## I'm not a bot



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necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. We've all been there at some point; a blank-faced student stares back at us in response to our question and states, "I don't know, teacher. It doesn't tell us in the story." Usually, this response has been incited by an
inferential question, but what exactly is an inference can be defined as the process of drawing a conclusion based on the available evidence plus previous knowledge and experience. In teacher-speak, inference questions are the types of questions that involve reading between the lines. Students are required to make an educated guess,
as the answer will not be stated explicitly. Students must use clues from the text and their experiences to draw a logical conclusion. Students begin the process of learning to understand what has been said, not only through what is explicitly stated
on the page but also through what the writer has implied. It is this ability to read what has been implied that the term inference refers to. For example, if we come across sentences such as: He placed his hand firmly on her back and ushered her hurriedly out the door. "Yes, yes, yes, I will call you soon to set up another meeting. I will!" George said,
punctuating the end of his sentence with a firmly shut door."In this extract, the writer does not explicitly state that the man in the story wants to eliminate the person he is addressing. However, he implies this is the case through the action he describes. Reading this correctly is to infer. To imply is the throw, to infer is the catch. Teaching inference
skills is fundamental to our student's development as critical thinkers. It is a higher-order skill that is essential for students to develop to afford them access to the deepest levels of comprehension. Having a finely tuned ability to infer also has important applications in other subject areas, particularly Math and Science. Given the centrality of pattern
reading in these two subjects, it is no surprise that students will find these skills instrumental in prediction and evaluation. Being able to infer from clues develops in our students an appreciation of the importance of basing our opinions on identifiable evidence. The usefulness of this skill transcends the walls of the classroom. In the world beyond the
school gates, the ability to infer will serve students well in their interactions with others on personal, social, and business levels. INFERENCE EXAMPLES explore these examples of inferencing in action based on a simple statement alongside the justification for the inference. More inferences can be made from them than just those stated, so see if you
can come up with any others. These examples can be used to encourage students to practice making inferences based on evidence from a text. Teachers can use these examples to guide students to practice making inferences based on evidence from a text.
AUTHORS and CRITICAL THINKERS. (26 Reviews) This YEAR-LONG 500+ PAGE unit is packed with robust opportunities for your students to develop the critical skill of inference through fun imagery, powerful thinking tools, and graphic organizers. HOW IS INFERENCE TAUGHT? Learning to apply inference is not easy. For this reason, it is essential
to make the process as explicit as possible for our students to gain a firm grasp of it. One effective means of teaching inference is to perform a kind of reverse engineering process. Begin by ensuring the students understand that:Our answers must be added to what we already knowMore than one correct answers must be supported by cluesThese clues must be supported by cluesThese clues must be added to what we already knowMore than one correct answers must be supported by cluesThese clues must be added to what we already knowMore than one correct answers must be supported by cluesThese clues must b
is possible. Higher-level reading comprehension questions often ask students to draw on their powers of inference, especially in the why and how questions concerned with their thoughts and opinions. Often students inference, especially in the why and how questions concerned with their thoughts and opinions.
at their answers. Ask them how they 'inferred' their answer. This means they must explain how they arrived at their answer without referencing explicit information in the text. Ask them further questions to prompt how they arrived at their answer.
conclusion. Here, we are working to uncover the mysterious inference process by illuminating it. "PREDICTING and INFERRING are often confused, but they are not interchangable concepts. Predicting is the process of asking what might happen next based on what we already know from inside and outside the text. Inferring is more a process of
enquiring as to what the author meant? Predicting focuses more on the WHAT whereas Inferring is more about the WHY"— LITERACYIDEAS. COMRead through these examples to clearly see the difference between a well-considered educated guess that doesn't jump to conclusions (an inference) as opposed to a hunch. (a prediction) Always keep an
open mind when considering predictions and inferences, as quite commonly, they can arrive at the same outcome which is fine. WHAT TO DO BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER READINGTIPS FOR MAKING WISE INFERENCESLook for clues: When trying to make an inference, it's important to look for clues that will help you figure out what's going on
These could be things like a character's actions, what they say, or the story's setting. Connect the dots: Making an inference is like connections between different pieces of information to help you understand what's happening. Use your own experience:
Sometimes, the best way to make an inference is to use your experience. If you're reading a story about a character going through something similar. Consider different perspectives: Inferences require you to think about different perspectives. This means trying to
see things from the point of view of other characters and thinking about how their experiences and beliefs might affect their decisions. Be flexible: Making reasonable inferences means being willing to change your mind as you get more information. It's important to be open to different explanations and interpretations of what's happening and to be
willing to change your initial assumptions as you learn more. INFERENCE ACTIVITIES FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTSSetting riddles to solve is an excellent way for students are, the more complex the riddle set can be - this makes for easy differentiation for
various abilities. Developing this ability to solve riddles requires students to grow in confidence in reading for inference and can demonstrate to students lacking confidence that they already have some understanding of how the concept works. READ SOME GREAT
CLASSROOM RIDDLES HEREWe often urge our students to "Show, Don't Tell!" in their writing. As their writing skills improve, we want them to move away from describing the characters in their stories with long lists of adjectives in favor of revealing their characters through the things they do and say. To help students develop their ability to read
inference, set them the task of identifying a character's traits in a story exclusively through the things they do and say. This excellent reading extension activity can be easily used as homework. Students can work through a story, recording the information in three columns entitled: Character, Trait, Evidence. Remind students they are looking for
implicit evidence, not things the writer has stated explicitly in the narration. You can also bridge this reading activity into writing. Have students write emotions they experienced explicitly. Instead, have them write details that help the reader understand how they
felt. Have student volunteers share their writing and briefly discuss each piece. What details helped the reader to understand what the writing to enhance this? This activity works well as an extension of the previous exercise and is basically an inversion of Show, Don't Tell! In this
exercise, students must translate a few inference sentences into explicit statements. The examples of inference into explicit statements activity will serve well as the material here. This exercise helps students recognize precisely what is being implied in this often very subtle means of communication. For this exercise helps students recognize precisely what is being implied in this often very subtle means of communication. For this exercise helps students recognize precisely what is being implied in the previous activity will serve well as the material here.
and grab yourself some picture books. Ignore the inevitable eye-rolls and moans of derision of the students in front of you and explain to them that you're going to give each of them a book, and they are going to 'read' the books to each other. Children's book illustrators are masters of inference. They tell stories through the skilful use of visual clues.
Students must become a translator of these visual clues into words. Encourage stronger students to also translate the inference in the picture into their narration by avoiding explicitly stating things. You can also do a variation of this task by providing students with captionless photographs or pictures and asking them to tell the story of the picture.
Students can compare and contrast their inferences for each picture. Authors have the luxury of writing endless chapters to paint pictures in our minds and tell a narrative. Film-makers do not have ever listened to a director's
commentary whilst watching a film, you will appreciate the effort a filmmaker makes to use inference in their craft. Everything included in a film is there for a purpose; the setting, background props, dialogue, and music are all calculated decisions used to build emotion and story. Sometimes what is left unsaid or unshown can also tell us more than
what is actually in the film. Inference and film are a match made in heaven in the classroom and will provide your students with the analytical skills to watch films at a much deeper level. A WORD ON GUIDED READINGGuided reading levels, you
can effectively improve their ability to read a text for inference. In your guided reading groups: Discuss the importance of the text by other group members and how they arrived at their interpretations. Discuss the motivations of characters in the stories and the
relationships between those characters. Encourage students to explain how they arrived at their opinion by asking, 'How do you know?' Encourage students to activate prior knowledge through timely discussions. Be sure to offer opportunities for reading inference across a range of genres. While fictional stories offer the most significant number of
opportunities to read for inference, other genres also offer opportunities. Expository texts, for example, promote opportunities for more conscious inference-making. You can significantly help students by modelling answers and by 'thinking aloud' to show your students how you arrived at your conclusions. When students are engaged in making their
own inferences, encourage them by asking inference-generating questions that will propel them along the path. READ OUR COMPLETE GUIDE TO TEACHING GUIDED READING HEREThe art of inference is a skill, like most skills, that improves with practice. There will be ample opportunity to reinforce inference skills through the course of the
average English lesson as students engage in discussion, complete comprehension exercises, study poetry etc. Even though inference skills will be regularly called upon in lessons focus primarily on inference skills will be regularly called upon in lessons that are not primarily focused on developing this skill, it is still essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily on inference skills will be regularly called upon in lessons that are not primarily focused on developing this skill, it is still essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill, it is still essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill, it is still essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill, it is still essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill, it is still essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill, it is still essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill essential that some discrete lessons focus primarily focused on developing this skill essential that seem that the skill essential that seem 
to understand initially, especially for younger students. It can often slip just beyond their grasp due to its subtle nature. Begin with baby steps. Try to climb down the ladder of abstraction and peel back the layers to make the implicit explicit. With practice, students will soon be able to move beyond recognizing and reading inference in the works of
others to incorporate it into their work.DOWNLOAD THIS FREE TEMPLATE HERETOP TIPS FOR TEACHING INFERENCE IN THE CLASSROOMWhen it comes to teaching inference, it's important to start with examples that ignite your students' imaginations. Choose texts or situations that are rich in detail and nuance, that can spark your students'
curiosity and get them excited about the process of making inferences. One key to helping your students develop strong inference skills is to emphasize the importance of evidence to support their inferences. Graphic organizers
can be powerful tools for helping your students visualize and organize their thoughts as they make inferences. Consider using tools like T-charts, Venn diagrams, or concept maps to help your students with
plenty of opportunities to practice. Use a variety of engaging materials to give your students a chance to develop and refine their inferences with their peers. Finally, don't forget the importance of reflection and discussion. Please encourage your students to share their inferences with each other
and to explore the different perspectives and interpretations that can arise from the same set of evidence. By fostering a culture of curiosity and reflection, you can help your students develop strong inference skills that will serve them well throughout their lives. USEFUL VIDEO FOR TEACHING INFERENCE Our intelligence offerings serve as the
building blocks laying the groundwork for AI transformation of your business. From hardware and software to our partner network, our versatile approach addresses your specific needs and streamlines the AI deployment process. Constructed with multi-intelligence, our turnkey solution is ready for any application use. Learn More, the free
encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,361 articles in English The first UK 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 built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance,
before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-
Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles. About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was 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 Gammarelli, the official tailor of the pope, is one of the oldest family-run businesses in Europe? ... 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 Tobert 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 JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song
Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu
Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conguer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swissa and Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swissa and Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swissa and Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the Swissa and Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the Swissa and Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the Swissa and Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the Swissa and Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the Swissa and Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the Swissa and Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the Swissa and Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the Swissa and Coalition forces defeated the French Army of the Danube (Swissa and Coalition) and Coalition forces defeated the French Army of the Danube (Swissa and Coalition) and Coalition forces defeated the French Army of the Danube (Swissa and Coalition) and Coalition forces defeated the French Army of the Danube (Swissa and Coalition) and Coalition forces defeated the French Army of the Danube (Swissa and Coalition) and Coalition forces defeated the French Army of the Danube (Swissa and Coalition) and Coalition forces defeated the French Army of the Danube (Swissa and Coalition) and Coalition forces defeated the French Army of the Danube (Swissa and Coalition) and Coalition forces defeated the French Army of the Danube (Swissa a
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, 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 -
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Македонски [][][][][][][] Norsk nynorsk [][][][][][] Shqip Slovenščina [][][][][][][] Retrieved from " 2 This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR
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2187Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 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 Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the
644th 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) + 100(C) + 100(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 Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England 
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, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is
the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the
and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his
men take Liverpool Castle.[5] 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 of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of
Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of 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 Portugal resists a 9-day
siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. 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 Portugal during the
Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principia Philosophiae) 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. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1712) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 10 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 11 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 11 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 11 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 11 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 11 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 12 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 12 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 12 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1
1710) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (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 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Elisabeth Elisabeth Elisabeth Elisabeth Elisabeth Elisabeth Elisabeth Elisabeth 
(d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) 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. 1721) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy (d. 1730) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste (d. 1730) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April 18 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1730) April
1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (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. 1683) June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque
composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish Chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish Chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish Chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Miguel Bayot, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Miguel Bayot, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Miguel Bayot, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Miguel Bayot, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Miguel Bayot, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Miguel Bayot, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Miguel Bayot, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Miguel Bayot, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 20 - Miguel Bayot, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) (d. 1700)
1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New
France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd 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 Dominican,
historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian
writer (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684)
December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō,
Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-
Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1621) 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. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié
Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1587) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated
with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (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 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 -
Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd
Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1577) Readdick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103.
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sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th centur
15th century 16th century 17th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - D
1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the
 heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres 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 Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and
England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French
privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-
European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on
public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph,
while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world. [2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire
new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the
Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the
Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the World's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid
dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 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 Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Laborator an
New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai 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: Nostradamus is born on either
December 14 or December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St.
Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of
communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred
in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among
other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the Fortuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of
Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian
trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque 1509-1510: The 'great plague' in
various parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern part
(historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 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: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The
Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first
 European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of Francis I
France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant.
1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal
States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book 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: 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 (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the
Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the
imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: 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 eastern side of Solor (in present-day 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 encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition
reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves, 1521; Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana, 1522; 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 Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate
1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary 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: The Austrians 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-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church
of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the
Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 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 begueaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon. [12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of
Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The
Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of
Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores 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 founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and Shah Suri founded by Ignative Ignation (Paul III.)
Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor 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. 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: 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 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan
the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth 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: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali).
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: 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 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: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a
settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company.
1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, and illustration of t
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 some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare some state bankruptcy.
present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa at a subject of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa at a subject of the world. 1558: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Ottomans Capture Massawa at a subject
Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal
Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret
declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the
Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year.
The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 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: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes in Cebu the first Spanish
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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: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died

in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of

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Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill
Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto
1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes
the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: The Spanish-
led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as
the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of
Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned
from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the
Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: 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 Portugal is killed at the Battle of
Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage
[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish
Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes
Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The
Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi
Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day 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. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 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' Medic
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. 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 is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain.
 Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit. [18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku. [18] 1600: Giordano
Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-
Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr from
1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King
of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar
the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is
created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America,
Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 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. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring
tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582
Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591:
First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to
 follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14
September 2009). "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
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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 External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for
transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Baggipes (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mauritius (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Republican
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Inferencing is a skill we develop from a young age. Children as young as six start to use inferences is one of the most enjoyable parts of reading: taking the events of a text and using them to predict what comes next. If we didn't infer, how would we enjoy mysteries, detective novels, romances? But
inference skills aren't only about loving to read. They're also a crucial part of developing learners to think critically about a text and engage with it academically. Not only does this help learners understand a text, but also helps to improve their reading comprehension skills. Children begin to
make inferences in reading from as early as Year 1, perhaps even earlier. According to the National Curriculum document, good comprehension skills. Making an
inference is often referred to as reading between the lines. It is the process of making a guess about something you don't know for sure, based on the information, we can infer that Aidan is enjoying the taste of the fruit. When we read
something, we also make inferences. We use previous knowledge acquired, along with information from the text to draw conclusions, make judgements and interpret the text. Making inferences is essential when it comes to successful reading comprehension. Much of the information we obtain from reading comes from what is implied as opposed to a
direct statement of the information. By making inferences, we are tapping into what we already know from the two work in harmony to support us in having a deeper understanding of the text. We are able to infer that which is not
outrightly stated. According to research by Andersen and Pearson (1984), those who are proficient in reading use their prior knowledge as well as textual information to draw conclusions, make critical judgements and form interpretations from the text read. They found that inferences can take the form of conclusions, predictions or new ideas. As
readers, we make lots of inferences as we digest a text. In some cases, we make inferences about the main idea of a piece of text. We may need to infer the main idea of a text if the main idea is not
clearly stated. Other instances in which we need to infer the main idea are if:The text starts with a questionThe text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts two or more thingsEvery sentence in the piece of text compares or contrasts.
deep-learning algorithm. To get the information we need to make an inference, we can follow five simple steps. Read the textRead the comprehension question List details indicateIn her book, Chart Sense, Roz Linder uses the silhouette below to depict this process.
The details stated outright in the text that is relevant to the question are written inside the silhouette. These details are then pieced together to form inferences which are written inside the silhouette. These details in a piece of text. There are
two kinds of inferences we can make: logical inferences and reason-based inferences. When we use logical inferences and reason begin with an observation and then expand this into a general theory or conclusion. For example, your dog hides as soon as the fireworks begin on
Bonfire Night. It does so again on New Year's Eve when the fireworks start, and then again when the fireworks start on Diwali and Chinese New Year. From these specific observations, it would be logical to infer the general theory that your dog is afraid of the sound of fireworks going off. Reason-based inferences work the other way around. A reason-
based inference starts with a general theory or hypothesis. It then focuses on something specifically observed or stated to prove this theory. An example of this is, you might have a general theory that the scheduled fireworks display for your neighbourhood will be postponed due to the rain forecast. This is based on your specific knowledge that
fireworks can't perform when it is raining. You have made an inference and come to a conclusion based on reason. The spectrum of learning within the classroom, and indeed 'in real life', is broad. From those who break out in a cold sweat due to abject doubt in their own ability to successfully complete that challenge to
And, of course, there are many other types in between. As learning and learning the traditional 'lecture' style of learning, while others are more suited to independent reading and learning. Then there are those who excel when working and learning collaboratively. With this in mind, the 5 C's framework came to be. This
structure teaches the skills and values that will be both necessary and valued in the 21st century. The Five C's: Collaboration Communication 
one learner may not have had access to had it not been for collaborating to infer information. When learners have the freedom to communicate with one another, they have more exposure to the inference which ultimately leads to the answer itself. This helps
that learner add to their 'tool kit' for next time. When collaboration and communication are alive and well in the classroom, this often organically leads to one answer, a different child might infer a whole new meaning. If this inference is based on sound reasoning,
then there is every chance both answers are correct. Critical thinking also helps with making inferences are likely to be. The more textual evidence we gather, and the more thoughtfully and carefully we reason, the sounder our inferences are likely to be.
from the meaning intended. With character in mind when making inferences, students learn how to interpret the emotions and prior actions of a character to predict future actions. This encourages learners to analyse the structure of a text, the semantic fields of the language used within, and the character study itself. In this way, inference combines
all the necessary skills of strong reading comprehension. Explicit literacy instruction, powered by a unique deep-learning algorithm. According to cognitive psychologist, Professor Daniel Willingham, inference is not a skill that can be improved solely through practice. He suggests inferring is more a trick than a skill. Willingham believes the ability to
make a good inference rests on three things: Being aware of whether or not you are understanding what you readConnecting ideas together aving a wide vocabulary and general knowledge to draw on Building on this then, the traits of a good inference are: Integrative: the ability to integrate information previously stated in the text with text currently
being read in order to make connectionsConstructive: the ability to draw from general knowledge outside the text to fill in missing details to understand the world around them (and the vocabulary to go with this), this will help them make
inferences. They are better equipped to fill in any gaps in the information given and interpret that which is implied by connecting to their own experiences. It is important to be aware that not all children will have the opportunity at home to develop their knowledge of the world around them, or what they are exposed to may vary significantly from that
of their peers. Therefore, learners should be exposed to a broad and varied curriculum, and enriching opportunities as much as possible in their formal learning setting - this is why Bedrock's original texts are diverse and knowledge-rich, immersing learners in cultural capital from around the world. There are common mistakes made when making
inferences which can lead to key ideas being lost or the wrong meaning being inferred. Reading can be active or passive reading, you are letting the information fall into your hands. To be able to infer effectively, particularly for the purposes of moving learning along, reading needs to be active. Making annotations and noting any
questions as you read can help with this. Reading a text out loud (or mouthing it to yourself if you are in a situation that requires silence) can help us to engage with and understand parts of the text we may have missed if we had just let it 'stay on the page'. Reading aloud can help hone inferences and lead to a more in depth understanding.
 Performing a text heightens engagement with the events in the text which leads to a more insightful inference. Summarising a text allows us to consider the text as a whole, as well as specific aspects of the text. In summarising a text allows us to consider the text as a whole, as well as specific aspects of the text. When
making a summary, it is important that we don't just write or say everything that has happened. We need to engage with the text and infer the key message or meaning. There are lots of ways you can work on inference in the classroom. For instance, a show and infer activity, where learners bring in a box of items that say something about them and
the class must guess which learners they belong to. They are inferring information about the learners from the given information, for example, 'The Jensens put their tent, rucksacks and sleeping bags in the boot
of the car.' From the information given, we can infer that the Jensens are going on a camping trip. This can lead to inferring information from the moana movie as the piece of text. I've been staring at the edge of the water'Long as I can remember Never really knowing
whyI wish I could be the perfect daughterBut I come back to the waterNo matter how hard I tryThen posing the question, What phrase suggests Moana feels she is a disappointment at any point, so they'll need to look a little
deeper. They should be able to make the connection that the line 'I wish I could be the perfect daughter' indicates Moana's feeling of wishing to be something and feelings of disappointment. Another possible inference activity could be that the children are
presented with all the lyrics to this song. They then have to answer the question 'What is the overall emotion Moana is feeling in this song? Explain your answer.'In this case, the children are having to digest all the given information from the lyrics and infer the main idea as we mentioned earlier in the article, or in this case the main emotion. When
children have actively read the text and considered the evidence, they should be able to piece it together to conclude that the overall emotion Moana is feeling in the song is frustration, or perhaps curiosity. Both answers can be supported using textual evidence. Bedrock's fiction texts don't just encourage vocabulary improvement - they're structured
to encourage learners to use their reading comprehension skills. This is because vocabulary and reading comprehension work in tandem to improve learners' literacy, setting them up for success. One example of a text that uses inferencing is a sneak peek from Block 7's What a Predicament! Kevin had decided long ago that humans, especially those
related to him, were not his thing. Discussions with his parents were boring and monotonous; they were always asking him to recount every single uninteresting detail about his day. Meanwhile, his siblings never stopped crying. Kevin had been on the verge of running away and never coming back - but that was
before Mick came into his life...If you read the text carefully, you can get an idea of who, or what, Mick is, and why Kevin has brought him into his life, but the only way to know for sure is to encounter this topic on Bedrock Vocabulary - and the mysteries don't stop there with this story. Many other texts on Bedrock Learning are just like this one: full of
Tier 2 vocabulary, fluent human narration and interesting reading comprehension activities. Not only does this improve learners' literacy, but it cultivates a love of reading, and that's a good habit that lasts a lifetime. Teaching learners to infer and giving them the opportunities and strategies to be able to infer through exposure to a rich curriculum.
will help them to become more immersed in a text and take their understanding of that text to a deeper level. And who knows? They might even enjoy it...
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