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## Present perfect e past simple esercizi con soluzioni pdf

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Esercizi > Verbi > Il Passato > Present Perfect vs Past Simple Exercises Da questa pagina si può accedere agli esercizi sull'uso del present perfect e del passato semplice (past simple vs present perfect exercises) dei verbi inglesi nelle sue varie forme: affermativa, negativa, interrogativa, interrogativa e risposte brevi. Questi esercizi servono a
rinforzare in maniera efficace le proprie conoscenze. Ogni esercizi present perfect esercizi perfect esercizi present perfect esercizi present per
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since esercizi must have to esercizi used to esercizi used to esercizi di inglese A1 esercizi di inglese B1 esercizi di inglese B2 esercizi di inglese B1 eserci
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use the material., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,996,801 articles in English Dracunculus medinensis. A person becomes infected by drinking water contaminated with Guinea-worm larvae, which penetrate the digestive tract
and escape into the body. Around a year later, the adult female migrates to an exit site - usually the lower leg - and induces an intensely painful blister on the skin. Eventually, the blister bursts, creating a painful wound from which the worm gradually emerges. The wound remains painful throughout the worm's emergence, disabling the affected person
for the three to ten weeks it takes the worm to emerge. There is no medication to treat or prevent dracunculiasis. Instead, the mainstay of treatment is the careful wrapping of the emerging worm around a small stick or gauze to encourage and speed up its exit. A disease of extreme poverty, there were 14 cases reported worldwide in 2023, as efforts
continue to eradicate it. (Full article...) Recently featured: Red-capped parrot Cher Malcolm X Archive By email More featured articles About The Goetsch-Winckler House (pictured) just two days before it was to be auctioned off? ... that Soumen Mitra helped
restore a building which had housed one of India's first mental asylums? ... that cozy game Wanderstop took so long to develop, according to director Davey Wreden, that "cozy game" became a swear word? ... that Yvette Greer-Albrecht was named as the Female College Athlete of the Year by the South Dakota Sportswriters Association in 1979? ... that
NFL player Fred Borak once played basketball against the Harlem Globetrotters? ... that one night on the planet Venus lasts just over 58 full days on Earth? ... that the scriptural phrase "fear and trembling" has been used to
celebrate hospitality, explore the nature of faith, and justify slavery? ... that a sunflower is not a flower? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Nicusor Dan Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with
the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the House election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections.
Recent deaths: Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Duncan Campbell Luigi Alva Richard Garwin Nominate an article May 22: National Maritime Day in the United States Prayut Chan-o-cha 1766 - A magnitude-7.1 earthquake struck Constantinople and was followed by a tsunami that caused significant damage. 1874 - Giuseppe Verdi's
Requiem was first performed in the San Marco church in Milan to commemorate the first anniversary of Alessandro Manzoni's death. 1998 - In Public Prosecutor v Taw Cheng Kong, the Court of Appeal of Singapore overruled a High Court decision in the only time a statute in Singapore had been ruled unconstitutional. 2014 - Prayut Chan-o-cha
(pictured), the commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army, launched a coup d'état against the caretaker government following six months of political crisis. Jovan Vladimir (d. 1016)John Forest (d. 1538)Charles Aznavour (b. 1924)Apolo Ohno (b. 1982) More anniversaries: May 21 May 22 May 23 Archive By email List of days of the year About In the Loge
also known as At the Opera, is an 1878 impressionist painting by the American artist Mary Cassatt. The oil-on-canvas painting displays a bourgeois woman in a loge at the opera house looking through her opera glasses, while a man in the background looks at her. The woman's costume and fan make clear her upper class status. Art historians see the
painting as commentary on the role of gender, looking, and power in the social spaces of the nineteenth century. The painting is currently in the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, which also holds a preliminary drawing for the work. Painting credit: Mary Cassatt Recently featured: Black-crowned barwing Rhina Aguirre Chester Cathedral
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control of the Dutch ship Meermin. 1766 by topic Arts and science Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music Science Countries Austria Canada Denmark France Great Britain Ireland Norway Russia Scotland Spain Sweden Lists of leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births Deaths
Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1766 in various calendar 1215 (In Urb Assyrian calendar 1687-1688 Bengali calendar 1172-1173 Berber calendar 2716 British Regnal
year6 Geo. 3 - 7 Geo. 3Buddhist calendar2310Burmese calendar1128Byzantine calendar7274-7275Chinese calendar7274-7275Chinese calendar1482-1483Discordian calendar2932Ethiopian calendar1758-1759Hebrew calendar5526-5527Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1822-1823 - Shaka
 Samvat1687-1688 - Kali Yuga4866-4867Holocene calendar11766Igbo calendar166-767Iranian calendar1144-1145Islamic calendar1179-1180Japanese calendar4099Minguo calendar146 before ROC民前146年Nanakshahi calendar298Thai solar
calendar2308-2309Tibetan calendar阴木鸡年(female Wood-Rooster)1892 or 1511 or 739 — to —阳火狗年(male Fire-Dog)1893 or 1512 or 740 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1766. 1766 (MDCCLXVI) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar, the 1766th
year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 766th year of the 2nd millennium, the 66th year of the 18th century, and the 7th year of the 18th ye
Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie") becomes the new Stuart claimant to the throne of Great Britain, as King Charles III, and figurehead for Jacobitism.[1] January 20 - Burmese-Siamese War: Outside of the walls of the Thailand capital of Ayutthaya, tens of thousands of invaders from Burma
(under the command of General Ne Myo Thihapate and General Maha Nawatra) are confronted by Thai defenders led by General Phya Taksin.[3] The defenders are overwhelmed and the survivors take refuge inside Ayutthaya. The siege continues for 15 months before the Burmese attackers collapse the walls by digging tunnels and setting fire to debris.
The city falls on April 9, 1767, and King Ekkathat is killed.[4] February 5 - An observer in Wilmington, North Carolina reports to the Edinburgh newspaper Caledonian Mercury that three ships have been seized by British men-of-war, on the charge of carrying official documents without stamps. The strict enforcement causes seven other ships to leave
Wilmington for other ports. February 13 - John Mills is elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, with Benjamin Franklin as one of his sponsors. February 15 - Protesting against the Stamp Act 1765, members of the New York City Sons of Liberty travel to Pennsylvania and set fire to a British supply of tax stamps before the stamps can be taken to distributors
in the province of Maryland.[5] February 18 - Meermin Slave Mutiny: Captive Malagasy people seize a Dutch East India Company slave ship in the Indian Ocean. February 20 - The Pennsylvania Gazette reports that a British sloop off Wilmington, North Carolina, has seized a sloop sailing from Philadelphia, and another sailing from Saint Christopher, on
the charge of carrying official documents without stamps. In response, local residents threaten to burn a Royal Man-of-War attempting to deliver stamps to Wilmington, forcing the ship to return to the mouth of the Cape Fear River. February 23 - Lorraine and Bar become French again, on the death of Stanislaw Leszczyński, King of Poland and last Duke
of Lorraine. February - Ferocious wolf attacks occur in France, such as the Beast of Gévaudan or Wolves of Périgord. March 5 - Antonio de Ulloa, the first Spanish governor of Louisiana, arrives in New Orleans. March 18 - American Revolution: The British Parliament repeals the Stamp Act, which has been very unpopular in the British colonies; the
persuasion of Benjamin Franklin is considered partly responsible. The Declaratory Act asserts the right of Britain to bind the colonies in all other respects. [6] April 3 - Seventeen days after the Stamp Act's repeal in London, news reaches America of the decision. [7] April 9 African slaves are imported directly into the American colony of Georgia for the
first time, as the sloop Mary Brow arrives in Savannah with 78 captives imported from Saint-Louis, Senegal.[8] American botanist John Bartram completes his first exploration and cataloging of North American plants after more than nine months.[9] April 17 - King Carlos III of Spain issues a royal cédula from Aranjuez to round up all ethnic Chinese in the
Philippines and to move them to ghettoes in various provinces.[10] May 29 - In a paper read to the Royal Society, British theoretical chemist Henry Cavendish first describes his process of producing what he refers to as "inflammable air" by dissolving base metals such as iron, zinc and tin in a flask of sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid, drawing the
conclusion that the vapor that was released is different from air. Seven years later, French chemist Antoine Lavoisier bestows the name "hydrogen" on the gas.[11] May 30 - The Theatre Royal, Bristol, opens as a playhouse. June 4 - On the occasion of the 28th
birthday of King George III, members of the Sons of Liberty in Manhattan erect a liberty pole as a protest for the first time. The historic symbol, a tall "wooden pole with a Phrygian cap" is placed "on the Fields somewhere between Broadway and Park Row".[12] British soldiers cut down the pole in August. July 1 - François-Jean de la Barre, a young
French nobleman, is tortured and beheaded, before his body is burnt on a pyre, along with a copy of Voltaire's Dictionnaire philosophique nailed to his torso, supposedly for the crime of not saluting a Roman Catholic religious procession in Abbeville, and for other sacrileges, including desecrating a crucifix. August 10 - During the occupation of New York,
members of the 28th Foot Regiment of the British Army chop down the liberty pole that was erected by the Sons of Liberty on June 4. The Sons of Liberty put up a second pole the next day, and that pole is cut down on August 22.[13] August 13 - A hurricane sweeps across the French island colony of Martinique, killing more than 400 people and
destroying the plantation owned by Joseph-Gaspard de La Pagerie, the father of the future French Empress Joséphine.[14] September 1 - The revolt in Quito (at this time part of Spain's Viceroyalty of Nueva Granada; the modern-day capital of Ecuador) is ended peacefully as royal forces enter the city under the command of Guayaquil Governor Pedro
Zelaya. Rather than seeking retribution from the Quito citizens over the insurrection that has broken the monopoly over the Serbian Orthodox Church, is abolished
by order of Sultan Mustafa III of the Ottoman Empire; the patriarchate is not re-established until 1920 following the creation of Yugoslavia at the end of World War One.[16] September 23 - John Penn, the Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania and one of the four Penn family owners of the Pennsylvania land grant, issues a proclamation forbidding British
American colonist residents from building settlements on lands in the west "not yet purchased of the Nations" of the Iroquois Indians.[17] October 1 - Crown Prince Gustav III and Queen Consort Sophia of Sweden upon his ascension to the throne in 1771.[18] October 4 -
France formally cedes its rights to the Malouines Islands to Spain. On March 24, Spain renames the islands the Falkland Islands. [19] November - Raja Lumu consolidates his claim to the Selangor Sultanate by marriage to the niece of the Sultan of
Perak.[20] November 10 - The last Colonial governor of New Jersey, William Franklin, signs the charter of Queen's College (later renamed Rutgers University). November 27 - A British sloop-of-war is searching all vessels passing near Cape Lookout, North Carolina, and some vessels have been seized, according to an observer in New York City, in the
Province of New York, reporting to the Pennsylvania Gazette. November 29 - Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart returns to Salzburg, after the Mozart family grand tour of Europe. December 2 - The Law on the Freedom of Printing abolishes censorship in Sweden and guarantees freedom of the press, making Sweden the first country of the world to introduce
constitutional protection of press freedom, and to pass wide-ranging freedom of information legislation. December 5 - James Christie's auction house in London. December 25 - Mapuches in Chile launch a series of surprise attacks against the Spanish starting the Mapuche uprising of 1766.[21] Childsburgh, the Orange
 County, North Carolina seat laid out as Corbin Town in 1754, and renamed in 1759, is renamed Hillsborough, in honor of Wills Hill, 1st Marquess of Downshire, Earl of Hillsborough. Dr. James Fordyce's two-volume compendium Sermons to Young Women is published in London. January 1 - Magdalena Rudenschöld, Swedish conspirator (d. 1823) January
3 - Nguyễn Du, Vietnamese poet (d. 1820) January 6 - José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia, Supreme Leader of Paraguay (d. 1840) January 17 - Joseph Kinghorn, Particular Baptist Minister (d. 1832) February 11 - Henry Fourdrinier, British engineer, inventor (d. 1854) February 14 - Thomas Malthus, English demographer, economist (d. 1834)[22] February
24 - Samuel Wesley, English organist and composer (died 1837)[23] April 1 - François-Xavier Fabre, French painter of historical subjects (d. 1824) April 22 - Anne Louise Germaine de Staël, French author (d. 1817)[25] May 11 - Isaac D'Israeli
English literary scholar (died 1848)[26] May 30 - Robert Darwin, medical doctor and father of Charles Darwin (d. 1848) July 9 - Jacob Perkins, American physicist, inventor and engineer (d. 1849)
July 21 - Thomas Charles Hope, Scottish chemist, discoverer of strontium (d. 1844) William Hyde Wollaston August 6 - William Hyde Wollaston, English chemist (d. 1844)[27] September 25 - Armand-Emmanuel de Vignerot du Plessis, Duc de Richelieu, Prime Minister of
France (d. 1822) October 3 - John Walbach, French baron and officer in the United States Army, with a military career spanning over 57 years (d. 1857) October 23 - Emmanuel de Grouchy, French marshal (d. 1858) November 9 - Edward Abbott, Australian
soldier, politician and judge (d. 1832) November 12 - Daniel Sykes, English politician (d. 1832) November 16 - Rodolphe Kreutzer, violinist and composer (d. 1831)[28] December 23 - Wilhelm Hisinger, Swedish physicist and chemist (d. 1852)[29] December 29 - Charles Macintosh,
Scottish inventor of a waterproof fabric (died 1843)[30] date unknown - Lolotte Forssberg, Swedish courtier (d. 1840) January 1 - James Francis Edward Stuart, The Old Pretender to the British throne (b. 1705) January 1 - James Francis Edward Stuart, The Old Pretender to the British throne (b. 1723)[32] January 19 - Giovanni Niccolò
Servandoni, French architect and painter (b. 1695)[33] January 21 - James Quin, English actor (b. 1693) February 5 - Count Leopold Joseph von Daun, Austrian field marshal (b. 1705) February 23 - Stanisław Leszczyński, King of Poland (b. 1677)[34] March 7 - Ercole Lelli, Italian painter of the late-Baroque (b. 1702) March 10 - Jane Colden, American
botanist (b. 1724) April 4 - John Taylor, English classical scholar (b. 1704) April 7 - Tiberius Hemsterhuis, Dutch philologist, critic (b. 1685) May 8 - Samuel Chandler, English non-conformist minister (b. 1693) May 20 - Malhar Rao Holkar, Indian nobleman (b. 1693) May 22 - Hedvig Strömfelt,
Swedish psalm writer (b. 1723) June 13 - Isaac Norris (statesman), American politician (b. 1701) June 22 - Carlo Zimech, Maltese priest and painter (b. 1678) July 9 - Jonathan Mayhew, American minister, patriot (b. 1720) July 11 - Elisabeth Farnese, queen of Philip
V of Spain (b. 1692)[36] July 14 - František Maxmilián Kaňka, Czech architect (b. 1674) July 17 Giuseppe Castiglione, Italian missionary to China (b. 1688)[37] Samuel Finley, American clergyman and educator (b. 1674) July 17 Giuseppe Castiglione, Italian missionary to China (b. 1688)[37] Samuel Finley, American clergyman and educator (b. 1715) September 3 - Archibald Bower, Scottish historian (b. 1686) September 13 - Benjamin Heath, English classical scholar (b. 1704)
September 23 - John Brown, English divine and author (b. 1715) November 7 - Jean-Marc Nattier, French painter (b. 1700) ^ "Historical Events for Year 1766 | OnThisDay.com". Historyorb.com. October 2, 1766
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 years, from 1601 to 1700 Millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th centur
17th century lasted from January 1, 1601 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCI), to December 31, 1700 (MDCC). It falls into the early modern period of Europe and in that continent (whose impact on the world was increasing) was characterized by the Baroque cultural movement, the latter part of the Spanish Golden Age, the Dutch Golden Age,[1]
the French Grand Siècle dominated by Louis XIV, the Scientific Revolution, the world's first public company and megacorporation known as the Dutch East India Company, and according to some historians, the General Crisis. From the mid-17th century, European politics were increasingly dominated by the Kingdom of France of Louis XIV, where royal
power was solidified domestically in the civil war of the Fronde. The semi-feudal territorial French nobility was weakened and subjugated to the power of an absolute monarchy through the reinvention of the Palace of Versailles from a hunting lodge to a gilded prison, in which a greatly expanded royal court could be more easily kept under surveillance.
With domestic peace assured, Louis XIV caused the borders of France to be expanded. It was during this century that the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the English monarch became increasing the English monarch became in
17th centuryBy the end of the century, Europeans were masters of logarithms, electricity, the telescope and microscope, calculus, universal gravitation, Newton's Laws of Motion, air pressure, and calculating machines due to the work of the first scientists of the Scientific Revolution, including Galileo Galileo, Johannes Kepler, René Descartes, Pierre
Fermat, Blaise Pascal, Robert Boyle, Christiaan Huygens, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, Robert Hooke, Isaac Newton, and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. It was also a period of development of culture in general (especially theater, music, visual arts and philosophy). Some of the greatest inventions took place in this century. It was during this period that the
European colonization of the Americas began in earnest, including the exploitation of the silver deposits, which resulted in bouts of inflation as wealth was drawn into European presence in Southeast Asia (such as the colonization of Taiwan). These foreign elements would
contribute to a revolution in Ayutthaya. While the Mataram Sultanate and the Aceh Sultanate would be the major powers of the region, especially during the first half of the century.[2] In the Islamic would see the decline of the Deccan
Sultanates and extinction of the Vijayanagara Empire. The Dutch would colonize Ceylon and endure hostilities with Kandy. The end of the 17th century saw the first major surrender of Ottoman territory in Europe when the Tokugawa Ieyasu established the Tokugawa
shogunate at the beginning of the century, beginning the Edo period; the isolationist Sakoku policy began in the 1630s and lasted until the 19th century. In China, the collapsing Ming dynasty was challenged by a series of conquests led by the Manchu warlord Nurhaci, which were consolidated by his son Hong Taiji and finally consummated by his account of the century.
grandson, the Shunzhi Emperor, founder of the Qing dynasty.[3] Qing China spent decades of this century with economic problems (results of civil wars between the Qing and former Ming dynasty loyalists), only recovering well at the end of the century were the Thirty Years' War,[4] Dutch-Portuguese War,
[5] the Great Turkish War, the Nine Years' War, Mughal-Safavid Wars, and the Qing annexation of the Ming. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 17th century. Persian Ambassador during his entry into Kraków for the wedding ceremonies of King Sigismund III of Poland in 1605. 1601: 4th Spanish Armada; in the Battle of Kinsale, England
defeats Irish and Spanish forces, driving the Gaelic aristocracy out of Ireland and destroying the Gaelic clan system. 1601-1603 kills perhaps one-third of Russian famine of 1601-1603 kills perhaps one-third of Russian.[6] 1602: Matteo Ricci produces the Map of the Myriad Countries of the World (坤輿萬國全圖, Kūnyú Wànguó Quántú), a world map that will be used throughout
East Asia for centuries. 1602: The Dutch East India Company (VOC) is established by merging competing Dutch trading companies.[7] Its success contributes to the Dutch Golden Age. 1603: Elizabeth I of England dies and is succeeded by her cousin King James VI of Scotland, uniting the crowns of Scotland and England. 1603: Tokugawa Ieyasu takes the
title of shōgun, establishing the Tokugawa shogunate. This begins the Edo period, which will last until 1868. 1603: In Nagasaki, the Portuguese Jesuit missionary João Rodrigues publishes Nippo Jisho, the first dictionary of Japanese to a European (Portuguese Jesuit missionary João Rodriguese) language. 1605: The King of Gowa, a Makassarese kingdom in South Sulawesi, converts to
Islam.Tsar Michael I of Russia reigned 1613-1645 1605-1627: The reign of Mughal emperor Jahangir after the death of emperor Akbar. 1606: Treaty of Vienna ends an anti-Habsburg uprising in Royal Hungary
1606: Willem Janszoon captained the first recorded European landing on the Australian continent, sailing from Bantam, Java, in the Duyfken. 1607: Iskandar Muda becomes the Sultan of Aceh for 30 years. He will
launch a series of naval conquests that will transform Aceh into a great power in the western Malay Archipelago. 1610: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth army defeats combined Russian-Swedish forces at the Battle of Klushino and conquers Moscow. 1610: King Henry IV of France is assassinated by François Ravaillac. 1611: The Pontifical and Roya
University of Santo Tomas, the oldest existing university in Asia, is established by the Dominican Order in Manila[8] 1611: The first publication of games and sports begins in the Cotswolds, England. 1613: The Time of Troubles in Russia ends with the
establishment of the House of Romanov, which rules until 1917. 1613-1617: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is invaded by the Tatars dozens of times.[9]James I of England and VI of Scotland ruled in the first quarter of the 17th century 1613: The Dutch East India Company is forced to evacuate Gresik due to the Mataram siege in neighboring Surabaya
The dutch negotiates with Mataram and is allowed to set up a trading post in Jepara. 1614-1615: The Siege of Osaka (last major threat to Tokugawa shogunate) ends. 1616: English poet and playwright William Shakespeare dies. 1618: The
Defenestration of Prague. 1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 1618-48. 1618: The Manchus start invading China. Their conquest eventually topples the Ming dynasty. 1619: European slaving reaches America when the first Africans are brought to the present-day United States. 1619: The
Dutch East India Company storm Jayakarta and withstand a months-long siege by the combined English, Bantenese and Jayakarta forces. They are relieved by Jan Pieterszoon Coen and a fleet of ships from Ambon. The dutch destroys Jayakarta and builds its new headquarters, Batavia, on top of it. 1620-1621: Polish-Ottoman War over Moldavia. 1620:
Bethlen Gabor allies with the Ottomans and an invasion of Moldavia takes place. The Polish suffer a disaster at Cecora on the River Prut. 1620: The Mayflower sets sail from Plymouth, England to what became the Plymouth, England to what became the Plymouth Colony in New England. The 1622 massacre was instrumental in causing English colonists to view all natives as enemies 1621: The
Battle of Chocim: Poles and Cossacks under Jan Karol Chodkiewicz defeat the Ottomans. 1622: Jamestown massacre: Algonquian natives kill 347 English settlers outside Jamestown, Virginia (approximately one-third of the colony's population)[10][11] and burn the Henricus settlement. 1624-1642: As chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu centralises power in
France. 1626: St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican completed. 1629: Aurochs go extinct. [12] 1628-1629: Sultan Agung of Mataram launches a failed campaign to conquer Dutch Batavia. 1629: Abbas I, the Safavids king, died. 1629: Cardinal Richelieu allies with Swedish Protestant forces in the Thirty Years' War to counter Ferdinand II's expansion. 1630:
Birth of Shivaji at Shivneri fort, in present day Maharashtra, India, who later founded Maratha Empire in year 1674.[13] 1631: Mount Vesuvius erupts. 1632: Battle of Nördlingen (1634). The Catholic Imperial army, bolstered by professional Habsburg Spanish troops won a great victory in the
battle over the combined Protestant armies of Sweden and their German allies 1632: Taj Mahal building work started in Agra, India. 1633: Galileo Galilei arrives in Rome for his trial before the Inquisition. 1636: Harvard University is founded in
Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1637: Shimabara Rebellion of Japanese Christians, ronin and peasants against Edo. 1637: The first opera house, Teatro San Cassiano, opens in Venice. 1637: Qing dynasty attacked the Joseon dynasty attacked the Joseon dynasty. 1639: Naval Battle of the Downs - Republic of the United Provinces fleet decisively defeats a Spanish fleet in English waters
 1639: Disagreements between the Farnese and Barberini Pope Urban VIII escalate into the Royal Academy of Turku in England. 1649-1651: Wars of the Three Kingdoms, civil wars throughout Scotland, Ireland, and England. 1640-1668: The Portuguese Restoration War led to the end of the Iberian Union. The inauguration of the Royal Academy of Turku in
 1640. 1641: The Irish Rebellion, by Irish Catholics who wanted an end to discrimination, greater self-governance, and reverse ownership of the plantations on First Philosophy. 1642: Beginning of English Civil War, conflict will end in 1649 with the execution of
King Charles I, the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of the supremacy of Parliament over the king. 1643: L'incoronazione di Poppea, Monterverdi 1644: The Mauritanian Thirty-Year War. 1645-1669: Ottoman war with Venice
The Ottomans invade Crete and capture Canea. 1647-1652: The Great Plaque of Seville. 1648: The Peace of Westphalia ends the Eighty Years' War and th
France. 1648-1657: The Khmelnytsky Uprising - a Cossack rebellion in Ukraine which turned into a Ukrainian war of liberation from Poland. 1648-1669: The Ottomans capture Crete from the Venetians after the Siege of Candia. 1649: King Charles I is executed for high
treason, the first and only English king to be subjected to legal proceedings in a High Court of Justice and put to death. 1649-1653: The Cromwellian conquest of Ireland. The Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam 1651: English Civil War ends with the
Parliamentarian victory at the Battle of Worcester. 1656-1661: Mehmed Köprülü is Grand Vizier. 1655-1661: The Northern Wars cement Sweden's rise as a Great Power. 1657: Sambhaji, the second King of Maratha Empire and eldest son of King Shivaji was born at Purandar Fort on 14 May.[citation needed] 1658: After his father Shah Jahan completes
the Taj Mahal, his son Aurangzeb deposes him as ruler of the Mughal Empire. 1659: King Shivaji killed Adil Shahi dynasty's general Afzal Khan at Pratapgad fort on 9 November. [14] 1660: The Royal Society is founded. 1660: The Bruneian Civil
War begins 1661: The reign of the Kangxi Emperor of China begins. 1663: Ottoman war against Habsburg Hungary. 1664: The Battle of St. Gotthard: count Raimondo Montecuccoli defeats the Ottomans. The Peace of Vasvar - intended to keep the peace for 20 years. 1665: Maratha King Shivaji signed the Treaty of Purandar with Mughal general Jai Singh
I after Battle of Purandar.[citation needed] 1665: Robert Hooke discovers cells using a microscope. 1665: Portugal defeats the Wonders of the Wonders of the World 1665-1667: The Second Anglo-Dutch War fought between England and the United
 Provinces, 1666: The Great Fire of London, 1666: Shivaji visited Aurangzeb at Agra Fort and forced him into house arrest. Shivaji later escaped and returned to the Maratha kingdom, [citation needed] 1667: The Raid on the Medway during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, 1667-1668: The War of Devolution: France invades the Netherlands. The Peace of Aix
Provinces 1672-1676: Polish-Ottoman War. French invasion of the Netherlands, which Louis XIV initiated in 1672, starting the war. 1674: Shivaji founded the Maratha Empire and crowned himself as first Chatrapati of the empire. 1676-
1681: Russia and the Ottoman Empire commence the Russo-Turkish Wars. 1678: The Treaty of Nijmegen ends various interconnected wars among France, the Dutch Republic, Spain, Brandenburg, Sweden, Denmark, the Prince-Bishopric of Münster, and the Holy Roman Empire. Claiming Louisiana for France in 1682 1680: The Pueblo Revolt drives the
Spanish out of New Mexico until 1692. 1680: Prince Sambhaji crowned himself as the second Chatrapati of Maratha Empire 20 July.[citation needed] 1682: French explorer Robert La Salle claims all the land east of the Mississippi River.[15] 1683: China conquers the Kingdom of Tungning and annexes Taiwan. 1683: The Ottoman Empire is defeated in
the second Siege of Vienna. 1683-1699: The Great Turkish War leads to the conquest of most of Ottoman Hungary by the Habsburgs. 1687: Isaac Newton publishes Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. 1688: Siamese revolution of 1688 ousted French influence and
virtually severed all ties with the West until the 19th century, 1688-1691: The Grand Alliance sought to stop French expansion during the Nine Years' War. 1689: The Battle
of Killiecrankie is fought between Jacobite and Williamite forces in Highland Perthshire. 1689: The Karposh rebellion is crushed in present-day North Macedonia, Skopje is retaken by the Ottoman Empire into Europe
1689: Bill of Rights gains royal consent. 1689: John Locke publishes Two Treatises of Government and A Letter Concerning Toleration. 1690: The Battle of the Boyne in Ireland. 1692-1694: Famine in France kills two million.[16]
 1693: College of William & Mary is founded in Williamsburg, Virginia, by a royal charter. 1694: The Bank of England is established. 1695: The Mughal Empire nearly bans the East India Company in response to pirate Henry Every's capture of the trading ship Ganj-i-Sawai. 1696-1697: Famine in Finland wipes out almost one-third of the population.[17]
 1697-1699: Grand Embassy of Peter the Great to Western Europe. 1699: Thomas Savery demonstrates his first steam engine to the Imperial Army during the Thirty Years War Jan Pieterszoon Coen (1587-1629), the founder of Batavia, was an
 officer of the Dutch East India Company (VOC), holding two terms as its Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies René Descartes (1596-1650) with Queen Christina of Sweden (1626-1689) Cardinal Mazarin (1602-1661), who served as the chief minister to the kings of France Louis XIII and Louis XIV Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb (1618-1707), who ruled
over almost the entire Indian subcontinent for a period of 49 years Chhatrapati Shivaji (1630-1680) founder of Maratha Empire is widely regarded as one of the Qing dynasty Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of Japan's final shogunate, which lasted
well into the 19th century See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 17th century Major changes in philosophy and science take place, often characterized as the Scientific Revolution. Banknotes reintroduced in Europe. Ice cream. Tea and coffee become popular in Europe. Central Banking in France and modern Finance by Scottish economist John Law.
Minarets, Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Isfah
tries to obtain a patent on one, spreading word of the invention. 1610: The Orion Nebula is identified by Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc of France. 1610: Galileo Galilei and Simon Marius observe Jupiter's Galilean moons. 1611: King James Bible or 'Authorized Version' first published. 1612: The first flintlock musket likely created for Louis XIII of France
by gunsmith Marin Bourgeois. 1614: John Napier introduces the logarithm to simplify calculations. 1616: Niccolò Zucchi describes experiments with a bronze parabolic mirror trying to make a reflecting telescope. 1620: Cornelis Drebbel, funded by James I of England, builds the first 'submarine' made of wood and greased leather. 1623: The third English
dictionary, English Dictionarie, is published by Henry Cockeram, listing difficult words with definitions. 1628: William Harvey published and elucidates his earlier discovery of the circulatory system. 1637: Pierre de Fermat formulates his so-called Last
Theorem, unsolved until 1995. 1637: Although Chinese naval mines were earlier described in the 14th century Huolongjing, the Tian Gong Kai Wu book of Ming dynasty scholar Song Yingxing describes naval mines wrapped in a lacquer bag and ignited by an ambusher pulling a rip cord on the nearby shore that triggers a steel-wheel flint mechanism.
1642: Blaise Pascal invents the mechanical calculator called Pascal's calculator. 1645: Giacomo Torelli of Venice, Italy invents the first rotating stage. 1651: Giovanni Riccioli renames the lunar maria. 1656: Christiaan
Huygens describes the true shape of the rings of Saturn. 1657: Christiaan Huygens develops the first functional pendulum clock based on the learnings of Galileo Galileo. 1659: Christiaan Huygens develops the first functional pendulum clock based on the learnings of Saturn. 1657: Christiaan Huygens develops the first functional pendulum clock based on the learnings of Galileo.
designs for a reflecting telescope. 1669: The first known operational reflecting telescope is built by Isaac Newton. 1676: Antonie van Leeuwenhoek discovers Bacteria. 1676: First measurement of the speed of light. 1679: Binary system developed by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and
Sir Isaac Newton and used to formulate classical mechanics. ^ "Exchange History NL - 400 years: the story". Exchange History NL - 400 years: the story NL - 400 years: th
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