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Exploring the vibrant and historic neighborhood of Le Marais in Paris, one can find a myriad of charming bars offering delicious drinks and a unique atmosphere. Whether you're in the mood for a cozy wine bar or a lively cocktail lounge, Le Marais has something to offer for every taste. From trendy rooftop bars with stunning views of the city to
hidden speakeasies tucked away in historic buildings, the bar scene in Le Marais is diverse and exciting. Visitors will find themselves spoiled for choice when it comes to finding the perfect spot for a drink in this historic district of Paris. Wide selection of craft cocktails Cosy wine bars with a relaxed atmosphere Lively music and entertainment Outdoor
seating options for enjoying the sights of Le Marais Knowledgeable and friendly staff For those looking to experience the best of what Le Marais is known for its vibrant nightlife scene in Paris, with a wide variety of bars to choose from. Whether you're
looking for a trendy cocktail bar, a cozy wine bar, or a lively pub, this neighborhood has something for everyone. Explore the map below to discover all the best bars in Le Marais is home to a vibrant bar scene with several popular options. Candelaria is a trendy bar known for its unique cocktails and Mexican street food. It offers a cozy
atmosphere perfect for a night out with friends. Another popular spot is Little Red Door, a stylish cocktail bar with a rotating menu of creative drinks. For those looking for a more relaxed vibe, L'Etienne Marcel is a favorite local haunt with a selection of beers and spirits. If you're into creative drinks. For those looking for a more relaxed vibe, L'Etienne Marcel is a favorite local haunt with a selection of beers and spirits. If you're into creative drinks. For those looking for a more relaxed vibe, L'Etienne Marcel is a favorite local haunt with a selection of beers and spirits.
serves a variety of house-brewed beers in a casual setting. Finally, Les Etages is a chic rooftop bar with stunning views of the city. Whether you prefer cocktails, craft beer, or a casual drink, Le Marais has a long history as a LGBTQ+ friendly neighborhood, and
there are several bars that cater to this community. Open Café is a popular LGBTQ+ bar known for its welcoming atmosphere and lively events. Another favorite is La Perle, a trendy spot with a diverse crowd and a friendly vibe. For a more intimate setting, Les Souffleurs is a cozy bar with a retro decor and regular drag shows. If you're looking for a
place to dance the night away, Rosa Bonheur is a lively bar with a spacious outdoor seating? Many bars in Le Marais offer outdoor seating, making it the perfect neighborhood to enjoy a drink al fresco.
Whether you're looking for a sunny terrace or a cozy courtyard, you'll find plenty of options to enjoy the outdoor terrace. For a more laid-back vibe, Andy Wahloo has a charming courtyard perfect for sipping cocktails on a warm evening. If
you prefer a lively atmosphere, Café Charlot has a bustling outdoor terrace where you can people-watch while enjoying a drink. With so many bars offering outdoor seating, you can soak up the vibrant energy of Le Marais while enjoying a drink. With so many bars offering outdoor seating, you can soak up the vibrant energy of Le Marais while enjoying your favorite drink. What is the best time to visit bars in Le Marais? The best time to visit bars in Le Marais
depends on your preference and the atmosphere you're looking for. If you enjoy a bustling scene and lively crowds, Friday and Saturday nights are popular choices. Many bars in Le Marais stay open late, making it the perfect neighborhood for a night out with friends. If you prefer a more relaxed vibe, weekdays can be a great time to visit bars in Le
Marais. Happy hour deals are common, making it an ideal time to enjoy a drink after work. Additionally, some bars offer special events like live music or DJ sets during the week. No matter when you choose to visit, Le Marais offers a wide range of bars to suit every taste and mood. The 16 Best Happy Hour Spots in Paris The 12 Best Cruising Bars in
Paris The 5 Best Swinger Clubs in Paris The 16 Best Acrobeat Clubs in Paris The 16 Best Acrobeat Clubs in Paris The 16 Best Aussie Pubs in Paris The 16 Best Acrobeat Clubs in Paris The 17 Best Acrobeat Clubs in Paris The 18 Best Acrobeat Clubs in Paris The 18 Best Acrobeat Clubs in Paris The 18 Best Acrobeat Clubs in Paris The 19 Best Acrobeat Clubs in
around rue des Archives and the corner of rue du Temple, it is indeed very masculine and very cruisy. But this is not the only way you can have fun in le Marais, a true cosmopolitan area where everyone can enjoy the pleasures of the night. There is a place for every type and every style.... Dining out, even as late as 5 in the morning, having a cocktail
at anytime of night, dancing, meeting new friends or having devilish sex parties...whatever you desire, you can find it in le Marais. Here is a selection of the best addresses where you can be as glamorous or as kinky as you wish! WHERE TO DINE OUT VERY LATE The Quiet Man 5 rue des Haudriettes 75003 Paris Tel: 01 48 04 02 77 Open until 2
a.m., this is one of the few "pub style" bars where you can enjoy a large selection of Irish and British beer. L'Apparemment Café 18 rue des Coutures Saint Gervais 75003 Paris Tel: 01 48 87 12 22 A tea-house in the afternoon and a cocktail bar at night until 2 a.m. Located just next to the Picasso Museum, this fabulous place often presents art
exhibitions, as well. Yono (Formerly "Chez Richard") 37 rue Vieille du Temple 75004 Paris Tel: 01 42 74 31 65 Dare to push open the doors (6 p.m. to 2 a.m.) and you'll discover Ali Baba cellars on three levels. You'll have fun in a typical Marais cellar, probably built in the 16th century, plus cheap drinks and cocktails, and a menu under 20 euros -
good enough to be noticed. Café du Trésor 75004 Paris Tel: 01 42 71 10 72 On a pedestrian street in one of the smartest places to see and be seen...have drinks and enjoy live DJ's, a fashionable ambiance and a very good-looking crowd. Open noon until 2 a.m. The Auld Alliance 80 rue Francois Miron 75004 Paris Tel: 01 48 04 30 40
This is one of the few pubs to have a licence until 4 a.m. on weekends (most bars in France cannot stay open later than 2 a.m.). A good selection of Scottish, Irish and British beer, and a very friendly Anglophone crowd, of course. Happy hour from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. The Frog and Rosbeef 116 rue St Denis, corner rue Tiquetonne 75002 Paris Tel: 01 42 36
34 73 British pub with a wide selection of beer and classic British food at reasonable prices. Great ambiance and very popular in summer with its open-air terrace. WHERE TO SHOP LATE Epicerie on 17 boulevard du Temple 75003 Paris Open until
9:30 p.m., which is quite late for an upscale, Parisian supermarket - most close around 7 p.m. BHV Bazaar de l'Hôtel de Ville rue de Rivoli at the corner of rue des Archives 75004 Paris, Open daily 9
am to midnight for basic food shopping - except Wednesdays (closed at 8 p.m) Daily Monop 6 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food, boulangerie and last minute shopping Monday from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard de Sebastopol 75004 Paris Fast but good food food from 9 a.m. to midnight Chemist 24 boulevard
they're open to help you, and are, the place to buy the basics like aspirin, vitamins or condoms... WHERE TO DANCE Spyce 23 rue Sainte Croix de Bretonnerie 75004 Paris From 6 pm to late at night This brand new gay and hetero-friendly dance bar is a fun place to start your evening, complete with live DJ's and the latest music to get you warmed up
- Great music and sometimes gogo dancers shows. Le Cabaret 2 Place du Palais Royal 75001 Paris Just a few blocks away from le Marais in the direction of the Louvre, you'll find what is probably this year's chicest club. With a space ship design by Ora Ito and great house and hip hop music, it is difficult to get in if you don't look very "branché" -
wearing chic, smart fashion but informal and unconventional. George Clooney and Mick Jagger go there, and so do many sexy young models. Say "Cab" or you're totally a "has been." Features a gay tea dance on Sundays from 5 p.m. to 5
a.m. Located in one of le Marais' small chinatowns, this club is out of time, open to all, but mostly gay and lesbian. You'll hear everything but techno - good old disco, tango and every kind of music, especially good old French hits from the seventies. Fun if not chic! Entrance fee is 7 euro. Don't look too smart or too straight or they won't let you in!
WHERE TO BE NAUGHTY Le Château des Lys If you want something a little more seductive and don't mind traveling to Montmartre, there is a hot, new place, perfect for a wonderful, intimate dinner. Let your imagination run wild in one of the many rooms and love corners, including a dungeon that makes you feel like you are back in medieval times.
This place is naturally for adults only and is an experience you could not even imagine in the U.S. Most of the famous French porn stars visit often, not to mention many cute boys from the French army and the sexiest girls in town. Book your table at +33 6 08 58 75 36 103 Rue Marcadet, 75018 Paris Le 41 41 rue Quincampoix 75004 Paris Tel: 01 40
27 07 90 Very friendly club set in medieval cellars where everything we could not describe could happen. Best value in this category with no entrance fee and Champagne Glass at 22€. Action start late, and can be outrageous. Policemen and Firemen go there often. Sexy young men mix up with single women and very open minded couples. Denise and
her Team are very welcoming and will show you what is sexy Paris! Le Pluriel Club 13 rue Francois Miron 75004 Paris Dinner buffet and a place for meetings between couples who wish to have exchanges or group action! Set in medieval house cellars, the décor matches the desires. Open at 8 p.m., doors close at 2 a.m. - but the action continues as
long as you're there. Don't worry - they'll let you out if you ask nicely. Le Club 13 13 rue Dussoubs 75002 Paris Another exchange club for kinky couples who wish to reignite their libidos. Free entrance for single women. Small rooms and a cozy décor. Open 11 p.m. until late.... Les Chandelles 1 rue Therese 75001 Paris One of the most selective sexy
clubs. A Baroque labyrinth in which couples enjoy meeting and playing. Dinner...and then after, anything you want. From 60 euros. Le Depot 10 rue aux Ours 75003 Paris 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. We just mention it for you to avoid it... As it's no longer mixed as it used to be on wednesdays, but only gay and getting rather scarry. Watch your pockets at all
times as this is not the kind of place you can leave your Vuitton without keeping an eye on it! WHERE TO HAVE YOUR EARLY BREAKFAST Most Parisian cafés open as early as 7 a.m. or 8 a.m., as there is always someone who would like "un petit café" with a freshly baked croissant. One that is open from 6 a.m. is Les Chimeres, ("the dreams") 133
rue Saint Antoine, 75004, Paris, just next to Métro Saint Paul. Café, croissant and orange juice for as little as 2 euros. Now it's time to sleep, don't you think? Be sure you can sleep all day without any street noise to wake you up!
It took me a while to get used to my teenage daughter and her friends leaving at about midnight to go "clubbing" knowing I wouldn't see her return until after 5:30 a.m. when the Métro started up again. American friends scolded me for being too permissive a parent, but they didn't understand. Here in Paris, the Métro started up again. American friends scolded me for being too permissive a parent, but they didn't understand. Here in Paris, the Métro started up again.
and 1 a.m., and a very sparse bus system known as "Les Noctambus" offers service but very limited and all the buses meet at the center, Châtelet, then fan out. If they didn't have taxi fare, they didn't go out, or they stayed in the clubs all night long, nursing one drink (too expensive to drink more!) and dancing. I learned to live with it and because she
was always with friends, I wasn't too worried and nothing bad every happened. The early cut-off of the Métro puts a damper on my own partying, too. Dinner parties tend to end abruptly as friends rush out the door to make the last train. Living in central Paris is a plus, so that a walk home can be an alternative to public transportation or expensive
taxi rides -- the minimum fare is 5.20 euros no matter how far you travel, and often, the driver is adverse to taking you too short a distance for his taste. But, what if you're not in central Paris and don't own a car? After years of lobbying in favor of Paris by Night, after having obtained the promise that 500 supplemental taxis will be on the streets of
Paris over the next five years, the wait to extend the Syndicat des Transports d'Ile de France (STIF) to put this into practice in 2006 and to improve the nighttime bus service as of September 20, 2005. Finally, Parisians will have
public transportation all night long! The system now known as "Les Noctaliens" like its counterpart, "Transiliens." The buses will function every 10 minutes during the weekend (instead of every 20 minutes) and the number of lines will be augmented from the current number of 15
to 35 serving all of Paris and the surrounding areas. The biggest news of all is that passengers will no longer be obligated to reach the center of the city at station Châtelet to catch a nighttime bus, but will have a "ring road" connecting the major train stations as major points (Gare de l'Est, Lyon, Montparnasse, St-Lazare) and 2000 stops to choose
from. The equipment is all new -- comfortable sheltered stops with electronic waiting times indicated and lit for easy viewing and believe it or not, personnel on the stop to assist! The hip nightclubbers and night workers. Another change
is that no special RATP ticket is necessary -- all forms of transportation tickets and cards (Imaginaire and Navigo) will be accepted. It is a revolution in Paris public transport and it is predicted that this one change will permit an enormous economic growth in nighttime industries. Before long, Paris may be welcoming stores and businesses open 24/7!
For more information, visit, or call 08 92 68 77 14 (0,34 euros/minute). By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and consent to receive emails from Time Out about news, events, offers and partner promotions. Awesome, you're subscribed! Thanks for subscribing! Look out for your first newsletter in your
inbox soon!By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and consent to receive emails from Time Out about news, events, offers and partner promotions. Awesome, you're subscribing! Look out for your first newsletter in your inbox soon!By entering your email address you agree to our Terms
of Use and Privacy Policy and consent to receive emails from Time Out about news, events, offers and partner promotions. Awesome, you're subscribing! Look out for your first newsletter in your inbox soon! Discover Time Out original videoBy entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and
consent to receive emails from Time Out about news, events, offers and partner promotions. Awesome, you're subscribing! Look out for your first newsletter in your inbox soon! The Marais sits in the heart of the 3rd arrondissement of Paris, its nightlife thriving amid a flourish of boutique shops, department stores, restaurants
and upscale hotels. This is perhaps the pride of the Paris LGBTQ community with its diverse offerings ranging from subdued cafe culture to late night debauchery on a crowded dancefloor. Le Mezcaleria (Photo: Le Mezcaleria) In the Marais nightlife reluctantly crawls back into bed when the sun has fully risen. But for now it's time to lace up those
dance shoes and brush off your best moves, polish up your best beer speak and even take in some cool expos. Here's a look at the top clubs and bars in the merry Marais. La Mezcaleria - Bar Clandestino La Mezcaleria sits quietly in the heart of the Marais. That is, until the doors open and a crush of punters cascades through to get their fill of some of
the most exotic cocktails in Paris. Mezcal is an alcoholic beverage from rural Mexico. The ambiance is part of the charm here: A wood-finished bar and tables, eerie dolls poised about watching you guzzle down your brew and music that traverses the Atlantic, set the mood. Open from 6pm until midnight, this is usually a great place to jump-start your
evening in the Marais. 13 boulevard du Temple Le Duplex Bar Le Duplex Bar is a laid-back bar in the northern part of the Marais. It is the place to grab a pint and chat up some new friends in a friendly atmosphere. Weekends prove to be popular as you'll be jostling for elbow room and talking in close quarters with a crowd overflowing through the
door. The bar doesn't open until 8pm but serves drinks until 2am. If you fancy doing a Marais pub and club crawl, as many are wont to do, you can pop in several times throughout the night. What sets it apart from its neighbors is that it features art shows as part of its subdued, intimate character. 25 Rue Michel-le-Comte RAIDD Bar The Raidd Bar is
a popular place for drinks in the heart of the Marais (Photo: Akil Wingate) RAIDD Bar is a veritable romp through decadence and all-out excess. It's the Marais' version of fun for the adult crowd without inhibitions. Open every day of the week, RAIDD offers a bar with a twist: A shower floats above as gogo dancers frolic under the pulsing jets before a
crowd of punters. In addition to the steamy showmanship on the bar, there's a performance stage for late night shows, DJ sets and ample space to bust a move. This is where you come when you really want to let loose. 23 Rue du Temple Les Souffleurs prides itself as being something out of the ordinary in the rather extraordinary
district of the Marais. Instead of going big and bold, it follows a more refined and subdued approach to nightlife. Open from 6pm until 2am, Mondays through Thursdays are a bit more chill, with art expos, performances and an overall sense of easygoing reverie. It's not until the weekend that DJ sets, which don't adhere to the typical dancefloor
offerings you'd expect in the Marais, kick in. The crowd is a gaggle of all types, typically coming here for the slick European art bar/chill lounge/club vibe. Gently priced happy hour specials are available from 6 to 9pm. 7 Rue de la Verrerie Les Souffleurs is footsteps away from Centre Pompidou (Photo: Akil Wingate) Le Cud Here's a two level bar/club
where a mix of drink culture fuses with dancing. While it is typically guys only on the weekend, the doors at Le Cud welcome both sexes during the week. And just when you thought the night was winding down, it gets even more animated on the dancefloor after 2am. The playlist traverses a wide range of musical genres, waxing stylishly from soul
and R&B to dance and electro. When everywhere else in the quarter slowly shutters their doors, this one is still going strong late into the wee hours. 12 rue des Haudriettes The Labo (Photo: The Labo) Situated in the heart of Paris, The Labo is just the sort of laidback atmosphere that welcomes the gay and lesbian community as well as the
student population. Beers and cocktails flow liberally during the three-euro happy hour. Every Tuesday punters find the liquid courage to jump on stage and partake in the karaoke party. If you're looking for a casual bar scene with some dancing and karaoke thrown in, this is the place to be. Doors typically open at the end of the afternoon and stay
open until late night. A big plus is that happy hour isn't really a happy hour: cocktail specials and pints run from 5 -11pm. 37 rue des Lombards Le Mensch. With its 400 year old cellar vaults and lively staging areas for playing or simply being a voyeur, Le
Mensch betrays its naughty side with an ultimately friendly and welcoming ambiance. It's a no judgement zone where anything goes. As far as presentation is concerned, the bar is largely inspired by the British pub. Pints flow generously and every night boasts its own theme. 34 rue Charlot Le Tango (Photo: Akil Wingate) Le Tango, also
known as La Boite à Frissons, is a dancefloor dream: A spacious venue where DJ sets mix with live drag shows, cabaret, and plenty of eligible bachelore and bachelorettes. The crowd is often a steady mix of millennials. But that doesn't discourage anyone over that age from dropping in for a drink or a spin on the dancefloor. Too much of a good thing
can be a bad thing however, so Le Tango opens its doors on Fridays and Saturdays at 10pm, whipping punters into a fever pitch until 5:30am, returning for one last victory lap on Sunday until 11pm. If you are looking for a guaranteed thrill on the dancefloor, this is just the venue to accommodate that. 13 rue au Maire Le FreeDJ is a two
level bar-club that revels until the late night. Unlike the other venues that shutter their doors around 2am, this one is still cranking out dancefloor beats until 4am. Within spitting-distance of Centre Pompidou, FreeDJ is a stylish mix of bar scene, for those hoping to cradle a pint, and club scene, for those hoping to break out the dance moves. Two
dancefloors fill this lively space: one upstairs and one in the back. Two bars, a foosball table and loads of approachable sorts all gather here to make for quite an evening. Despite the rather modern decoration, drinks are fairly inexpensive. Expect a crowd. 35 Rue Sainte-Croix de la Bretonnerie Cafe Cox Cafe Cox is one of the more iconic sources of
nightlife in the Marais. With a clientele that features bikers and bears and an overall rugged looking type of man, its interior betrays its macho exterior with a gentler, cuddlier side. Happy hour goes late here, so it stays filled to the gills until the wee hours. Cox gets a head-start on its neighbors with doors opening at 5pm and closing at 2am. DJ sets,
of the night to rub elbows with folk who've ventured out for fun. The menu is chock-full of choice items fit for a discerning palette: Thick wedges of beef in the cheeseburgers to savory gambas and healthy swallows of wine. It is a stunningly refreshing mix of fooding, cafe culture and nightlife that swill together in one fell swoop of a fork and clink of a
glass. 78 rue Vieille du Temple Paris The Marais Nightlife A first-class shopping destination by day, by night this superchic neighborhood draws a diverse and trendy crowd for its branché cocktail bars and the city's most vibrant gay and lesbian scene. Sorry! We don't have any recommendations for The Marais right now. Nightlife Filter Steamy
Candelaria is a taquería by day and a cocktail lounge by night. The tang of tequila hangs in the air at this hip hideaway, where deftly crafted drinks are poured for a contented crowd. Half-price oysters at happy hour (6-7 pm) aren't the only reason this refreshingly unpretentious cocktail bar is wildly popular. One of a trilogy of super-hip watering
holes (including Candelaria and Glass) opened by a trio of expat restaurateurs, its craft cocktails, microbrews, natural wines, and standout tapas menu deliver the goods and then some. If you're planning to dine, reserve ahead online. On a quiet street close to the Bastille, Sherry Butt's relaxed loftlike atmosphere, imaginative drinks, whiskey flights
and tasty bar menu draw a lively crowd that appreciates meticulously crafted cocktails. A DJ spins on weekends. You'll feel like an honorary Highlander at Auld Alliance, where Scottish beer and pub grub, including a haggis burger, are
also available. It's a great place to catch televised soccer or rugby matches, and, on occasion, live music. The look here is something between a chic contemporary Paris apartment and a low-key lounge. Enjoy a cocktail over a good book from the bar library, or relax with a smooth drink in front of the outdoor fireplace. Cozy up to the marble horseshoe
bar under the Art Nouveau decor of this tiny bar that recalls a Belle Epoque salon de thé. In the underground cellar, the vibe is decidedly darker and cozier. But the main draw for the whole space is the cocktails, crafted by three of Paris's top mixologists, who pooled their talents after stints at notable Paris watering holes. Ingredients like Thai rice
awamori, crème de banane, vodka, and salt (the Sarbacane) surprise and delight. "Le Cox" is a prime gay pickup joint that's known for its live DJ sets. Its extended Sunday happy hour—from 6 pm to 2 am—is a rollicking good time. An almost-too-cool crew can be found in Clandestino's red-emberlike interior, drinking cocktails and eating the sultry
bite-size pintxos of Basque country. There's a distinct party atmosphere here, which can spill into the street, especially in summer. Young tortured-artist types flock to this low-key club—one of the oldest gay bars in the city—to enjoy the frequent art exhibitions, alternative music, and mood-inspiring ambient lighting. It's open from 8 pm to 2 am,
except on Friday and Saturday when it's open till 4 am. Equal parts cocktail bar and gourmet pizzeria, this stylish offspring of the übercool concept store Merci promises top-quality libations and a corrugated-iron bar, all enhanced by mood lighting. It's jam-packed
with neighborhood hipsters, so reservations are a must. This spot is heaven for anyone who ever wished they had a book in a bar (or a drink in a bookstore). The bar littéraire is the infamous spot where gal-about-town Catherine M. launched her vie sexuelle that became a bawdy best seller. Run by a female-only collective, this feminist bar is described
as "a space run by and for queers, women, trans people, dykes and bis." It's a chic spot for drinks, music, and dancing, but there's plenty beyond socializing over a drink. Artist exhibitions, discussion nights, writing workshops, and stand-up shows make this more a place of community. On a tiny street that's a tad separated from the sometimes
madding crowd of the Marais, this large, lively Auvernian café has mismatched Baroque furnishings and a chill vibe, but its biggest appeals are the sprawling outdoor terrace (heated in winter) and late weekend hours. Behind the red door, you'll discover a dark, cozy lounge that has style, sophistication, and atmosphere without the attitude. Creative
cocktails—supplemented by artisanal beers and well-chosen wines by the glass (the last of which aren't always easy to come by in a cocktail bar)—can be enjoyed from a cushy velour bar stool or cubbyhole alcove. The ever-popular Raidd has a dark downstairs bar and potent drinks. The men are hot, and so is the steamy shower show presented after
11 pm—not for timid voyeurs. Any place whose tagline is "cocktails and pajamas" is bound to be a good time, especially when located in the vaulted 17th-century cellar of a town house smack dab on the Place des Vosges. Surprising cocktails fuel the anything-goes atmosphere that often includes late-night dancing and revelry. This happening lesbian
bar in the heart of the gay district welcomes all comers (including small groups of men). The DJ in the tiny basement cooks on Friday and Saturday nights. We've got a few suggestions for nearby spots. I want emails from Fodor's Travel with travel information and promotions. I can unsubscribe any time using the unsubscribe link at the end of all
emails. Look out for our newsletters with travel tips and special offers. ek614Raleigh, NC237 contributionsWe love jazz but had never been to a club in France. Reading mixed reviews of some clubs in Paris that have apparently become tourist traps, we looked for authentic. 38Riv met and exceeded our expectations. A super cool space in a vaulted
medieval cellar, the acoustics are great, and with the small intimate space, you are literally sharing the experience with the musicians. We saw a quartet one night and when the pianist, Dexter Goldberg, was so outstanding, we returned a couple nights later to watch him play in his own trio. The staff is friendly, and the warm-up, front man is so fun. If
you are looking for the real deal, you will not go wrong with this joint. Review of: 38riv Jazz ClubThis review of a Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews. Heloisa CasteloParis, France672 contributionsNice place for having drinks in Paris! They don't have a menu, so you just the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews.
describe what you like and they will create a drink, we had a total of 8 drinks and they were all really good! This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and comfortable bar with great selection of cocktails and spirits to chose
from. Welcomed by friendly staff, who also speak English if you need assistance with anything. Would recommend for drinks with some classThis review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews. Great wine bar in Le Marais! Louison was brilliant during our visit here - he
recommended some great wines based on our personal taste. We sat outside and it was cozy and all lit up. A great place for a cozy drink with relaxed atmosphere. This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews. JMargSouth Milford, UK60 contributions Go and enjoy are the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews.
Lot of wineA lot of wine was the favourite bar we went to on a weekend in Paris. Great atmosphere, amazing service and obviously a huge wine and saki selection. They have cheese and meat plates too. Jean Noel (or as he said, in English John Christmas *\eftit{\text{0}}\)) was so knowledgeable and helpful, instantly we felt at ease and able to chat and enjoy the
wines. It started to rain heavily as we left and Jean gave us an umbrella to use. I honestly could not recommend this place enough. This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews. Travel Blogger Ascot, UK12 contributions If you're looking to explore the secret rugged
underbelly of Paris, La Mezcalaria (or La Mezcalaria (or La Mezcal as it is known by those from Paris) is the place to go! Just wonder through the hotel, through the kitchen and to the door at
the far end, and watch as it opens to a secret buzz you would never know existed in Paris. I loved this place, but also ventured over to another speakeasy called La Syndicat, which I would have to say topped it for me... if you only have time to visit one during your stay, pick that one... if you can find it; PThis review is the subjective opinion of a
Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor LLC. Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews. Kiersten HGreat bartenders - Scott is wonderfully -1 great atmosphere love this place! Check it out if you're in the area! Review of: Stolly's Stone BarThis review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews. Kiersten HGreat bartenders - Scott is wonderfully -1 great atmosphere love this place! Check it out if you're in the area! Review of: Stolly's Stone BarThis review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews. Kiersten HGreat bartenders - Scott is wonderfully -1 great atmosphere love this place! Check it out if you're in the area! Review of: Stolly's Stone BarThis review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews.
checks on reviews. Mike LIf you're a foreigner visiting Paris the Duplex is one of the easiest places to go. Lots of people and ages. Paris can be tough to socialize but this place doesn't blast music so you can actually have a conversation with people. It does get very crowded on the weekends and can be
very hot inside. I don't really understand the Alejandra's comments because there is no security guard there.... I think she is confusing it with the LE Duplex which is a straight club elsewhere in Paris. This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews. Robert HSydney, New
South Wales, Australia 21 contributions Like a trip around the wine world. Hundreds of wines from places I didn't know and varieties I had never heard of. I forgot to mention it's a beautiful place. Don't often hear that about a shop. Review of: Soif D'ailleurs Written February 18, 2016 This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not
of Tripadvisor LLC. Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews. The cocktail served at this place where remarkable. I had one named Green Day which was amazing if you have a sweet tooth and my fiance had one called spicy lady and described it as like a bloody Mary but the sort you would have as a pre-drink to a night out. The setting was good I like
the style of the bar generally it was cool and laid-back. Review of: Hotel Jules & Jim BarThis review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews. elodieggSalisbury, UK65 contributions Right place but wrong customer service Another place which uses its famous setting and does
not try very hard for its customers. We were sitting outside and ordered spritz cocktails. They came in a small wine glass which is not the way it should be. The table next to us had spritz in the right glasses. When I asked why the difference at the same price, I was fobbed off with something like 'it's all the same amount of alcohol' etc... And they don't
even have a small plate of nuts or olives to order. Not sure what the attraction is....Review of: Serpent A plumeThis review of: Serpent A plumeThis review
and ignored person. So cheeky to me when asking a question. Because he doesn't speak English isn't a reason to be so cheeky. I would advise anyone to get any other member of staff to serve you. Total disgrace. Even other patrons seen what happened. 5 star otherwise. This review is the subjective opinion of a Tripadvisor member and not of
Tripadvisor LLC. Tripadvisor performs checks on reviews. Le Marais is widely known for being one of the most stylish, colourful arrondissements in Paris. Whether you're in the mood for a good whisky chosen by an expert bartender or a night that's a little wilder, you'll be able to find a bar to suit any mood. Bar, French © ronanlemay How can you go
 wrong with a bar named Kiss? Bisou. is a lovely, welcoming space that is trendy without the too-cool-for-you attitude that makes you too nervous to go inside. What makes Bisou. so special is its menu, or rather, its lack of one. Even classic cocktails like mojitos get a unique Bisou. spin, so let the experts behind the bar do their thing and serve you
something delightfully unexpected. Bar, French Another seriously cool cocktail bar in Le Marais, La Résistance is just as focussed on the spectacle of making drinks aren't your style, the bartenders will be more than happy to whip you up a cocktail of your choice
(or create a special concoction just for you). Bistro, French © Perry van Munster / Alamy Stock Photo It may not have the fanciest of exteriors, but La Perle is one of the capital's best-known bars (partly due to it being the place where fashion designer John Galliano went on his disgraceful rant in 2011). Serving typical bistro meals during the day, La
Perle becomes pretty packed at night; get there early to grab a seat inside, or hang out with crowds spilling out onto the street. Bar, Restaurant, French Located in the heart of Le Marais, Candelaria is a taqueria-inspired joint that not only serves up great cocktails but also has a fabulous menu full of authentic Mexican treats (you can even stop by for
brunch on a hungover morning). Bar, American Andy Wahloo is a trendy space and, like its partial namesake, celebrates all things kitsch. Not only does Andy Wahloo stock an impressive range of top-shelf liquors, but it also has an extensive list of signature cocktails, like the Scandal Water, a vodka concoction infused with earl grey tea. It's a little on
the pricey side compared to some of the other entries on this list, but it's worth it to take in the bright, fun surroundings. Become a Culture Tripper! Sign up to our newsletter to save up to $800 on our unique trips. Bar, Pub Grub © Sherry Butt is the
place for you. With New York-style decor - think exposed brick walls, dim lighting and brass fittings - it's an intimate place (with just a touch of hipster) that's great for grabbing a cocktail with friends. Nightclub, French The LABO is one of the most inclusive clubs in the area. Popular with students (thanks to its good-value happy hour), The LABO
makes for a high-energy, fun night out. Check its events page for more details on drag nights and guest DJs. Bar, Cocktail Bar, Pub Grub Situated in a quiet corner of Le Marais, Little Red Door is well worth the visit. Tucked behind - what else? - a little red door, enter through the side to find a warm, cosy speakeasy with attentive bartenders and a
casual, cool vibe. If you click on a link in this story, we may earn affiliate revenue. All recommendations have been independently sourced by Culture Trip., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,185 active editors 7,002,065 articles in English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million
articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement. Logo of Namco Limited was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the
1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1970 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1970 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1970 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1970 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1970 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter f
 arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006,
Namco merged with Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings. (Full article...) Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018 Radar, Gun Laying, Mk. I and Mk. II Andrea Navagero Archive By email More featured articles About Sylvilagus aquaticus ... that the swamp rabbit (pictured) is both territorial and a great swimmer? ... that no other month in a calendar
year starts with the same day of the week as June? ... that the Lady Carbisdale led an unsuccessful takeover bid for Sheffield United F.C. and, after a gender transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive? ... that
medicine dean Sjahriar Rasad was accused of being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian President Sukarno? ... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government? ... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cişmigiu demanded the elimination of a
pension gap between Olympic and non-Olympic champions, such as himself? ... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing? ... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Ngugi wa Thiong'o
 Kenyan writer and activist Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, Ōnosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In the Surinamese general election, the National Democratic Party wins the most seats in the National Assembly. In motor racing, Álex Palou wins the
Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Harrison Ruffin Tyler Phil Robertson Mary K. Gaillard Peter David Alan Yentob Gerry Connolly Nominate an article June 1 Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 1420 1676 - Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan
one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of Oland with the loss of around 800 men. 1857 - The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia. 1974 - In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich introduced the concept of abdominal thrusts, commonly known as the
Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking. 1988 - Group representation constituencies were introduced to the parliament of Singapore. 1999 - On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths. Kitabatake Chikafusa
(d. 1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d. 1879)Tom Holland (b. 1996)Faizul Waheed (d. 2021) More anniversaries: May 31 June 1 June 2 Archive By email List of days of the year About Drosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous plant in the family Droseraceae. It is endemic to the Western Cape and
Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the leaves are covered in stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in
contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D. capensis leaf curling up around a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller Recently featured: Cucumis metuliferus Ignace Tonené Australian white ibis Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with
resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.
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thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles ваhasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Велгарски Ве
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when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium Century 17th century 18th centur
governor. 1676 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Establishments - Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1676 in various calendars Gregorian
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August 17: Sweden defeats Denmark-Norway in Battle of Halmstad. 1676 (MDCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1676th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 2nd millennium, the 76th year of the
17th century, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of Lund January 29 - Feodor III becomes Tsar of Russia. January 31 - Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest
institution of higher education in Central America, is founded.[1] January - Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an
Boston. February 23 - While the Massachusetts Council debates how to handle the Christian Indians they had exiled to Deer Island on October 13, 1675, a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16 km (9.9 mi) outside of Boston. March 29 - Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Native Americans. April
2 - Chief Canonchet of the Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut. April 12 - Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief
 Justice of England and Wales. April 21 - Sudbury Fight: The village of Sudbury, Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the town. April 22 - The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean
Sea off of the coast of Sicily during the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men. May 2 - Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston. May 19 - Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls - Captain
William Turner leads a raid at first light on an encampment consisting mainly of women and children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above
the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill, Massachusetts. May 26 - A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2] May 31 - The Massachusetts (approximate date). June 1 - Scanian War: Battle of Oland - A combined fleet of the
Dutch Republic and Denmark-Norway decisively defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship Kronan. June 12 - The Indian coalition attacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops. June 19 - Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June - Bacon's Rebellion begins in the Virginia
Colonv. On July 30. Nathaniel Bacon and his followers issue the Declaration of the People of Virginia. July 2 - Major John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans trom Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves. July 4 - Captain Benjamin Church
and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony, for any remaining Wampanoag tribesmen. July 11 - The Wampanoags attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 - In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisoning her father and brothers. The case also scares King Louis XIV into starting a series of investigations
about possible poisonings and witchcraft (later called the Affair of the Poisons). July 27 - Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 30 - Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William
Berkeley. August 2 - Captain Benjamin Church captures Metacomet's wife and son. August 12 - King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church. August 17 - Battle of Halmstad (fought at
Fyllebro): Sweden gains a decisive victory over Denmark-Norway. August 28 - The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. September 19 The Russo-Turkish War (1676–1681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samoylovych to surrender Chyhyryn. Bacon's
Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel Bacon. September 21 - Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. October 13 - Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate. October 17 - The Treaty of Zurawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish)
Empire and Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. November 16 - A prison is founded on Nantucket Island, in the English colony of Massachusetts. November 27 - A fire in Boston, Massachusetts, is accidentally set by a careless and sleepy apprentice, who drops a lighted candle, or leaves it too near some combustible substance; this is the largest fire
known at this time in the district. The Rev. Increase Mather's church, dwelling and a portion of his personal library are destroyed.[3] December 7 - Ole Rømer makes the first quantitative measurements of the speed of light. December 21 - Sands baronets created in
the Baronetage of Ireland.[4] Emperor Yohannes I of Ethiopia decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm. Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers microorganisms. An Åbo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel
Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston. [5] Robert Walpole March 17 - Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 - Francis II Rákóczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751) May 26 - Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1732) March 27 - Francis II Rákóczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751) May 26 - Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1732) March 27 - Francis II Rákóczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751) May 26 - Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1732) March 27 - Francis II Rákóczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1732) March 27 - Francis II Rákóczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1736) April 24 - King Fre
1707) May 28 - Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1747) June 17 - Louise de Maisonblanche, illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV of France (d. 1718) June 21 - Anthony Collins, English philosopher (d. 1729) July 3 - Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Prussian field marshal (d. 1747) July 14 - Caspar Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d.
1763) August 26 - Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1745)[6] September 13 - Élisabeth Charlotte d'Orléans, duchess and regent of Lorraine (d. 1744) September 18 - Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg (d. 1733) October 8 - Benito Jerónimo Feijóo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (d. 1764) October 19 - Rodrigo Anes de
Sá Almeida e Meneses, 1st Marquis of Abrantes, Portuguese diplomat (d. 1733) November 8 - Louise Bénédicte de Bourbon, duchess of Maine, daughter in law of Louis XIV (d.1753) date unknown - Alexander Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721) John Clarke Michiel de Ruyter Matthew Hale January 7 - Marco Faustini, Italian opera manager (b. 1606)
January 13 - Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1598) January 14 - Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 16 - Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1613) February 14 - Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604)
February 20 - Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1610) March 2 - Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop of Lima (1673-1676) and Bishop of Arequipa (1659-1673) (b. 1605) March 21 - Henri Sauval, French historian (b. 1623) March 22 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (b. 1590) March 23 - Paul Würtz
Swedish general (b. 1612) March 27 - Bernardino de Rebolledo, Spanish poet, soldier and diplomat (b. 1597) April 5 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1609) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653) April 20 - John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609) April 29 - Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b.
1607) May 5 - Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1608) May 25 - Johann Rahn, Swiss mathematician (b. 1608) June 1 - Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618) June 7 - Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606) June 13
- Princess Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1636) June 16 - Nathaniel Dickinson, American settler (b. 1614) July - Jesse Wharton colonial governor of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1613) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of
Transylvania (b. 1645) July 12 - Duchess Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (b. 1630) July 22 - Pope Clement X (b. 1590) July 25 - François Hédelin, abbé d'Aubignac, French writer (b. 1645) July 17 - Madame de Brinvilliers, French murderer (b. 1630) August 11 - Hans Jakob
Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 14 - Nicolò Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1606) August 28 - Margravine Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (1645-1676) (b. 1617) August 31 - Lars Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1598) September 4 - John Ogilby, Scottish-born
impresario and cartographer active in Dublin and London (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609) September 11 - Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1616) September 17 -
Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 28 - Anna Maria Antigó, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1602) October 7 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (b. 1615) October 10 - Sebastian Knüpfer, German
composer (b. 1633) October 13 - Juan de Arellano, Spanish artist (b. 1614) October 15 - Simon de Vos, Flemish painter (b. 1603) October 26 - Nathaniel Bacon, Virginian colonist and instigator of Bacon's Rebellion (b. circa 1640s) October 28 - Jean Desmarets, French writer (b. 1595) November 1 - Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b. 1589)
November 9 - Allart Pieter van Jongestall, Dutch jurist, politician, and diplomat (b. 1612) November 12 - William Morice, English politician (b. 1604) December 18 - Edward Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603) December 19 -
Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg and Count of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1629) December 25 Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1592) Procedure 373 of the Guatemalan Real Audiencia in the General Archive of Indias.
Walford, Cornelius, ed. (1876). "Fires, Great". The Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical T
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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
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world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America sa America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Europe (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and the Europe (besides the classical 
Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1501).
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 Galil
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 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 French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent the Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent the Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent the Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent the Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent the Spanish and French persis
economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and
northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and divided secularism from canon law and catholic theology.
Years' War being laid towards the end of the 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 and Southern Africa and Southern Africa was left uncolonized. For timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-
1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da
Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by
gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile 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
Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World
on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul
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during the Portuguese-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 Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade 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 of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory

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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 Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: 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: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.
1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia,
the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness
the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also
 known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da
Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary
pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.
 Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521; Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566; The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman
 Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh
 begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.
1521: Belgrade (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 in the
same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation.
Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction
of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524:
Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman manuscript
1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Timurid Empire forces under Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Timurid Empire forces under Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Timurid Empire forces under Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526:
 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
Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their
Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of 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 head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the 
leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1534: Affair of the
 Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, and send him to 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, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536:
 Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James
Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul
III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the 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: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542:
The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the 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 Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is all in the E
 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 Earth and the other planets revolve
around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship;
reportedly, 5 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 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor
Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548:
Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes
 Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin
 Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first
full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: 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: 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 is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake an illustration of the Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga (13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major Engli
in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of
conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: 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 Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the
height of the English Renaissance. 1558-1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, 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:
Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000
people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat
the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific
Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566
Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the
former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the 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 fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a
united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be
 Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at
 Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the
countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day
massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan
Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577–1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki
 Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan
 Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch
Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of
the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish 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: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits.
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. The last day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak
Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the wor
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: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The
reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager
Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray
 leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels
two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596:
Birth of René Descartes, 1596; June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura [18] 1597; Romeo and Juliet is published
1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit. [18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edic of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends
require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the
New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: 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 Fil'akovo 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 Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century, Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak
style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir
Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of
the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of
the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: 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 of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by
Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 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 Lee invents the stocking frame.
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 Oct 15 onwards.
Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x.
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a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture
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