

Updated: September 5, 2023 If you're a development process, cut costs, leverage the full creative capacity of your team, and more. With that in mind, Intellectsoft's best experts have created a complete guide to the system development life cycle. You'll learn about its core meaning and phases, major software engineering methodologies, and the most important benefits it can provide during project development. Special attention has been given to the characteristics of each of the seven SDLC phases because a thorough understanding of these different stages is required to implement both new and modified software systems. Ready to maximize the efficiency of your systems development life cycle? The system development life cycle? software product. In other words, it defines the necessary steps needed to take a project from the idea or concept stage to the actual deployment and further maintenance. SDLC represents a multitude of complex models used in software development. On a practical level, SDLC is a general methodology that covers different step-by-step processes needed to create a high-quality software product. 7 Stages of the System Development Life Cycle There are seven separate SDLC stages. Each of them requires different specialists and diverse skills for successful project completion. Modern SDLC stages of the System Development Life Cycle There are seven separate SDLC stages. project managers engage a dedicated team of professional developers. Such a team will possess enough expertise and knowledge to launch a first-class software product that perfectly corresponds to all your expectations, needs, and goals. Let's take a look at the core tasks associated with each of the different phases of the development life cycle. 1. Planning Stage - What Are the Existing Problems? Planning is one of the core phases of SDLC. It acts as the foundation of the whole SDLC scheme and paves the way for the successful execution of upcoming steps and, ultimately, a successful project launch. In this stage, the problem or pain the software targets is clearly defined. First, developers and other team members outline objectives for the system and draw a rough plan of how the system will work. Then, they may make use of predictive analysis helps project managers build a picture of the long-term resources required to develop a solution, potential market uptake, and which obstacles might arise. At its core, the planning process helps identify how a specific problem can be solved with a certain software solution. Crucially, the planning stage involves analysis of the resources and costs needed to complete the project, as well as estimating the overall price of the software developed. Finally, the planning process clearly defines the outline of system development. The project manager will set deadlines and time frames for each phase of the software development life cycle, ensuring is done, it's time to switch to the research and analysis stage. In this step, you incorporate more specific data for your new system. This includes the first system prototype drafts, market research, and an evaluation of competitors. To successfully complete the analysis and put together all the critical information for a certain project, developers should do the following: Generate the system requirements. A Software Requirement Specification (SRS) document will be created at this stage. Your DevOps team should have a high degree of input in determining the functional and network requirements of the upcoming project. Evaluate existing prototypes. Different prototypes should be evaluated to identify those with the greatest potential. Conduct market research. Market research is essential to define the pains and needs of end-consumers. In recent years, automated NLP (natural language processing) research has been undertaken to glean insights from customer reviews and feedback at scale. Set concrete goals. Goals are set and allocated to the stages of the system development life cycle. Often, these will correspond to the implementation of specific features. Most of the information generated at this stage will be contained in the SRS. This document shapes the strict regulations for the project and specifies the exact software model you will eventually implement. 3. Design Stage - What Will the Finished Project Look Like? The next stage of a system development project is design and prototyping. This process is an essential precursor to development. It is often incorrectly equated with the actual development life cycle can significantly eliminate the time needed to develop the software. It involves outlining the following: The system interface Databases Core software features (including architecture like microservices) User interface and usability Network and its requirement As a rule, these features help to finalize the SRS document as well as create the first prototype of the software to get the overall idea of how it should look like. Prototyping tools, which now offer extensive automation and AI features, significantly streamline this stage. They are used for the fast creation of multiple early-stage working prototypes, which can then be evaluated. AI monitoring tools ensure that best practices are rigorously adhered to. 4. Development Stage - Let's Create the System In the development stage of SDLC, the system creation process produces a working solution. Developers write code and build the app according to the finalized requirements and specification documents. This stage includes both front and back-end development. DevOps engineers are essential for allocating self-service resources to developers to streamline the process of testing and rollout, for which CI/CD is typically employed. This phase of the system development life cycle is often split into different sub-stages, especially if a microservice or miniservice architecture, in which development is broken into separate modules, is chosen. Developers will typically use multiple tools, programming environments, and languages (C++, PHP, Python, and others), all of which will comply with the project specifications and requirements outlined in the SRS document. 5. Testing Stage - Is It the Exact One We Needed? The testing stage ensures the application's features work correctly and coherently and fulfill user objectives and expectations. and errors, searching for vulnerabilities, etc., and can sometimes take up even more time compared to the app-building stage. There are various approaches to testing, and you will likely adopt a mix of methods during this phase. Behavior-driven development, which uses testing outcomes based on plain language to include non-developers in the process, has become increasingly popular. Similarly, automated and cloud-based platforms, which simulate testing environments, take a significant amount of manual time out of this stage of the system development life cycle. Selenium, a browser testing tool, is one popular example of such a platform. 6. Integration and Implementation Stage - How Will We Use It? Once the product is ready to go, it's time to make it available to its end users and deploy it to the production environment. At this stage, the software undergoes final testing through the training or pre-production environment. At this stage, the software undergoes final testing through the training or pre-production environment. first released to market should any unforeseen issues arise. Microservices architecture, for example, makes it easy to toggle features on and off. And you will likely have multiple rollback protocols. A canary release (to a limited number of users) may be utilized if necessary. 7. Maintenance Stage - Let's Make the Improvements The last but not least important stage of the SDLC process is the maintenance stage, where the software is already being used by end-users. During the first couple of months, developers might face problems that weren't detected during initial testing, so they should immediately react to the reported issues and implement the changes needed for the software's stable and convenient usage. This is particularly important for large systems, which usually are more difficult to test in the debugging stage. Automated monitoring tools, which continuously evaluate performance and uptime and detect errors, can assist developers with ongoing quality assurance. This is also known as "instrumentation." Create high-end software solutions for your company with IntellectsoftGet in touch Basic 6 SDLC Methodologies Now that you know the basic SDLC phases and why each of them is important, it's time to dive into the core methodologies of the system development life cycle. and features. Most developers and project managers opt for one of these 6 approaches. Hybrid models are also popular. Let's discuss the major differences and similarities of each. Waterfall Model This approach implies a linear type of project phase completion, where each stage has its separate project plan and is strictly related to the previous and next steps of system development. Typically, each stage must be completed before the next one can begin, and extensive documentation is required to ensure that all tasks are completed before moving on to the next stage. This is to ensure that all tasks are completed before the next stage. degree of structure and clarity, it can be somewhat rigid. It is difficult to go back and make changes at a later stage. Iterative Model The Iterative Model The Iterative model incorporates a series of smaller "waterfalls," where manageable portions of code are carefully analyzed, tested, and delivered through repeating development cycles. Getting early feedback from an end user enables the elimination of issues and bugs in the early stages of software creation. The Iterative model is often favored because it is adaptable, and changes are passed through the different SDLC phases oration of feedback, which sig reduces the time and costs required to imp
parallel testing during the early stages of the SDLC process. The verification model tends to be resource-intensive and inflexible. For projects with clear requirements where testing is important, it can be useful. The Big Bang Model Mostly used for creating and delivering a wide range of ideas, this model perfectly fits the clients who don't have a clear idea or vision of what their final product should look like. A more concrete vision of project completion is gained via delivery of large projects, this SDLC methodology perfectly works for small or experimental projects. Agile Model The Agile model prioritizes collaboration and the implementation of small changes based on regular feedback. The Agile model, which is a type of time-constrained Agile model, is popular among developers. Often developers will also use a hybrid of the Agile and Waterfall model, referred to as an "Agile-Waterfall hybrid." As you can see, different methodologies are used depending on the specific vision, characteristics, and requirements of individual projects. Knowing the structure and nuances of each model can help to pick the one that best fits your project. Benefits of SDLC Having covered the major SDLC methodologies offered by software development companies, let's now review whether they are actually worth employing. Here are the benefits that the system development life cycle provides: Comprehensive overview of system specifications, resources, timeline, and the project goals Clear guidelines for developers Each stage of the development process is tested and monitored Control over large and complex projects Detailed software testing Process flexibility Lower costs and strict time frames for product delivery Enhanced teamwork, collaboration, and shared understanding Possible Drawbacks of SDLC Just like any other software development approach, each SDLC model has its drawbacks: Increased time and costs for the project development if a complex model is required All details need to be specified in advance SDLC models can be restrictive A high volume of documentation which can slow down projects Requires many different specialists Client involvement is usually high Testing might be too complicated for certain development teams While there are some drawbacks, SDLC has proven to be one of the most effective ways for successfully launching software products. Alternative development paradigms, such as rapid application development (RAD), may be suitable for some projects but typically carry limitations and should be considered carefully. Conclusion The system development life cycle (SDLC) is a complex project management model that encompasses system or software creation, and maintenance. All are necessary for delivering a high-quality and cost-effective product in the shortest time frame possible. Learning about major methodologies of SDLC, along with their benefits and drawbacks, enables you to set up effective system development processes that deliver the best possible outcomes. At Intellectsoft, we know how important an effective project management strategy is. Our developers and specialists have a track record of building innovative software development company to turn your idea into a top-quality software product, contact our team today. The typical stages of the system development life cycle are planning and feasibility, requirements analysis, design and prototyping, software development, system testing, implementation, and maintenance. Alternatively, the processes described above are sometimes split into 5 phases of the system development life cycle: planning, design, implementation, maintenance, and follow-up testing. The Agile approach is probably the most widely used SDLC model. Hybrid models are also common. At Intellectsoft, we are proficient with a wide range of models. Automation and AI are transforming the way developers approach SDLC. DevOps processes have also had a significant impact. Intellectsoft works at the cutting edge of SDLC tech and can help you implement it in your organization. The hospitality industry depends a lot on keeping customers happy, but it's getting harder to attract and keep them. The pandemic hit this industry depends a lot on keeping customers happy, but it's getting harder to attract and keep them. to win customers back. The main questions for many are: how can we stay ahead of the competition, keep our customers, and increase revenue? Keep reading—we've got some answers. Customers today have so many options that getting their attention is a real challenge. It's not easy to make them choose your business over others. What worked 10 years ago doesn't work the same way now. Back then, people often chose businesses based on reputation. But with new types of businesses (boutique hotels, craft cafes) popping up or big enterprises getting a new strategy, expectations have changed. The good news is these businesses have shown what works: great customer service. They focus on personalizing the experience, making things easy for customers, offering loyalty programs, and using smart technology. In this article, we'll explore these tech strategies and show you how they can help your business grow, and double the revenue. Keep reading to learn more! The Importance of Customer Satisfaction in the Hospitality IndustryCustomer. satisfaction, which equals exceptional customer experience, is the backbone of the hospitality industry. It plays a central role in driving revenue and loyalty, as satisfied customers are more likely to return and recommend a hotel, restaurant, or other hospitality business to others. In fact, a study by the Harvard Business Review found that a 1% increase in customer satisfaction can lead to a 0.5% increase in revenue. Moreover, loyal customers are more likely to forgive mistakes and continue doing business with a company, even if they experience a negative encounter. Let's quickly review the challenges the hospitality industry is facing right now so we can move on to the solutions and our case studies. Challenges in HospitalityAs businesses navigate the changes in the hospitality industry, there are some key areas where a little improvement can go a long way. From improving customer service to embracing digital transformation and tackling labor shortages, we'll take a closer look at today's biggest challenges—and, more importantly, how technology can step in to help. Let's get started!Poor Customers and high-quality business offerings, poor customer service can drive potential customers away. Common issues include: Long wait times in customer service queues (it is worth remembering that our attention spans 8 seconds, and we live in a very busy world, so quick and efficient responses are more important than ever.) Poorly trained customer service representatives Lack of follow-up Services not being done properly or quickly Recall issues that require multiple service calls These problems can frustrate customers. But, at Intellectsoft, we believe that the right approach, combined with technology, can address them effectively. Digital Transformation Gaps Approximately 50% of hotels are adopting new technologies, with 43% automating repetitive tasks and 39% upgrading existing systems. Source: workstaff. appSource: workstaff. fragmented data. Legacy companies often face chaos when trying to manage their data and create new systems or add features. Some of the recent examples include clients coming to us to create AI solutions for their services while their data simply was not ready for the advanced tasks. We and working on keeping the data clean (centralized, structured, and segmented). When we're asked to create advanced systems that truly work, you need to start from the very beginning—collecting, storing, centralizing, and organizing it. We encourage our clients to align all departments to work internally on the data so we can create a unified digital system that delivers personalized experiences. If you're unsure where to start with your data, we can help. Collecting feedback at various touchpoints along the customer journey is crucial for gaining insights into customer satisfaction and loyalty Book an IT consultation with us, and our experts will guide you in mapping out a path to get more from your data and build a system that works for your business and team. Reskilling StaffThe pandemic hit hard in early 2020, especially for the hospitality and travel industries. Even five years later, many businesses are still feeling the impact. Recruiting and retaining skilled staff has become a major challenge post-pandemic. Reskilling to address technology's impact is of utmost importance, as about 40% of hotel General Managers place it among their top three workforce challenges. Source: Deloitte We strongly believe that adopting the right technology can help. For example, creating an app to train your staff not only saves time but also ensures consistency in learning. AI assistants can also work alongside your team's work easier and more efficient! How Technology Tackles These Challenges and Supports a Customer-Centric Hospitality CultureAutomation, AI, and similar technology to achieve the highest standards and establish brand-new "golden standards." Technology is here to assist staff in listening to and collecting customer insights from data. Let's review some of our cases to see examples of how technology helps improve customer systems (PMS) We created a web platform and mobile app that makes managing daily tasks easier and offers extra services to improve residents' experience. It gives a clear overview of daily activities and helps with managing units and users. Residents can easily book amenities, submit service requests, and report incidents. The platform also includes features for equipment management, key instructions, workflows, and custom permissions. for staff to stay on top of equipment and ensure residents have all the information they need. Plus, tools like announcements,
quick votes, a forum, and a community. Guest experience by replacing printed marketing materials and the need for phone calls with a smart solution. Now, guests can easily order in-room dining, make reservations, and interact with staff— through a simple tablet in their room. The solution includes three parts: a custom in-room tablet with a variety of services, an admin panel for hotel staff and service providers, and a backend system that connects everything together. This approach makes things easier for guests and staff, improving both convenience and efficiency. Existing customers is not just a strategy; it's well-known that retaining existing customers is more cost-effective than acquiring new ones. In fact, research shows that it costs five times more to acquire a new customer than to retain an existing one. KPMG named customer retention can lead to a 25% to 95% increase in profits, showing the significant impact loyal customers can have on a business's bottom line. Retention strategies, like personalized experiences and loyalty programs, can foster long-term relationships and generate recurring revenue, ultimately making them an invaluable part of being human. In hospitality, personalization has evolved from being a luxury to an essential standard. With the right technology to manage your data effectively, you can deliver those "wow" moments that guests won't forget. More than half of hotel chains are already using personalization features on their websites, booking platforms, and apps, and another 39% are planning to follow suit soon. They're tailoring experiences to fit guest preferences perfectly. Source: DeloitteHow does technology make it happen? CRM Systems: They help you keep track of guest preferences, booking history, and special requests so you can offer service tailored just for them. Loyalty Programs: Personalized rewards and offers show your guests that you value them, keeping them coming back for more. AI Personalization: AI analyzes guest data to predict what they'll love (from room upgrades to local recommendations) before they even ask. IoT Gadgets: Smart room features like voice-activated assistants, or temperature controls adjust to your guests' preferences, making their stay more comfortable. With tech-powered personalization, you're building loyalty and maximizing the lifetime value of every customer. Our Case Study: Smart Hotel Management & Loyalty Program For one of our clients, we created a smart room solution, complete with a custom IoT system. Guests can use a mobile app to control services, explore amenities, and find resort information-- with a special touch to their suite type. For the client's entertainment business, we improved their legacy software by running a full IT and code check, fixing issues, and making the system better for customers. Along with that, we developed a mobile app for the loyalty program, allowing businesses to effortlessly reward their customers and keep them engaged with exclusive benefits. Our solutions not only helped the client with special experiences for guests; it also improved operations, cutting costs by eliminating inefficiencies. Here's what our experts shared: "We transitioned away from ESB (Enterprise Service Bus) systems, which previously cost millions, and replaced them with more efficient, self-managed solutions. Similarly, we've implemented Device Farms that improved operations and saved resources."Leveraging Software to Increase Upsell OpportunitiesHere are some examples of tech tactics that will help your team sell more and introduce new offerings to existing customers, improve overall efficiency leaving your team grateful: Dynamic Pricing AlgorithmsFor finance and marketing teams, manually calculating pricing by segment to introduce your database in detail. Upselling via AppsBoosting revenue in the hospitality business often comes down to personalized experiences. Imagine this: a guest books a room, and then your app suggests a spa package or a room upgrade at just the right moment. Later, it nudges them to book a dinner reservation or a guided tour designed to their preferences. With apps offering these personalized recommendations during and after bookings, you're not just increasing your revenue per guest but also skyrocketing their experiences. It's a win-win: seamless, helpful, and far from pushy. Inventory and Resource Management SoftwareMaking every resource count in your hospitality business is key. Inventory and resource management software allows you to effortlessly track everything from linens to room availability, ensuring nothing goes to waste. Having real-time insights to reduce overstock, avoid shortages, and optimize operations assists sustainably keep everything under control and know what you need to focus more. It helps maximize room occupancy by aligning bookings with available resources, ensuring every room and item is used effectively. This approach leads to smarter management, better guest experiences, and a noticeable boost to your bottom line. Adopting these strategies not only optimizes your operations but also drives business growth. Ready to discover how technology can elevate your goals? We're here to create a tailored solution for you. Steps For Implementing a Customer service in hospitality doesn't have to be a daunting task. With the right technology, you can smooth the path of your operations, speed up response times, and elevate the overall guest experience. Here's where you can make it happen:1. Understand Your NeedsStart by identifying the challenges your business is facing. Are you struggling to manage high volumes of inquiries, track customer feedback, or personalize the guest experience? Pinpointing your needs will guide you to the best solutions.2. Pick the Right Tools Choose technology that aligns with your goals. Look for solutions that are scalable, easy to use, and integrate effortlessly with your current systems. Options like CRM software, live chat tools, or a guest experience app can make a difference. 3. Equip Your TeamTechnology is only as effective as the people using it. Train your staff to make the most o the new tools, so they can deliver exceptional service and resolve issues quickly. Confident, well-equipped staff creates happy, loyal customers. Are response times improving? Are customers more satisfied? Regular evaluations will help you fine-tune your approach and keep things running harmoniously. Some Tech Ideas for Hospitality Businesses CRM Software: Manage customer interactions and preferences. Guest Experiences right at their fingertips. Amenity Management Systems: Simplify operations for everything from room service to facility bookings. Helpdesk Software: Resolve customer issues optimally. Live Chat Tools: Offer instant support and answers. Social Media Management Tools: Keep customer service but also deliver unforgettable customer service but also deliver unforgettable customer service but also deliver unforget table customer service but also deliver also deliver also deliver als the next step? Book a consultation with our experts. ConclusionTo wrap up everything we've discussed, customer satisfaction and experience are at the heart of hospitality. Retaining customers is more than just keeping their pain and consistently meeting their pain around—building strong, long-lasting relationships and consistently meeting their pain around their pain around their pain around their pain around points and offering personalized solutions, you can inspire loyalty and drive progress. With the right technology and continuous improvement, your business can stay ahead, let go of what no longer serves you, and keep growing. At Intellectsoft, with over 17 years of experience in software development, our expert team is ready to help. We create everything from mobile apps to full-fledged portals and systems, leveraging the latest technologies like AI, Cloud, and Machine Learning. With deep experience in the hospitality industry, we're here to craft personalized solutions that bring your business unforgettable customer experience and retain your valuable clients. Ready to double your revenue and level up your customer retention strategy with personalized technology? Contact our experts, and we look forward to working hand in hand with you to build or revitalize the perfect app or system for you. Thanks! Please verify your email. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,103 articles in English The russet sparrow isstem for you. a passerine bird in the sparrow family Passeridae, distributed in eastern Asia. A chunky little seed-eating bird with a thick bill, it has a body length of 14 to 15 cm (5.5 to 5.9 in). Its plumage is mainly warm rufous above and grey below. It exhibits sexual dimorphism, with the plumage of both sexes patterned similarly to that of the corresponding sex of the house sparrow. Its vocalisations are sweet and musical chirps, which when strung together form a song. The russet sparrow is known well enough in the Himalayas to have a distinct name in some languages, and is depicted in Japanese art. It feeds mainly on the seeds of herbs and grains, but it also eats berries and insects, particularly during the breeding season. This diet makes it a minor pest in agricultural areas, but also a predator of insect pests. It is a social bird within its own species, but disperses to breed. The typical clutch has five or six whitish eggs. Both sexes incubate and feed the young. (Full article...) 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Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Vladyslav Gorai Nominate an article June 17 Mumtaz Mahal 1579 - Explorer Francis Drake landed in a region of present-day California, naming it New Albion and claiming it for England. 1631 - Mumtaz Mahal (pictured), wife of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, died in childbirth; Jahan spent the next seventeen years constructing her mausoleum, the Taj Mahal. 1919 - Hundreds of Canadian soldiers rioted in Epsom, England, leading to the death of a British police officer. 1952 - Guatemalan Revolution: The Guatemalan Congress passed Decree 900, redistributing unused land greater than 224 acres (0.91 km2) in area to local peasants. M. C. Escher (b. 1898)Richard Gagnon (b. 1948)Amari Cooper (b. 1994)Mohamed Morsi (d. 2019) More anniversaries: June 16 June 17 June 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About Igor Stravinsky (17 June 1882 - 6 April 1971) was a Russian composer and conductor, considered to be one of the most important and influential composers of the 20th century. He studied under Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov until the latter's death in 1908. Soon after, Stravinsky met the impresario Sergei Diaghilev, who commissioned the composer to write three ballets for Ballets Russes: The Firebird (1910), Petrushka (1911), and The Rite of Spring (1913), the last of which caused a near-riot at its premiere in Paris. His compositional style varied greatly, being influenced Aaron Copland, Philip Glass, Béla Bartók, and Pierre Boulez, who were all challenged to innovate beyond traditional tonality rhythm, and form. This photograph of Stravinsky in the early 1920s is from the collection of the American photojournalist George Grantham Bain. Photograph credit: Bain News Service; restored by MyCatIsAChonk Recently featured: Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Raspberry 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 - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân Norsk nynorsk []] Shqip Slovenščina []]] Shqip Slovenščina []]] Shqip Slovenščina []] Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd m Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments and disestablishments - Disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments - Disestablishments calendar1028份4 0hCAssyrian calendar6329Balinese saka calendar1500-1501Bengali calendar985-986Berber calendar2123Burmese calendar7087-7088Chinese calendar7087-7088Chinese calendar6329Balinese saka calendar1500-1501Bengali calendar985-986Berber calendar941Byzantine calendar7087-7088Chinese calendar7087-7088Chinese calendar6329Balinese saka calendar1500-1501Bengali calendar985-986Berber calendar941Byzantine calendar7087-7088Chinese calendar7087-7088Chinese calendar6329Balinese saka calendar1500-1501Bengali calendar985-986Berber calendar941Byzantine calendar7087-7088Chinese calendar6329Balinese saka calendar985-986Berber calendar985-986Berber calendar941Byzantine calendar985-986Berber calendar1295-1296Discordian calendar2745Ethiopian calendar1571-1572Hebrew calendar5339-5340Hindu calendar539-580Iranian calendar579-580Iranian calendar579-580Iranian calendar986-987Japanese calendar1571-1572Hebrew calendar539-5340Hindu calendar579-580Iranian calendar5 1499Julian calendar1579MDLXXIXKorean calendar3912Minguo calendar333 before ROC民前333年Nanakshahi calendar111Thai solar calendar2121-2122Tibetan calendar111Thai solar calendar2121-2122Tibetan calendar3912Minguo calendar333 before ROC民前333年Nanakshahi calendar111Thai solar calendar2121-2122Tibetan calendar2121-2122Tibetan calendar2121-2122Tibetan calendar333 before ROC民前333年Nanakshahi calendar111Thai solar calendar2121-2122Tibetan calendar2121-2122Tibetan calendar3912Minguo calendar333 before ROC民前333年Nanakshahi calendar111Thai solar calendar2121-2122Tibetan calendar3912Minguo calendar333 before ROC民前333年Nanakshahi calendar2121-2122Tibetan calendar2121-2122Tibetan calendar3912Minguo calendar3912Minguo calendar calendar, and a common year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Gregorian calendar. January 6 - The Union of Arras unites the southern Netherlands under the Duke of Parma, governor in the name of king Philip II of Spain.[1] January 23 - The Union of Utrecht unites the northern Netherlands in a confederation called the United Provinces. William I of Orange becomes Stadtholder, and the Duc d'Anjou, younger brother of Henry III of France, is invited to become hereditary sovereign.[1] February 28 - The seizure in September by Willem IV van den Bergh, of the Boxmeer Castle in September in the Netherlands is condemned by the other Dutch members of the Union of Utrecht.[3] March 1 - Off of the coast of what is now Ecuador, the English galleon Golden Hind, captained by Francis Drake, captures the Spanish freighter Nuestra Señora de la Concepción (unofficially called "Cagafuego") and its cargo, including 26 tons of silver and 1,000 pounds of gold.[4] March 2 - Battle of Borgerhout in Brabant (now Belgium): Spanish troops under the command of the Duke of Parma overwhelm rebels fighting for the Union of Utrecht.[5] March 12 - The Siege of Maastricht, a center of the Duke of Parma.[6] The siege will last almost four months before Maastricht falls on July 1. April 10 - In the village of Cuers in France, near Toulon rebel peasants kill 600 nobles and upper-class gentlemen of the Catholic League serving the Count of Carces.[7] May 17 - The Treaty of Arras is concluded between Spain (represented by the Duke of Parma), and members of the Union of Arras that had been formed in January. The Union of Utrecht continues its resistance against Spain while the County of Artois, and the cities of Douai, Lille, Orchies and Arras agree to a separate peace under Spanish rule.[8] May 21 - Battle of Mimaomote: In Japan, Doi Kiyonaga defeats the forces of Kumu Yorinobu.[9] June 17 - Francis Drake, during his circumnavigation of the world, lands in modern-day California, which he claims for English colonial charters which will claim all land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from "sea to sea." Drake's claim is called Nova Albion (New England), and subsequent maps will show all lands north of New Spain and New Mexico under this name. July 1 - Maastricht surrenders to Spanish troops after a surprise attack by the Duke of Parma, who had besieged the city for more than three months. July 13 - Karlovac in Croatia is founded.[12][13] July 17 - James FitzMaurice FitzGerald lands with a small force of Irish, Spanish, and Italian troops at Smerwick, on the Dingle Peninsula in south-western Ireland, and commences the Second Desmond Rebellion against the rule in Ireland of Elizabeth I of England. [14] August 6 - In the Spanish-controlled Netherlands, the representatives of the Union of Utrecht declare that they will no longer respect the authority of King Philip of Spain. August 17 - "Yasuke", a man of African origin who has been hired as a manager by the Chancellor of the Realm, Oda Nobunaga, arrives in Japan. Called "The Black Samurai" in dramatizations of his experience, he begins a service of three years to the Chancellor, ending on June 21, 1582. August 30 - Livonian War: In what is now Belarus, the city of Polotsk falls to the forces of Stephen Báthory, Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland.[15] September 10 - (5th waning of Tawthalin 941 ME) In the Kingdom of Mrauk U in what is now Myanmar and Bangladesh, King Min Phalaung becomes the owner of the first of three white elephants, and gives himself the title of Hsinbyushin.[16] September 12 - Amendments are made to the May 17 Treaty of
Arras, with further concessions to Spain by the Union of Arras. The final version is promulgated by King Philip of Spain in Mons, one of the regions in the Arras Union.[8] September 28 - In Switzerland, a mutual assistance pact was signed at Lucerne between representatives of Roman Catholic cantons by the efforts of the Catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee. [17] October 5 - At Banda Aceh, on the island of Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sultan Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee. [17] October 5 - At Banda Aceh, on the island of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sultan Zainul Abidin. [18] October 5 - At Banda Aceh, on the island of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sultan Zainul Abidin. 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[18] October 5 Ottoman Empire for more than 14 years, is assassinated in Constantinople.[19] October 13 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 13 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 13 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 13 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 13 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 13 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 13 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 13 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 13 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 14 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 14 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 14 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 14 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 14 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 14 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 15 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 15 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 15 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 15 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 15 - Semiz Ahmed P majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared king. October 20 - Nicolò Doria is elected to a two-year term as the new Doge of the Republic of Genoa.[21] November 3: Seditious writer John Stubbs, author of numerous pamphlets against the doctrines of the Church of England, is convicted of sedition, and his right hand is amputated as punishment.[22] November 13 - During the Second Desmond, carry out the Sack of Youghal and massacre the English Army garrison, then pillage and burn the homes of local residents.[23] November 21 - Jancu Sasul becomes the new Prince of Moldavia as Peter the Lame steps down for the second time.[24] Peter will replace Sasul on October 17, 1582. November 23 - Jeremias II Tranos is removed from office as Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, whom he deposed on May 4, 1572.[25] December 16 - After Willem van Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Parma orders Parma orders Parma orders Parma German astronomer Michael Maestlin makes the first cataloging of the Pleiades cluster, recording 11 separate stars visible to the naked eye, with a detailed illustration and measurements.[27] December 25 - In France, Protestant French troops under the command of Matthieu Merle, make a surprise attack on the Roman Catholic cathedral in the village of Mende during Mass, and kill 400 civilians.[28] In the Mughal Empire in India, Akbar abolishes the jizya, the tax placed upon non-Muslim residents. Akbar issues a mazhar signed by the leading ulamas, putting himself as the highest religious authority, allowing him to interpret the Quran.[29] The municipality of Boac in Marinduque, Philippines is founded.[30] The Bible of Kralice begins publication. The first complete translation of the Bible into the Czech language (with notes), it is prepared by the Unity of the Brethren, and published at Kralice nad Oslavou, Bohemia.[31] Tokugawa Hidetada January 4 - Willem Teellinck, Dutch pastor (d. 1629)[32] January 6 - Juan Manuel Pérez de Guzmán, 8th Duke of Medina Sidonia, Spanish nobleman, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece (d. 1636)[33] January 23 - Marie of Prussia, Margravine of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (d. 1649)[34] January 27 - Antonio Tornielli, Italian Catholic prelate who served as Bishop of Novara (1636-1650) (d. 1650) February 24 - Johann Jacob Grasser, Swiss poet, historian and theologian (d. 1627)[35] March 23 - Francis Mansell, English academic (d. 1665)[36] April 10 - Augustus the Younger, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1666)[37] April 12 - François de Bassompierre, French courtier (d. 1646)[38] May 1 - Wolphert Gerretse, Dutch founder of the New Netherland Colony (d. 1662) May 2 - Tokugawa Hidetada, Japanese shōgun (d. 1632) June 17 - Louis I, Prince of Anhalt-Köthen, German prince (d. 1650)[39] June 18 - Afonso Mendes, Patriarch of Ethiopia (d. 1659) July 2 - Janusz Radziwiłł, Lithuanian and Polish nobleman (d. 1650)[40] July 6 Bernardino de Almansa Carrión, Spanish Catholic prelate and Archbishop (d. 1633)[41] Francis Norris, 1st Earl of Berkshire, English noble (d. 1622)[42] July 13 - Arthur Dee, English physician and alchemist (d. 1651)[43] August 1 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish dramatist and novelist (d. 1640)[45] August 21 - Henri, Duke of Rohan, French Huguenot soldier and writer (d. 1638)[46] August 23 - Thomas Dempster, Scottish scholar and historian (d. 1625)[47] September 1 - John Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, Prince-Bishop, German Catholic archbishop (d. 1634)[48] September 17 - Charles Howard, 2nd Earl of Nottingham, English noble (d. 1642)[51] October 4 - Guido Bentivoglio, Italian cardinal (d. 1644)[52] October 18 - Anthony Abdy, English merchant (d. 1633)[53] November 11 - Frans Snyders, Flemish painter (d. 1657)[54] November 12 - Albrecht of Hanau-Münzenberg, German nobleman (d. 1635)[55] November 16 - Federico Baldissera Bartolomeo Cornaro, Italian Catholic
cardinal (d. 1653)[56] December 20 (bapt.) - John Fletcher, English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley, 1st Baron Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English Civil War (d. 1652)[59] Arthur Johnston, Scottish physician and poet (d. 1641)[60] John Ogilvie, Scottish Jesuit, Roman Catholic saint (martyred 1615)[61] Johannes Meursius, Dutch classical scholar and antiquary (d. 1639)[62] Sokollu Mehmed Pasha February 5 - Countess Consort of Hanau-Münzenberg (1551-1561) (b. 1532) February 16 - Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, Spanish explorer (b. 1509)[63] February 20 - Nicholas Bacon, English politician (b. 1509)[64] March 12 - Alessandro Piccolomini, Italian humanist and philosopher from Siena (b. 1509)[64] March 12 - Alessandro Piccolomini, Italian humanist and philosopher from Siena (b. 1530)[67] May 20 - Isabella Markham, English courtier (b. 1527)[68] June 17 - Johannes Stadius, Flemish astronomer, astrologer, mathematician (b. 1527)[69] June 25 - Hatano Hideharu, Japanese samurai (b. 1504)[71] August 12 - Hatano Hideharu, Japanese samurai (b. 1541) July 3 - Edward Fitton, the elder, Irish politician (b. 1527)[69] June 25 - Hatano Hideharu, Japanese samurai (b. 1527)[69] June 25 - Hatano Hideharu, Japanese samurai (b. 1504)[71] August 12 -Domenico Bollani, Bishop of Milan (b. 1514)[72] October 11 - Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, Turkish Janissary and Grand Vizier (b. 1505) October 13 - William Drury, English politician (b. 1528)[74] November 9 - Philip VI, Count of Waldeck (1567-1579) (b. 1551)[75] November 15 - Francis David, Hungarian religious reformer (b. 1510)[77] date unknown Giovanni Battista Adriani, Italian historian (b. c. 1512)[78] Diego de Landa, Spanish Bishop of the Yucatán (b. 1524)[79] Hieronim Jarosz Sieniawski, Polish noble (b. 1516)[80] Barbara Thenn, Austrian merchant and Münzmeister (b. 1519)[81] William Whittingham, English Biblical scholar and religious reformer (b. 1525) ^ a b Mack P. 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Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 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: "15th century 15th 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - D Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict sended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European voyages of discovery in the Americas. of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri [8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning. of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya Succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of York and the House of Selgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Verbruary - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succee leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed] Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin) bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. 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