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Have you ever questioned why the functionality of your dash cam has been reduced? Formatting your SD card is a maintenance chore that is often neglected, but it is important. It's quick, simple, and can save you a lot of headaches in the future! Over time, your SD card gets cluttered with old files, affecting your dash cam's performance. You must
format your SD card regularly to ensure your device works flawlessly. In this guide, we'll walk you through when and how to format your SD card for dash cam? If you're not sure, you're
not alone. Many dash cam users forget that SD cards are the unsung heroes in recording your driving adventures. Over time, they get cluttered, perhaps resulting in damaged files or even missing recordings. This is especially prevalent when recording high-quality video, which can take up a lot of space on the card. So, how frequently should you
format your SD card? To maintain your dash cam working properly, format the SD card at least once each month. If you're on the road daily or recording in high-definition, consider formatting your SD card every few weeks. This ensures that the card functions optimally, lowering the possibility of file corruption or recording mistakes. Proven Ways to
Format SD Card for Dash Camera So, how exactly do you format your SD card for dash cam? There are several methods depending on what device you're using. Let's break it down. We'll cover how to format your SD card for matter. If you're looking
for a hassle-free way to format your SD card, doing it directly on the dash cam is probably your best bet. You don't need any more tools, and it is quick and easy to perform. Here's how to do it: Step 1: Turn on your dash cam and go to the settings menu. Step 2: Navigate to the 'Format SD Card' option, usually found under the memory or storage
settings. Step 3: Select 'Confirm' and let the camera do the work. It should take just a few moments to complete. This method is quick, and you don't need any other devices, making it perfect for on-the-go maintenance. You might need to use another technique, though, as not all dash cameras come with an integrated formatting feature. Prefer using
your computer for more control? Here's how you can format the SD card using a Windows PC. This method gives you a bit more flexibility, and it ensures that the card is properly formatted for your dash cam. Step 1: Using a card reader, take the SD card out of your dash cam and put it into your computer. Step 2: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam and put it into your computer. Step 2: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 1: Using a card reader, take the SD card out of your dash cam. Step 2: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 3: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 3: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 3: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 3: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 3: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 3: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 3: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 3: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 3: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 3: Open 'This PC' and locate your SD card out of your dash cam. Step 3: Open 'This PC' and locate your step 3
card under 'Devices and Drives.' Step 3: Right-click on the SD card and select 'Format.' A dash cam's compatibility will determine which file system to use, so be careful to select either FAT32 or exFAT. Step 4: Click 'Start' and wait for the process to complete. Before ejecting the card, double-check that it's formatted correctly to avoid any errors when
you reinsert it into your dash cam. Windows provides a simple and effective way to format the card without hassle. Fear not; if you use a Mac, the process is as straightforward. An integrated application on Mac laptops makes formatting your SD card simple. Here's how to do it: Step 1: Take your SD card out of the dash cam and use an SD card
reader to put it into your Mac.Step 2: Open 'Disk Utility' from your Applications folder.Step 3: Select your SD card from the list on the left, then click 'Erase' again to confirm. When the procedure is completed, properly eject the SD card to avoid data loss. Formatting on a Mac is as
simple as on Windows, and it assures that your SD card is ready for your next road trip. For those who want a more thorough clean or greater control over the process, an SD card formatter tool is an excellent choice. This free software, available for both Windows and Mac, is particularly intended to format SD cards so they work optimally.
Furthermore, it is approved by the SD Association! Here's how to use the SD card formatter: Step 1: Download the SD card formatter tool from the list of drives, choose 'Format,' and click 'Start.' Using this
method gives you the confidence that your SD card is formatted precisely the way it needs to be for your dash cam. The tool's purpose is to optimize the card's performance by maximizing its efficiency. Now that you know how to format your SD card for dash cam, let's talk about how to keep it operating at peak performance throughout time. To
maintain their longevity, SD cards need to be regularly cleaned, just like any other equipment. To keep your SD cards in good condition, follow these tips: Use high-endurance SD cards may need help to handle the constant writing and rewriting
that dash cams require. Regularly check for errors: Keep an eye out for warning signs from your dash cam, like skipping footage or error messages. These could indicate that your SD card is getting full or starting to wear out. Keep a backup SD card is getting full or starting to wear out.
a good idea to have a spare on hand in case of emergencies. With proper formatting and care, your dash cam SD card in your dash cam may seem like a little procedure, it is crucial to ensure seamless operation. Frequent upkeep will
keep your film secure and operating properly whether you format directly on your dash cam, via your computer, or via an SD card for your dash cam SD card. It'll thank you with flawless recordings! Formatting a microSD card for your dash cam
is an essential step to ensure optimal performance and to prevent any issues with recording. Another benefit of formatting a microSD card for your dash cam is that it provides a fresh start and allows for better file management. Additionally, formatting a microSD card for your dash cam help to improve the overall lifespan of the card. Formatting
a microSD card for your dash cam is an essential step to ensure optimal performance and to prevent any issues with recording. In this article, we will walk you through the process of formatting your microSD card for your dash cam, and what to do if you experience any
issues. If you're anything like me, you love using your dashcam. It can provide such peace of mind when you're on the road, knowing that your microSD is that they can run out of storage space quickly. That's why it's so important to properly format your microSD is that they can run out of storage space quickly. That's why it's so important to properly format your microSD is that they can run out of storage space quickly.
card before using it in your dashcam. In this guide, we'll show you how to format your microSD card for dashcam usage. We'll cover both Windows and MacOS, so no matter what operating system you're using, you'll be able to follow along. Why You Need a Good SD Card for Dashcam A dashcam's microSD Card is used to store footage. This means
it's important to have a card that meets your requirements. A good card should be fast enough to keep up with your camera's recordings. 1. Speed A card's speed is usually measured in MB/s. Cards with faster speeds will cost more, but they can handle more data without slowing down the camera. 2. Storage How much footage do you want to store?
A 128GB card can store over 24 hours of footage at 1080p. A 256GB card can store over 48 hours. 3. Reliability A memory card can fail, so it's important to get one with a good warranty. SanDisk and Samsung have some of the best warranties in the industry. How to Format a Micro SD Card for Dashcam If you just bought a new microSD card, you'll
need to format it before using it in your dashcam. This will erase all the data on the card and make it ready for recording. 1. Insert the microSD card into your computer. 2. Open File Explorer (Windows) or Finder (MacOS). 3. Right-click on the microSD card into your dashcam. This will work well with most
dashcams. 5. Click "Start" to format the card. 6. Remove the microSD card from your computer and insert it into your dashcam. 1. Check the compatibility of the microSD card with your dashcam. 3. Set the file system of the microSD card to
FAT32 or exFAT, as these are the most commonly used formats for dash cam, such as a resolution of 1080p or 720p. 5. Test the microSD card in your dash cam to ensure that it is working and compatible with the device. One of the main benefits of formatting a microSD card
for your dash cam is to increase the overall device performance. By formatting the card, you ensure that all existing data is erased and the space on the card is cleared. This helps to prevent potential errors and issues such as file corruption or loss of data. Another benefit of formatting a microSD card for your dash cam is that it provides a fresh start
and allows for better file management. When you format the card, you can establish a new file system and allocate specific folders or directories for different file types. This can help to organize your data more efficiently and make it easier to find and access specific folders or directories for different file types. This can help to organize your data more efficiently and make it easier to find and access specific folders or directories for different file types.
to improve the overall lifespan of the card. Over time, data on the card can become fragmented, which can help to maintain peak performance and extend the lifespan of the
card. Finally, formatting a microSD card for your dash cam can also help to free up storage space on the card, it can fill up and cause the device can continue to record and store data effectively. Overall,
formatting a microSD card for your dash cam continues to operate smoothly and reliably. When a micro SD card is not formatted correctly for your dash
cam, it can result in several potential drawbacks. These include: 1. Inability to record video on it. This can lead to the loss of important footage that you may need in the event of an accident or other incident. 2. Loss of data: If the micro SD
card is not formatted correctly, it may cause data corruption or other issues that can cause you to lose the videos or images that you have stored on the card. 3. Compatibility issues: If the micro SD card is not formatted correctly, it may not work correctly, it may not work correctly with the dash cam or other devices that you have. This can cause the device to not function
properly or to display error messages. 4. Reduced reliability: If the micro SD card is not formatted correctly, it may reduce the overall reliability of the device. This can cause the device to malfunction or to stop working properly, which can lead to the loss of important footage or data. Overall, it is important to format a micro SD card correctly for your
dash cam to ensure that the device works properly and that you are able to store and use the footage and images that you capture. A Micro SD Card is a small and portable storage device that can hold a lot of data. It is often used in a variety of electronic devices, such as digital cameras, smartphones, and tablets. When you format a Micro SD Card,
you are essentially erasing all of the data that is stored on the card. This clears the card and makes it ready to be used again. Erasing a Micro SD Card, on the other hand, does not
completely erase all of the data that is stored on the card. Instead, it overwrites the existing data with random data, making it more difficult for anyone to recover the data that is stored on the card. So, the main difference between formatting a Micro SD Card and erasing it is that formatting completely erases all of the data that is stored on the
card, while erasing only overwrites the existing data with random data. A microSD (Micro Secure Digital) card is a type of removable flash memory card used in various devices, including dash cams. A microSD card can be formatted to optimize its performance in a dash cam, ensuring that your videos are recorded and stored efficiently. Here are
some special considerations you should take when formatting a microSD card for your dash cam: 1. File System: Use a file system that supports long file names, which can be useful when organizing and managing your video files. 2. File Allocation Unit Size: Adjust the File Allocation
Unit (FAU) size of the microSD card. A larger FAU size can improve the read/write performance of the card. A partition Size can improve the read/write performance of the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size can improve the read/write performance of the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card. A partition size is too large, it can waste space on the card.
such as "Disk Management" on Windows or "GParted" on Linux. A partition allows you to separate the video files from other data on the card and makes it easier to manage and organize your files. In conclusion, formatting your micro SD card for your dash cam is a simple and easy process that can help improve the performance of your device. By
following these simple steps, you can ensure that your dash cam is recording high-quality videos that can be played back seamlessly. Before formatting the card correctly. Make sure your dash cam is compatible with the type and capacity of
Micro SD card you're using. Refer to your dash cam's manual for recommended Micro SD card for errors or bad sectors. If errors are found, you may need to repair or replace the card before formatting it. Formatting your Micro SD card for your dash cam is a simple process. Here's a step-by-step
guide to formatting your Micro SD card: Right-click on the Micro SD card and select 'Format'. This will open the FAT32 file system for the micro SD card is larger than 32 GB, the exFAT or NTFS file
systems may be more suitable. Select the Quick Format option. This option only deletes the File Allocation Table (FAT) and directory information, which is faster than a full format, but may not detect and correct certain errors. Click the Start button to begin the formatting process. A warning message may appear to remind you that all data on the
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card: Back up your data: Before formatting your Micro SD card, transfer any important files to a computer or external hard drive. Insert your Micro SD card into the slot provided. Make sure the card is inserted correctly and securely. Access the Dash Cam settings: Switch on your dash
cam and access the settings menu. Locate and select the 'Format Micro SD Card' option. Choose the file system format: Once you've selected format, confirm that you want to format your Micro SD card. This will erase all data on the card and
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formatting is complete, check that your Micro SD card is recognised by your dash cam and that you can record new footage. Maintaining your Micro SD card is an important part of ensuring the longevity and performance of your dash cam. Here are some tips to help you maintain your Micro SD card is recognised by your dash cam.
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new recordings. Important 1. You need to ensure the SD card is in FAT32 format for the Dash Cam on Windows - EaseUS Partition Master There are several ways to format SD cards for Dash Cam on Windows. Here, I will
recommend the easiest one: EaseUS Partition Master Free. It is a professional disk management tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly. Let's see how to use this tool to format SD cards quickly.
Do you find that formatting an SD card with EaseUS Partition Master is a tool worth trying. It can meet your multiple needs. You can click the link below to learn
more ways to use other solutions to format SD card for Dash Cam on Windows. How to Format SD card for Dash Cam on Mac. Disk Utility You can format the SD card for Dash Cam with Disk Utility You can format SD card for Dash Cam on Mac. Disk Utility You can follow the
steps below to finish formatting the SD card for Dash Cam. Step 1. Mount the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 2. Open "Disk Utility" in "Utilities." Step 3. Select the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 4. Click "Erase" at the top of the page. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 4. Click "Erase" at the top of the page. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 4. Click "Erase" at the top of the page. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 4. Click "Erase" at the top of the page. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 4. Click "Erase" at the top of the page. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 4. Click "Erase" at the top of the page. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 4. Click "Erase" at the top of the page. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 4. Click "Erase" at the top of the page. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side. Step 5. Name the SD card for Dash Cam on the left side.
on Dash Cam - Screen Menu Most Dash Cams will offer the option to format from the on-screen menu. If you don't want to remove the SD card. Format an SD card on the Dash Cam. Disable the recording feature by pushing a button with a red circle. Turn to settings, which is a button with a gear icon. Locate the button that
says "Format." Follow on-screen instructions. These are how to format SD cards on Windows, Mac, and Dash Cam is by using
Are you clear about how to format the SD card for the Dash Cam? I list three questions related to today's topic. I hope it can help you. 1. What format should be FAT32. Most cameras require this file system format. If your SD card belongs to other formats, you need to
reformat it. 2. How often should I format my SD card for the Dash Cam? You should format your SD card regularly. It's better to format the ensure its performance. 3. Why does my dash cam say format SD card? Because dash cam will delete some old and unnecessary footage for more space, it will automatically remind you to format the
SD card. Before formatting your Micro SD card it's important to take a few steps to make sure your dash cam is compatible with the type and capacity of Micro SD card you're using. Refer to your dash cam is compatible with the type and capacity of Micro SD card you're using. Refer to your dash cam is compatible with the type and capacity of Micro SD card you're using.
to scan the micro SD card for errors or bad sectors. If errors are found, you may need to repair or replace the card before formatting your Micro SD card for your dash cam is a simple process. Here's a step-by-step guide to formatting your Micro SD card for your dash cam is a simple process. Here's a step-by-step guide to formatting your Micro SD card for your dash cam is a simple process. Here's a step-by-step guide to formatting your Micro SD card for your dash cam is a simple process.
Micro SD Card dialogue box. Select the file system for the micro SD card. However, if the micro SD card is larger than 32 GB, the exFAT or NTFS file systems may be more suitable. Select the Ouick Format option. This option only deletes the File Allocation Table (FAT) and
complete. This may take several minutes depending on the size and speed of the micro SD card for your Micro SD car
drive.Insert your Micro SD card: Turn off your dashboard camera and insert your Micro SD card into the slot provided. Make sure the card is inserted correctly and securely. Access the Dash Cam settings: Switch on your dash cam and access the settings menu. Locate and select the 'Format Micro SD Card' option. Choose the file system format:
Choose the recommended file system format for your dash cam, such as FAT32 or exFAT. Confirm the format; on the card and cannot be undone, so make sure you have backed up your data beforehand. Wait for the formatting process to
complete: Formatting may take a few minutes depending on the size of the micro SD card. Do not switch off your dash cam or remove the micro SD card during the formatting was successful: Once formatting is complete, check that your Micro SD card is recognised by your dash cam and that you can record new
footage. Maintaining your Micro SD card is an important part of ensuring the longevity and performance of your dash cam is recording before removing can damage the card and cause data loss. Wait for your dash cam to stop recording before removing
the Micro SD card. You may find that problems with the SD card are a frustrating part of owning a dash cam. If you see an error that says the dash cam doesn't recognize your SD card to ensure that you are able to use the full breadth of your dash
cam's features. There are three different ways to format an SD card depending on the type of system you have. Let's review those methods now. Format an SD card depending on the dash cam you own. In general, this is what the steps might look like: Turn on the dash
further assistance, reach out to support with the dash cam company. Format an SD Card on a Windows ComputerThis method is a bit more generalized so that you can follow the steps more exactly. Keep in mind that as Windows updates, these steps might change slightly. Plug the SD card into your computer's SD card port. Wait for the drive to
appear. When it does, right click on the drive. Select "Format." Then click "OK." Format an SD Card on a Mac Computer is a bit trickier because you need a third-party program. You'll also need an SD card adapter if your
computer does not have an SD card slot. Plug in the SD card formatting program. Make sure you select "Overwrite Format" instead of "Quick Format." Use Your Dash Cam Footage to Its Fullest AdvantageDashcam footage is useful in all kinds of ways
and you may not have thought of all of them yet. Let's break it down. Protection in the event of a crash: Dash cams can prove your drivers innocent if a crash happens due to another driver's negligence or even in cases of attempted insurance fraud. Insurance discounts: You can use dash cam footage to prove consistent safe driving habits. Insurance
providers love to see this, and may provide a discount! Training: Dash cam footage can be used to contextualize training concepts. Bringing real-life examples into the classroom does wonders for lesson retention. Coaching: When an unsafe event occurs, you can show your driver the exact incident you're concerned about, showing what went wrong
and what you would like to change. Azuga's AI safety cam uses AI to help you obtain the footage and data you need to achieve all of this and more. Learn more about what we can accomplish together by scheduling a demo with us today! Posted March 29, 2023 in DashCam When it comes to using a dash cam, having a properly formatted SD card is
essential. The SD card is the storage device that captures and stores all the footage recorded by your dash cam optential errors during recording. In order to maintain the optimal functioning of your dash cam and ensure that it is continuously
recording without any hiccups, regular formatting of the SD card is necessary. In this article, we will guide you through the process of formatting your SD card on a dash cam. Whether you are encountering errors or simply want to understance of formatting is a straightforward solution. Before we dive into the steps, it's important to understance of formatting your SD card on a dash cam.
why formatting is necessary and the precautions you should take before proceeding. By the end of this article, you'll have a clear understanding of how to format your SD card? Formatting the SD card on your
dash cam serves several important purposes. Let's take a closer look at why formatting is necessary: Optimal Performance: Over time, the SD card allows for a clean slate,
ensuring that the card is functioning at its best. Prevent Data Corruption: Dash cams continuously record footage, sometimes for long periods of time. This constant writing and rewriting and rewriting and ensure that your recorded
footage remains intact and accessible. Clearing Old Files: Formatting the SD card removes all the existing files and data, giving you a fresh start. This is particularly useful if you want to free up space on the card or if you notice any glitches or compatibility issues. It also helps in organizing your footage, making it easier to navigate and locate specific
recordings. Fixing Errors: In some cases, formatting the SD card can resolve common errors that may occur during recording, such as freezing or crashing. This is because formatting removes any potential software or compatibility conflicts, ensuring a smoother operation of your dash cam. Compatibility and Firmware Updates: Some dash cams
require specific formats in order to function properly or to install firmware updates. By formatting the SD card, you ensure that it is compatible with your dash cam's requirements and can take advantage of the latest software enhancements for optimal performance. By understanding the significance of formatting your SD card on a dash cam, you can
maintain its efficiency, prolong its lifespan, and enjoy a seamless recording experience. Now that we've explored the reasons behind formatting the SD card on your dash cam, it's important to take a few precautions to
ensure a smooth and successful process. Here are some key considerations: Backup your data: Before formatting erases all the data on the card, so it's crucial to have a backup to prevent any data loss. Check compatibility: Verify that your dash cam's firmware
is up to date and that it supports the specific type and capacity of your SD cards, so it's essential to check the manufacturer's guidelines. Ensure sufficient power source during the formatting
process. Sudden power loss during formatting can lead to card corruption or incomplete formatting. Remove write protection switch, ensure that it is unlocked before attempting to format function: It's
recommended to use the format function provided within your dash cam's settings menu rather than formatting an SD card may take some time depending on the size and speed of the card. Be patient and avoid
interrupting the process, as it may result in incomplete formatting or card corruption. By adhering to these precautions, you can minimize the risk of data loss, ensure compatibility, and successfully format your SD card on the dash cam. Now that you are aware of the necessary precautions, let's move on to the steps involved in formatting the SD card
on your dash cam. How to format the SD card on your dash cam formatting the SD card on your dash cam is a fairly straightforward process. Here are the steps to follow: Backup your data: As mentioned earlier, ensure that you have backed up any important data or files from the SD card to prevent data loss. Access the settings menu: Power on your
dash cam and navigate to the settings menu. The location of the settings menu may vary depending on the model of your dash cam, but it is typically accessed through a button or touchscreen interface. Select the SD card options: Within the settings menu, look for the option related to the SD card. It may be labeled as "Storage," "Memory," or
something similar. Choose the formatting option: Once you have accessed the SD card options, look for the formatting option. Depending on the dash cam model, it may be labeled as "Format," "Format SD card," or "Delete all data. Confirm the formatting: Before proceeding with the formatting, the dash cam will typically display a confirmation
message, warning you that all data on the SD card will be erased. Review the message and confirm your intention to formatting to complete, which may take a few minutes depending on the SD card will be erased. Review the message and confirm your intention to formatting to complete, which may take a few minutes depending on the size of the SD card will be erased. Review the message and confirm your intention to formatting to complete.
Verify the formatting: After the formatting is completed, the dash cam may display a confirmation message indicating that the SD card is functioning properly after formatting, check if the dash cam is recording new footage and if you
can access the recorded files without any issues. Following these steps will enable you to format the SD card on your dash cam and start with a clean slate. However, if you encounter any issues or errors during the formatting process, there are troubleshooting steps you can take, which we will explore in the next section. Troubleshooting common
issues during formatting While formatting While formatting the SD card on your dash cam is usually a smooth process, there may be instances where you encounter issues or errors. Here are some common problems and their possible solutions: Formatting error: If you receive an error message during formatting, double-check that the SD card is properly inserted into
the dash cam. Remove and reinsert the card to ensure a secure connection. If the error persists, try using a different SD card or formatting too long: If the formatting it on a computer using the appropriate software. Formatting too long: If the formatting too long: If the formatting too long: If the error persists, try using a different SD card or formatting it on a computer using the appropriate software.
connected to a power source. Interrupting the formatting process can lead to card corruption. If the issue persists, try formatting the SD card after formatting, try removing the card and cleaning the contacts with a soft cloth or
compressed air. Gently reinsert the card and check if it is detected. If the problem persists, try using a different SD card or experiences compatibility issues, check the dash cam's specifications and recommended card
types. Ensure that the formatted SD card meets the necessary requirements. If not, use a compatible SD card to see if the issue persists. If it does,
contact the dash cam manufacturer or seek professional assistance for further troubleshooting. By following these troubleshooting techniques, you can address common issues that may occur during the formatting process. Remember to exercise patience and take the necessary precautions to ensure a successful formatting experience. Conclusion
Formatting the SD card on your dash cam is an important maintenance task that ensures optimal performance and reliability. By following the process. We discussed the reasons why formatting is necessary, including improving
performance, preventing data corruption, clearing old files, fixing errors, and ensuring compatibility with firmware updates. It's important to take precautions before formatting, such as backing up your data, checking compatibility, ensuring sufficient power, removing write protection, using the dash cam's built-in format function, and being patient
during the process. If you encounter any issues during formatting, troubleshooting techniques such as checking connections, cleaning contacts, using different SD cards on the dash cam, you can maintain its efficiency and prolong its
lifespan. A properly formatted SD card ensures smooth recording, allows for easy file management, and reduces the risk of data loss or errors. Remember to consult your dash cam's manual for specific instructions on formatting as the process may vary depending on the device model. By following the guidelines provided by the manufacturer, you can
ensure that you are formatting your SD card correctly. Keep in mind that formatting the SD card erases all the data stored on it. Therefore, it's vital to back up any important files before proceeding with the formatting process. By taking the time to format your SD card on a regular basis, you can maintain the optimal performance of your dash cam
and ensure that it continuously records without any issues. So, don't forget to include formatting in your dash cam maintenance routine and keeps dash cam recordings smooth and reliable. Choosing the correct file system like FAT32 or
exFAT ensures the dash cam can save videos without issues. SD cards can be formatted directly on the dash cam, through a computer, phone, or with official tools. Using AI-powered Matrack fleet dash cams helps monitor drivers in real time and access video instantly for safety and reviews. SD card formatting erases all data and installs a file system
compatible with the device. It prepares the card for error-free reading and writing. Formatting removes corrupted and fragmented data. This process ensures stable performance and full compatibility with the recording device. Formatting an SD card is essential for keeping your dash cam running smoothly. Dash cams constantly record, delete, and full compatibility with the recording device.
re-record video, which puts a lot of pressure on the card's memory. Over time, this cycle creates clutter and can slow things down. A quick format clears the memory layout, and keeps everything working like new. Here are 5 clear reasons why regular formatting matters: Overwriting video files can break or fragment data.
Formatting removes these errors and keeps recordings clean. Crash or failed saves can leave junk files. Formatting speeds up writing by clearing the path. Repeated use wears out memory spots unevenly. Formatting spreads out usage and helps the
card last longer. Dash cams need a matching file system to save videos. Formatting sets up the right system for smooth recording. SD cards in dash cams should be formatted every 2 to 3 weeks. Cars used daily or for work should format weekly because of constant recording. For regular use, formatting once a month is enough. In hot or cold weather
or with heavy use, formatting once a week keeps the card stable. Dash cams support two main file systems: Works on SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size: 4GB Required for SD cards above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size above 32GB Compatible with all dash cams Max file size above 3
because most dash cams can't write to it efficiently. Dash cams with built-in menus allow formatting without using a computer. Power On Dash Cam Go to Menu or Settings Select Storage or SD Card Choose Format Option Confirm Format On-device formatting is faster but does not fix file system errors like full formatting on a PC can. Insert SD Card
via Reader: Use a USB card reader or inbuilt card slot. Wait for it to appear under This PC. Right Click on SD Card Drive: Select FAT32 For cards above 32GB: Select ExFAT Uncheck Quick Format (Optional): A full format checks for bad sectors but takes longer. Click
Start: Confirm to erase all data and begin formatting. Eject SD Card into Mac: Use a USB reader if your Mac lacks a card slot. Open Disk Utility: Use Spotlight or go to Applications > Utilities. Select the SD Card Drive: Choose the external volume—not the partition. Click
Erase: Name the card (optional), select FAT32 or exFAT. Choose Scheme: Master Boot Record: Ensures compatibility with dash cam systems. Click Erase: Wait for the process to finish, then eject safely. Insert SD Card in Phone Slot Go to Settings > Storage Select SD Card Tap Format or Erase SD Card Note: Android uses FAT32 or exFAT by default
depending on card size. This works for most dash cams. SD Association's official SD Card Formatters. Download Tool from sdcard.org Install and Open the Application Insert and Select SD Card Drive Choose Format Type: Quick or Overwrite Click Format This method removes hidden partitions and resets
the card for high-speed recording. SD Card Not Detected Try another card reader Reinsert and check for lock switch Format using SD Card Formatter Format Option Greyed Out Use Disk Management (Windows) Use Terminal (macOS) Use DiskPart Command: clean and create partition Dash Cam Says Card Not Supported Use FAT32 for ≤32GB Use
exFAT for >32GB Format using camera instead of PC Final Tips for Dash Cam SD card ensures reliable video capture and prevents footage loss. Use high-endurance SD cards for dash cam SD card ensures reliable video capture and prevents footage loss.
before formatting. Replace SD cards every 6-12 months depending on usage and recording quality. Matrack's fleet dash cam uses AI and GPS to track vehicles in real time and monitor key events like hard braking and ignition status. It helps businesses manage their fleets better, reduce fuel use, and improve delivery performance. The system
supports up to 5 cameras, giving full views of the front, rear, sides, and inside of the truck. It sends alerts to drivers about unsafe actions, improving safety across the fleet. You can access video anytime through the web portal and watch live or past footage when needed. This makes it easy to review incidents, solve disputes, and ensure safer driving.
Most Dash Cams are very low maintenance and once initially set up, you pretty much don't need to touch them unless you want to review the footage. The only regular maintenance and not the Dash Cam is formatting the Micro SD Card. Most problems encountered with Dash Cam is formatting the Micro SD Card related and not the Dash Cam is formatting the Micro SD Card.
signs and symptoms of problematic Micro SD cards are freezing, restarting, not recordings. 9 out of 10 times a simple format of the Micro SD card will rectify these issues. If not, you could be due for a new Micro SD card formatting
and why do you need to do it? Formatting a Micro SD card clears any file corruption and essentially resets the card. All files are deleted from the card and it is reset back to the default, factory format. Micro SD Cards used in Dash Cams are under intense stress and wear and tear because they are constantly recording and looping while driving. The
Micro SD cards used in Dash Cams are exposed to pretty harsh conditions like varying temperatures and humidity, vibrations, interruptions when turning the Dash Cam manufacturer. Some manufacturers only recommend use of
their own branded Micro SD cards while some offer 3rd party card recommendations. If the Dash Cam manufacturer allows use of 3rd party cards purchased from us or other reputable Australian retailers. Avoid buying your Micro SD card from
marketplace platforms - they can be flooded with fake/rebranded/refurbished SD cards that cause both functional and physical Dash Cam issues. In Dash Cam issues. In Dash Cam issues are consumable products which will eventually degrade and fail. They have a certain number of re-write cycles they can perform. The lifespan of a Micro SD card depends
on the card brand, age, amount of recording it does and environmental conditions. Regular format my Micro SD card? For optimal performance of your Dash Cam and the Micro SD card, it is recommended to format your Micro SD card
monthly. It is also important to format your Micro SD card at first use via the Dash Cam menu or format button. If you can remember to format the Micro SD card? The easiest, fastest and RECOMMENDED method is formatting via the Dash Cam itself. Most
Dash Cams have an inbuilt format function which can be found in the Dash Cam menu/settings. Some Dash Cam menu/setting the card in the Dash Cam menu/setting within the Dash Cam itself will ensure the correct format is used
(which is generally FAT32 format for most Dash Cam has frozen or won't start up, then obviously you can't access the menu to format the card. In this case, your Micro SD card will then need to be formatted on your computer via the instructions below - either Apple or Windows. ** The required format for most Dash Cams is
FAT32. The instructions below will ensure your SD card is FAT32 formatted. Using a format not supported by your Dash Cam ** APPLE/MAC INSTRUCTIONS Insert your DISK
UTILITY. You can find Disk Utility in the search function at the top right of your Apple screen. This is what Disk Utility looks like once open: 4. Highlight your Micro SD cards from the devices list on the left. Micro SD cards are generally named "no name" or "untitled" if you haven't already given it a name. 5. Once highlighted, click "ERASE" button
and the following pop-up will appear: **The default format is ExFAT, which WILL NEED TO BE CHANGED TO MS-DOS (FAT) by clicking the drop down menu: 6. Once MS-DOS (FAT) has been selected simply click "Erase" and if successful you should see this pop-up: Well done, you can now insert your formatted Micro SD card back into the Dash
Cam (always eject it safely from your computer). WINDOWS/PC INSTRUCTIONS Some Windows operated computers have a similar inbuilt format function like the Apple Disk Utility. Try the following method 1) Insert your Micro SD
card into a SD card adaptor. Insert the SD card adaptor into your computer. Open up the My Documents Folder On the left of the folder you will see a list of all drives Right click on the SD card drive (normally titled "no name" or "untitled") and click "Format" A pop-up will open. Ensure you change the file system from exFat to FAT32. Some
computers won't have the FAT32 option. If not use (Method 2) below. Tick the Quick Format box, click start and you are done. (METHOD 2) Use this Method if your Windows default formatter program. There are hundreds when you search online but choose a trusted one with
good reviews. Once installed, open up the formatter Insert your Micro SD card adaptor Insert the SD card adaptor into your computer In the formatter, select your SD card adaptor into your computer In the formatter, select your SD card adaptor into your computer In the formatter into your computer into your computer In the formatter into your computer into your comput
cases, once your Micro SD card is formatted, always click the eject button before pulling the Micro SD card out of your computer. If you have any further enquiries or would like more assistance please do not hesitate to contact us on (03) 9350 2605 or info@dashcamsaustralia.com.au or on our Live Chat tab on the site. We are more than happy to
answer any questions or assist you with a Dash Cam recommendation. Like this article? Read our other articles by clicking here, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,761 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4
Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a
carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences.
Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured
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an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the
strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians voted overwhelmingly and a second voted and a second voted and a second voted 
affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624) Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819) Cilla Black (b. 1943) Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About
Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little
else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures
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Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leader
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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 1640s decade. As 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)+
(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch
explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast 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
gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty
and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng'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 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plaque 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 (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by
Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis
François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1712) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1712) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 15 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 16 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 17 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1708) 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 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge (d. 1708) January 19 - John Partridge (d. 1708) January 19 - John Par
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. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1720) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of
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(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. 1708) 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. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 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 engineer (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1707) June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque

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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, Irish Chaplain (d. 1707) July 20 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish (d. 1708) July 20 - Miguel Bayot, Span
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. 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 painter (b. 1580) 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. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1575) April 27 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié
Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 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. 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 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd
Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) Sraddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103.
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 ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720: a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable
sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th centur
15th century 16th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - D
Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian or the Gregorian year
1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, 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 mercantilism 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: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 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 Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St.
Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of
communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo and religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo and religion becomes a state of the catholicism becomes a state of 
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 Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern parts of Tudor England. 1512: The southern parts of Tudor En
(historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão.
Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Alvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII 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: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 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 Chinesean da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinesean da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinesean da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinesean da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinesean da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinesean da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinesean da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinesean da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinesean data and the time of the accession of the acce
philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in
southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire A
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 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-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church
of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the head of the
Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of
radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of
Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: 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
Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541
Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 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 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January 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: Mongols led by Altan
Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire
population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: 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 Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company.
1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation iet 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 conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Empire in a series of conqu
Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557; Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from
present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Eliza
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: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Wa
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
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
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: 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 Capture of Brielle, 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 Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned
from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the
Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between
the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of
Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese 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 of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under 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: 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' Medici
dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha
defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 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: Romeo a
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.
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, 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 Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America,
Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (V) 1540: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory
that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 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)
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2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03. ^ Sandra Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Magnificent 1494-1566". Personal.umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga - Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiads". World Digital
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