, TheBreakFastHours.Com. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build
 upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. Attribution as you follow the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or
your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for
 elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Panera Bread Breakfast
 Hours & Menu: Panera Bread is a popular bakery-cafe chain with locations across the United States. It specializes in fresh-baked breakfast sandwiches, breakfast bagels, breakfast pastries, and more. It's a great option for breakfast hours are
convenient, with most locations opening at 6:00 am. Panera Bread Breakfast HoursIf you're searching for a delicious morning meal, there is no option other than the Panera Bread breakfast menu. This popular sandwich and bakery chain is now become a favorite spot for morning meals. With a wide range of breakfast options, there's something for everyone
Best of all, Panera Bread breakfast hours are convenient and accommodating. Although Panera Bread breakfast hours are convenient for most, those with early-morning commitments may find the 10:30 am cut off a bit too late. Fortunately, there are many other options for early birds. DayBreakfast Opening Hours Breakfast Closing Hours Monday 6:00
am10:30 amTuesday6:00 am10:30 amVednesday6:00 am10:30 amFriday6:00 am10:30 amFriday6:00 am10:30 amSunday7:00 am11:00 am to 11:00 am on Sundays. During these hours, you can
order anything from a classic breakfast sandwich to a hearty oatmeal bowl. There are also breakfast items. These items vary from location to location and may include seasonal fruits and flavors. The best
way to find out what they are offering is by checking the Panera Bread website or asking a local store directly. If you're looking for a healthy and tasty breakfast menu offers something for everyone, from classic breakfast sandwiches to oatmeal and bagels. Whether you're in the mood for
 something savory or sweet, Panera Bread has something to satisfy your cravings. Why wait any longer? Visit your nearby Panera Bread and savor a delectable and wholesome breakfast today! Sandwiches Price and Savor a delectable and wholesome breakfast today! Sandwiches Price and Savor a delectable and wholesome breakfast today! Sandwiches Price and Savor a delectable and wholesome breakfast today! Sandwiches Price and Savor a delectable and wholesome breakfast today! Sandwiches Price and Savor a delectable and wholesome breakfast today! Sandwiches Price and Savor a delectable and wholesome breakfast today! Sandwiches Price and Savor a delectable and wholesome breakfast today! Sandwiches Price and Savor a delectable and Savor a 
 Brioche$6.19Scrambled Egg & Cheese on Ciabatta$5.19Sausage, Egg & Cheese on Brioche$6.19Bacon, Scrambled Egg & 
  Wrap$6.19Chipotle Chicken, Scrambled Egg & Avocado Wrap$6.19 Baked Egg Souffle$5.89Parfaits, Fruit Cup$, and OatmealPriceSummer Fruit Cup$3.79Greek Yogurt with Mixed Berries Parfait$5.19Steel Cut Oatmeal with Strawberries &
Pecans$5.89 Bagel$1.69Everything Bagel$1.69Everything Bagel$1.69Everything Bagel$1.69Everything Bagel$1.69Everything Bagel$1.69Everything Bagel$1.69Dozen & a Half
 Bagels$14.99 Pastries & Sweets For OnePriceCroissant$3.29Chocolate Cripper Cookie 4-Pack$7.39Vanilla Cinnamon Roll$3.59Pastries & Sweets For A GroupPriceChocolate Chipper Cookie 4-Pack$7.39One Dozen Chocolate Chipper
Cookies$19.99Lemon Drop Cookie 4-Pack$7.39Mini Scone Variety Pack$7.89One Dozen Mixed Cookies$19.99Catmeal Raisin with Berries Cookie 4-Pack$7.39Mini Scone Variety Pack$7.89Mini Scone Variety Pack$7.89Mini Scone Variety Pack$7.89Cranberry Orange Scones$1.29Cranberry Orange Scones$1
 Muffin$3.29Chocolate Chip Muffie$2.59Pumpkin Muffin$3.29SpreadsPriceChive and Onion Cream Cheese $1.60Chive and Onion Chee
 Brew$3.79Decaf Coffee$2.69100% Colombian Dark Roast Coffee Tote$19.49Decaf Coffee Tote$19.4
Tea Latte$4.99Iced Caffe Latte$4.99Iced Caffe Latte$4.99Ecaramel Latte$4.99Iced Madagascar Vanilla Latte$4.99Frozen Chocolate Cold Brew$5.19Chai Tea Latte$4.99Frozen Chocolate Cold Brew$5.19Chai Tea Latte$4.99Frozen Chocolate Cold Brew$5.19Chai Tea Latte$4.99Iced Madagascar Vanilla Latte$4.99Iced Chocolate Cold Brew$5.19Chai Tea Latte$4.99Iced Chocolate Chocolate Cold Brew$5.19Chai Tea Latte$4.99Iced Chocolate Ch
 breakfast hours and a variety of delicious options, you'll be sure to find something to satisfy your morning cravings. If you're looking for something light and fresh, then their breakfast sandwiches are the perfect choice. Choose from a Bacon, Egg & Cheese on Brioche or Scrambled Egg & Cheese on Ciabatta or Sausage, Scrambled Egg & Cheese on
Ciabatta. All of their breakfast sandwiches come on freshly-baked bread and are served with your choice of a side of fresh fruit or a small bag of chips. And for those looking for a healthier option, Panera Bread's oatmeal is perfect. Their Steel Cut Oatmeal with your choice of milk or a small bag of chips. And for those looking for a healthier option, Panera Bread's oatmeal is perfect.
 Also, you can choose Greek Yogurt with Mixed Berries Parfait, which only costs $5.19. For something a little sweeter, Panera Bread offers a variety of pastries and treaty to be enjoyed. Don't forget to wash down your breakfast with a hot or iced coffee or tea
Panera Bread offers a variety of specialty drinks, including lattes, cappuccinos, and mochas. All drinks are made with organic, fair-trade coffee beans. Irrespective of your cravings, Panera Bread Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread offers a diverse range of options to cater to your breakfast preferences. Stop by and relish a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About Panera Bread is a delightful morning meal today! About
popular bakery-café chain in the United States, with over 2,000 locations across the country. Founded in 1987, the chain specializes in freshly-baked bread, pastries, sandwiches, salads, and soups. Panera Bread Contact DetailsPanera
 Customer Support: www.panerabread.com/customercarePhone: 855-3-PANERA (855-372-6372)Address:Panera, LLC3630 S. Geyer Road, Suite 100,St. Louis, Missouri 63127ConclusionIn conclusionIn con
 savory delight, or a harmonious blend of flavors, Panera Bread caters to all tastes. Their extensive menu ensures you'll discover the perfect dish to satiate your cravings. Shoney's Breakfast Hours, Menu, & PricesPanera Bread offers a
variety of breakfast items, including breakfast sandwiches, oatmeal, breakfast sandwiches, oa
 Breakfast items at Panera Bread vary in price depending on the type of item. Generally, breakfast sandwiches range from $5.29 to $6.99. In addition, there are breakfast pastries, bagels, and oatmeal available, ranging from $2.99 to $4.29. Prices may vary by location. Is breakfast served all day at Panera Bread? No, breakfast is not served all day at Panera
  Bread. Panera Bread breakfast menu items are available until 10.30 am on weekdays. Panera Bread breakfast hours will end 30 minutes late on weekends at 11.00 am.Does Panera have gluten-free bread?Yes, Panera offers a variety of gluten-free bread options, including a gluten-free multigrain bagel, a gluten-free sandwich roll, an artisanal gluten-free
roll, and a gluten-free baquette. All of these breakfast Hours, Menu, & PricesBill Miller Breakfast Hours, Menu
 restaurant, it's important to know their breakfast hours. A nutritious breakfast hours, and the menu items they offer during breakfast. Panera breakfast time typically
starts at 6:00 am and ends at 10:30 am. However, these times may vary depending on the location of the restaurant, so it's always a good idea to check with your local outlet for Panera breakfast menu time offers many healthy breakfast options, including
oatmeal topped with fresh fruit and nuts. Another great option is their avocado, egg white, and smoothies, to help you start your day off right. Panera's menu is constantly changing, so be sure to check in with your
 local Panera to see what new and delicious items they have to offer. Please refer to the table below to confirm the Panera breakfast hours. To enjoy their breakfast menu, it's important to visit during the designated hours. To enjoy their breakfast menu, it's important to visit during the designated hours. To enjoy their breakfast menu, it's important to visit during the designated hours.
  DayOpening TimeClosing TimeMonday6:00 AM10:30 AM10:30
Saturdays. However, on Sundays, Panera breakfast hours may vary. Generally, they start serving breakfast on Sundays, All Panera locations outlets may begin serving breakfast as early as 6:30 AM on Sundays. All Panera locations outlets
across the country stop serving breakfast at 10:30 AM. So, if you want to enjoy their morning menu, it's best to arrive before that time. Sundays, which gives you a bit more time to grab something to eat in the morning. If you're
unsure of the breakfast times in your area, it's best to check the company's official website. Panera Bread does not offer breakfast hours, which means if you want to enjoy their delicious panera breakfast hours, are available from Monday to Saturday at
10:30 AM, and on Sundays, you can enjoy breakfast items until 11:00 AM. In order to enjoy the best Panera breakfast menu near you. There is a one hour delay in offering breakfast on Sunday, which means that breakfast is offered at 7:00 AM, and breakfast service is
 closed at 11:00 AM. Panera Bread offers an extensive menu of fast food items to choose from, including a variety of panera breakfast items that Panera breakfast options. You can refer to the table below to discover some of the best breakfast options. You can refer to the table below to discover some of the best breakfast items that Panera bread operates on these days with reduced hours. So,
if you're in the mood for a tasty meal on a holiday, you can count on Panera to be open, although they may have limited hours. New Year's Day Black Friday Veterans Day Columbus Day
Independence Day (4th of July) Memorial Day Cinco de Mayo Easter Sunday St. Patrick's Day Presidents Day Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (MLK Day) Christmas Eve, although some may have limited hours, so it's best to check the website beforehand. Here is the way to find Panera Near Me: Open your
preferred search engine and type "Panera Bread near me" in the search bar. You'll see a list of Panera Bread location, along with their operating hours. Click on the location, along with their operating hours. Click on the location, along with their operating hours.
 website or mobile app to find a location and their hours of operation. You can find the closest Panera Bread location and its hours by entering your city or zip code. It's always a good idea to call a restaurant representative to confirm the hours of the location you plan to visit. Panera Bread is a popular restaurant chain that specializes in serving freshly
baked bread, sandwiches, soups, salads, and other baked goods. The restaurant was founded in 1981 in Kirkwood, Missouri, and has since grown to over 2,000 locations throughout the United States and Canada. Panera Bread is known for its casual and welcoming atmosphere, where customers can enjoy a quick meal or a leisurely sit-down experience.
There are many vegetarian and gluten-free options on Panera Bread menu include the Bacon Turkey Bravo sandwich, the Broccoli Cheddar soup, and the Mediterranean Veggie sandwich. The restaurant also offers a selection of freshly baked
bagels, muffins, and pastries, as well as coffee and other beverages. You can also find Hardee's breakfast hours by which you all get the tasty full meal on time. You can set the tone for a great day by eating a delicious breakfast in the morning. Panera Bread is an excellent option for those who appreciate a delicious and healthy breakfast. Panera breakfast
hours start as early as 6:00 AM, ensuring you can get your breakfast fix when you need it most. However, it's worth noting that their breakfast hours end at 10:30 AM, so be sure to plan your visit accordingly. A visit to Panera Bread is definitely worth it if you want to fuel your day with a tasty breakfast. Q. Does Panera Serve Lunch in the Morning? Panera
 Bread typically serves lunch items after 10:30 AM, which is when they transition from their breakfast menu to their lunch menu. However, some Panera Bread locations may offer certain lunch items earlier in the morning, such as breakfast menu to their breakfast menu. Q. When does Panera bread open? The opening time for Panera
Bread may vary depending on the location, but typically they open at 6:00 or 7:00 AM. It's advised to check the hours of operation on official website. Q. Does Panera serve oatmeal all day? Panera serves oatmeal all d
honey, maple butter pecan granola, strawberries, and blueberries. However, oatmeal is only available while supplies last, and breakfast from 6-11 AM. During breakfast hours, you can order salads and sandwiches, but soup
is only available starting at 11 AM., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,230 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
Navy's Fleet Air Arm and 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 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 email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was a featured articles.
found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only
appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that
Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? 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 II 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 voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous 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, 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, with resources
links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news 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: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-
WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikiguoteCollection of quotations WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree textbooks and manuals WikiguoteCollection of guotations WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree textbooks and manuals WikiguoteCollection of guotations WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning to
English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles ваhasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto
Euskara עברית אינ פּן בעברית איני בי און בעברית בעבויע בעביע בעביע איניען אייען איניען אינען איניען אינען אין אינען אינען אינען אינען אינען אין אינען אינען אינען אין אינען אינען אינען אי
from "2 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium
2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th c
Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disease and 
calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita2397Armenian calendar1093@4 \(\Omega\) 1.74Assyrian calendar2594English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar188Burmese calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152-7153Chinese calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar106Byzantine calendar107152-7153Chinese calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar107152-7153Chinese calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar394English Regnal vear19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 2 -
4134 — to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar 1360-1361Discordian calendar 1860-1361Discordian calendar 1860Discordian calendar 1860Discordia
1054Japanese calendarKan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年)Javanese calendar1565-1566Julian calendar176Thai solar calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar3977Minguo calendar486-2187Tibetan calendar489 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390
or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1640s decade. As of the Start of 1644, 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 India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean
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 a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful
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 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 Tippermuir - Montrose
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 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian
```

```
Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the first Qing 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. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1709)[9] January 25 - Antoine 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 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1712) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 13 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 14 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 16 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 17 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 18 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 18 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 
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. 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. 1712) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1710) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (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 Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius,
Dutch painter (d. 1681) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French viol player (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (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 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector
(d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde
Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (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 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert (d. 1
1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (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. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1567) April 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena
(b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) 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 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15]
Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (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 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. 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 (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714. London New York: Longman. p. 223. ISBN 9780582067226. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". hisdates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United
 States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to
Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge
Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press. p. 80. Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy: an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge. p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. Walle, Willy (2003). The papacy: an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge. p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289.
University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation. p. 90. ISBN 9780786357929. Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. Schiavone, Michael J. (2009). Dictionary of
Maltese Biographies Vol. 1 A-F. Pietà: Pubblikazzjonijiet Indipendenza. p. 756. ISBN 978993291329. ^ Fetis, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications. p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720: a biographical dictionary.
Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 382. ISBN 9780313308277. Sohn Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn: 1620-1649. Clarendon Press. p. 379. Compendium of British office holders. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire New York: Palgrave Macmillan. p. 118. ISBN 9780230505872. Baker, Christopher (2002).
Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720: a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve 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 millennia 
1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as 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 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 artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important artists, and led to the foundation of important artists, and led to the foundation of important artists, and led to the foundation of important artists.
Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Gal
sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the
masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, Wexico, 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 in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and
Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the
Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of
Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile
Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in
Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: 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 Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills
over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the
The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the
 Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded 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. 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 Alvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: The Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are 
Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1516: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran
between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also
known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci
dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by
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 Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.
commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first
European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist
campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.
Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor
ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and
was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: 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 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 Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza
defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the
Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church 2531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente
the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants.
1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun
 becomes the next sultan, 1536; Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England, Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536; Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal, 1536; Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina)
at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted
the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541:
Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542–1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the
Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese
troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial
Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first
 time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in
the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned to a 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 to a 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 to a 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 to a 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 to a 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 to a 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 to a 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 to a 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 to a Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland an
becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree
banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud
to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate
concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population 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: 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 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the
Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong).
world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of
Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate and 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: 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: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and
Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plaguenots.
outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá
establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de
Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in
1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian
Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the fedom 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: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, order the Terrible of Russi
Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese. [12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following
year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S. 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 conquistadores was the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Lopezpi establishes Miguel Mi
apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads
from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish
victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the
Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the
world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler,
Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch
Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the
world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Spain unifies
with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of 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 Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar.
the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world
trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar
annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the
Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish
Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In
Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the
Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches
Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough
spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: More
Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of
Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice
Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces
with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the
Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII and the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII and the Saint Louis Art Museum.
(1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain (1556-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain (1556-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain (1556-1608) the Father of II of Spain (1556-1608) the II of Spain (15
watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In
America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (V) 1540: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his
theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warrings.
tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582:
Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First and adopted by Catholic countries.
flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the
limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated
Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. Babur (2006). Babur (2006).
Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". Archived from the original on 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03. ^ Sandra
Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Magnificent 1494-1566". Personal.umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga". Jacques Cartier a Hochelaga". Jacques Cartier a Hochelaga". Jacques Cartier a Hochelaga - Jaques - Jaques - Jaques - Jaques - Jaques - Ja
Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. ^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967
65-3099-9. ^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly
detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "50 tems. View (previous 50 tems.)
next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) Hi
century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1544 (l
1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1640s (links 
(links \mid edit) 1573 (links \mid edit) 1573 (links \mid edit) 1570s (links \mid edit) 1570s (links \mid edit) 1574 (links \mid edit) 1540s (links \mid edit) 1540s (links \mid edit) 1540s (links \mid edit) 1570s (links \mid edit) 1570s (links \mid edit) 1540s (links \mid edit) 1540s (links \mid edit) 1570s (links \mid e
your morning favorites and what tasty options await. Perfect for those busy mornings or when you crave something delicious and nutritious. We'll cover everything from early bird start times to weekend schedules, plus a peek at their breakfasts menu. Say goodbye to morning guesswork and hello to satisfying, convenient breakfasts with Panera. TL;DR:
Panera Bread serves breakfast from 6 am to 10:30 am on weekdays and until 11 am on weekends. Breakfast menu features options like bagels, pastries, and sandwiches, with nutritional information available online. You can dine in or order takeout through the Panera app for convenience. The app allows menu viewing, ordering, and payment, streamlining
the breakfast experience. For DIY enthusiasts, there are tips for making Panera-style sandwiches and healthy breakfast? Panera Serving Breakfast? Panera serves breakfast starting at 6 am. This means you can grab your morning meal as the day begins.
Does Panera Bread Offer Breakfast All Day? No, Panera does not serve breakfast at 10:30 am on weekdays. What Are The Weekend Breakfast at 6 am most days. But, they wrap up breakfast
service by 10:30 am during the week. It's a bit different on Saturday and Sunday, though. You have until 11 am to get your breakfast fix on these days. If you're craving something from their breakfast menu, make sure to swing by in the morning. Check out their breakfast menu to plan your next visit. Panera offers tasty breakfast choices. Think warm
bagels, pastries, and fresh fruit. The star? Breakfast sandwiches! They mix eggs, cheese, and meat on fresh bread. Panera's menu shows calories. This helps pick light or filling meals. See their menu for details. Comparing Breakfast Options: Prices and Servings Menu items vary by price. Pastries cost less than sandwiches. Check online for up-to-date prices
and sizes. How To Enjoy Panera's Breakfast: Options for Ordering Dine-In and Takeout: How to Order Your Morning Favorites Yes. Panera serves breakfast. They have many tasty options. You can do this online. Just look up "Panera Bread locations near me". If you plan to
dine in, just walk in. Take a seat and order. For takeout, there's a cool trick. Use the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very handy. You can see the Panera app. It's very 
the menu. Pick your food. Then pay. No waiting in line. It's great for busy mornings. When you order with the app, you can use your favs. Next time, ordering is even faster. You won't waste time. More time to enjoy your food. Panera's app also helps you find stores. If you're out, just search "Panera
bread near me" on their app. It's super useful. You'll find breakfast in no time. So, those looking to grab a bite at Panera makes sure your breakfast is delicious and easy to get. Enjoy your meal! Unique Breakfast Recipes Inspired by Panera Bread Crafting Your
Own Panera-Style Breakfast Sandwich at Home Love Panera's breakfast? You can make your own! First, grab eggs, cheese, ham, and bread. Break eggs into a pan. Cook low and slow. Flip. Add cheese so it melts. Put ham in the pan. Warm it up. Toast your bread. Stack ham, egg, and cheese on toast. There, a Panera-style sandwich at home! It's easy and
yummy. Healthy Breakfast Options: A DIY Guide to Smoothies and Oatmeals For a fresh start, try smoothies and oats. Blend fruit, yogurt, and ice for a smoothie. Use any fruit you like. For oats, mix oats with milk or water. Heat up, then add your favorite toppings. Nuts, berries, or honey make it special. These breakfasts are quick, healthy, like Panera's but
your way. Enjoy making and eating. Power up your breakfast with these simple, Panera-inspired meals at home. We learned when to grab our morning favorites and what tasty options await us. Plus, we explored how to order easily and even make Panera-inspired meals at home.
Remember, a good breakfast can kickstart your day right. So, why not make it delicious and convenient with Panera? Try mixing up your routine with their diverse menu or a homemade recipe tomorrow. Related Tagged Breakfast hours, Menu options
```