## I'm not a bot



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You are here >> Home Shakespeare Works Plays Tragedies Romeo and Juliet Character Traits of Mercutio in Romeo and Juliet. His lively personality and quick wit make him stand out. Although he is not one of the
main characters, his presence is crucial to the plays events and themes. Moreover, his charm, humor, and tragic fate leave a lasting impression on audiences. Therefore, Mercutios role is both entertaining and essential, as his actions and personality shape the storys direction and tone. An illustration of the character of Mercutio in Shakespeares
Romeo and Juliet. Mercutio is Romeos close friend and a relative of Prince Escalus. Hes such a good friend that Joseph Ashby, in his Shakespeares Mercutio his very friend. Additionally, he is neither a Montague nor a Capulet, which gives him a unique
position in the story. Unlike Romeo, who is often driven by emotion, Mercutio approaches life with a carefree and playful attitude. Furthermore, his sharp tongue and lively imagination make him a source of entertainment and wisdom for those around him. Mercutios role in the play is significant. For instance, he serves as a foil to Romeo, highlighting
Romeos romantic nature with his own cynical views on love. In addition, Mercutios personality also brings energy and humor to the plays early scenes, though his death shifts the tone to tragedy. Overall, his depth as a character traits of Mercutio are central to his
role in the play. As a result, these traits make him both lovable and significant in shaping the story. His personality is rich, diverse, and integral to the plays flow. Wit and Humor: Mercutios quick wit is one of his defining traits. For example, he enjoys wordplay and uses humor to lighten serious moments. His famous Queen Mab speech, in particular,
shows his vivid imagination and ability to captivate others with his words. Furthermore, his humor not only entertains but also reveals his intellect. Cynical View of Love: Unlike Romeo, Mercutio does not believe in idealized love. Instead, he often mocks Romeos romantic nature and uses humor to downplay the seriousness of love. Consequently, this
contrast emphasizes Romeos deep feelings for Juliet while presenting a more skeptical perspective on relationships. Loyalty: Mercutio is fiercely loyal to his friends, especially Romeo. This loyalty leads him to defend Romeos honor against Tybalt, even though it costs him his life. Therefore, his loyalty is unwavering, making him a true friend to those he
cares about. Bravery: Mercutios boldness is evident throughout the play. For instance, he does not shy away from conflict and stands his ground, even when faced with danger. As a result, his bravery often places him at the center of action, showcasing his fearless nature. Energy and Vibrancy: Mercutios lively personality brings energy to every scene
he appears in. His presence, therefore, adds excitement and keeps the audience engaged. Furthermore, his zest for life is infectious and makes his tragic fate even more impactful. These key character traits of Mercutio plays a pivotal role in the plays development. Consequently, his actions and decisions influence key events that shape the story. His
role goes beyond just being a side character, as he drives key events in the story and sets the tone for much of the play. Comic Relief: In the early acts, Mercutio provides comic relief with his humor balances the tension
brewing between the Montagues and Capulets. Catalyst for Conflict: Mercutios duel with Tybalt marks a turning point in the play. Specifically, his death escalates the feud between the Montagues and Capulets, leading to Romeo: Mercutios bold actions, the storys trajectory would be very different. Foil to Romeo: Mercutios
cynical view of love and his lively personality contrasts sharply with Romeos romantic nature. This contrast, in turn, highlights Romeos ideals, Mercutio adds to the plays look at love. Mercutios death is one of the most significant moments in the play. As a result, it
marks the shift from comedy to tragedy, setting the stage for the events that follow. Furthermore, his death emphasizes the senselessness of the feud between the Montagues and Capulets. Therefore, his loss shows the results of violence and hatred. Even though Mercutios time on stage is brief, his character leaves a lasting impact. Specifically, his
lively spirit and tragic fate make him one of Shakespeares most memorable creations. Audiences continue to be drawn to his humor, bravery, and tragic end, which make him one of Shakespeares most memorable creations. Audiences continue to be drawn to his personality and actions resonate with audiences. Moreover, his wit and humor make him entertaining, while his
bravery and loyalty inspire admiration. His skepticism about love also adds depth to the plays themes, allowing audiences to look at relationships from different angles. Modern audiences can relate to Mercutios depth to the plays themes, allowing audiences to look at relationships from different angles. Modern audiences to look at relationships from different angles.
him an enduring character. His character and provide insight into the plays themes. For instance, some of his most famous quotes include:O, then I see Queen Mab hath been with you. Mercutio, Act I,
Scene IVWhen Mercutio talks about Queen Mab, hes describing a tiny fairy who gives people dreams. Hes saying that Romeo must have had a dream because hes acting all love-sick. Its Mercutio displays his anger
after being tragically hurt in a fight between the Montagues and Capulets. He knows hes dying because of their feud, so he curses both families for what they caused. Ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man. Mercutio, Act III, Scene ISimilar to the previous quote, Mercutio says this after being lethally stabbed by Tybalt, playing on the
word grave. Hes making a dark joke, saying if you look for him tomorrow, youll find him in a grave because he knows hes going to die from his wound. Mercutios character brings humor, energy, and meaning to Romeo and Juliet. Also, his quick wit and bold personality make him popular with audiences. Meanwhile, his tragic fate highlights the plays
themes of love, loyalty, and violence. The character traits of Mercution to show the value of friendship and the harm of conflict. Shakespeare created Mercutio to show the value of friendship and the harm of conflict. Shakespeare created Mercutio to show the value of friendship and the harm of conflict.
Even now, his character is a clear example of loyalty, humor, and human emotions. Because of this, Mercutios impact continues to draw audiences, proving the staying power of Shakespeares works. Sam Troughton:Draw, Benvolio; beat down their weapons. Gentlemen, for shame, forbear this outrage!Michael Fentiman:There's different ways you can
approach the violence, one is that they know right from the word go they're trying to kill each other. Michael Fentiman: And the other one is that they know it you've killed somebody. Joseph Arkley: Tybalt and Mercutio, I don't
necessarily think he wants to kill Mercutio, I think he just wants to show him that he's a master swordsman and he needs him out the way. Joseph Arkley: However, Mercutio just spends the whole beginning scene winding him up. To the point where Tybalt's surprised at how good a swordsman Mercutio is and the only thing he has
left is this kind of snap reaction to use the claw.Sam Troughton:Hold Tybalt! Good Mercutio!Jonjo O'Neill:I'm hurt.Michael Fentiman:It's left quite ambiguous, isn't it, how he's killed? Because, you know, underneath Romeo's arm.Gruffudd Glyn:I mean it's not like he's actually just cut his throat open or anything so Shakespeare's left that open for you
to decide. Is it a mistake? Is it a mistake? Is it a slip?Jonjo O'Neill:And then we kind of play with that and then use that as a kind of a
as a device. Joseph Arkley: Why does Tybalt make the choice to return into this scene? Is it because he knows that he's killed Mercutio and that's thrown him into some kind of frenzy? Joseph Arkley: Well I may as well come and finish it off, take Romeo out." Or is he checking out, is he coming back to check, to see, did I? Did actually, did that
really Kill him? Initially with the scramble it just, he just wildly Michael Fentiman: So he wildly throws a blow at him but he doesn't necessarily know what that blow's done. Joseph Arkley: No. Gruffudd Glyn: And we don't either. It feels like we've just managed to avoid the brawl that we were all scared would happen. Jonjo O'Neill: I am spared. Jonjo
O'Neill:What? Hath he gone and hath nothing? Joseph Arkley:What? Art thou hurt? Jonjo O'Neill:Ay, a scratch. A scratch. Marry, it is enough. Michael Fentiman: There's a kind of confusion that not quite know what's happened. Whether you might have stabbed Romeo. And then from you guys it's "Actually, yeah it's still ok. Mercutio's still
joking as he is, Romeo's alive. They've gone. It's all alright." And then it gradually bleeds out. Joseph Arkley: And Mercutio feels like he's constantly playing peek-a-boo with the truth as well. You never know when he's What he-. Whether he means what he's saying, or whether it's jokes, so it's kind of like, when does Mercutio know? Michael
Fentiman:Let's do it again, but I want you to focus on slightly more heroic views of yourself. All of you want to be seen as strong, brave, funny, glamorous. Let's just really push to the extreme with that side of someone. Joseph Arkley:King of cats. Who's the king of cats? Jonjo O'Neill: [LAUGHS] I'm hurt. A plague on both your houses. Michael
Fentiman: What in that idea of playing it for bravado is already in the scene? Jonjo O'Neill: We've got to front up, because otherwise you're not going to get respect, you know? He's going to think he's stronger than you and that's something that you can't actually have. Otherwise next time you're in the street and he bites his thumbs at you, you're like,
now what? Just going to walk away? You can't have that Jonjo O'Neill:Just cannot have that at all in the world that these lads are in in this play. Joseph Arkley: It's a pack mentality thing. It's the-- You know, the presentation of it, you've gotta, even if you're cacking your pants, which I'm sure both of these guys are, you can't show that to your peers. Sam
Troughton: The hurt cannot be much. Jonjo O'Neill. There was a sense of agreement amongst them that they were going to ignore what was happening. Michael Fentiman: It's not happening. Jonjo O'Neill: It's not happening. Jonjo O
happening, and that's the thing I find it interesting, was the fact they were-- They wanted to believe that this wasn't happening. Michael Fentiman: Now let's play, not our public face to an extreme, but play what's happening. Michael Fentiman: Now let's play, not our public face to an extreme, but play what's happening. Michael Fentiman: Now let's play, not our public face to an extreme, but play what's happening to us through our conscience. So for everyone, suddenly now it's about the terror. And the fear of this moment. Jonjo O'NeillI'm
hurt.Jonjo O'NeillI am sped!Jonjo O'NeillWhat? Has he gone hath nothing?Sam Troughton:What? Art thou hurt?Jonjo O'NeillMarry, 'tis enough. Where's my page? Villain, go fetch a surgeon.Sam Troughton:Courage, man, the hurt cannot be much.Jonjo O'NeillNo.Jonjo O'NeillNo.Jonjo O'NeillIt's not so deep as a well, or so wide as a
church door, but it's enough. Jonjo O'Neill'Twill serve. Michael Fentiman: I don't want you to see me like this. Which is kind of interesting, the reverse of bravado is to hide
[LAUGHS].Jonjo O'Neill:'Cos that's actually what his impulse was, it wasn't like a It didn't feel like a way of playing it, it just felt like "Oh this is what I would do now." And it was to, to hide round there. Michael Fentiman: There's that thing you said about wanting to hide. That bravado and the opposite of bravado in this situation are all interconnected,
because he can't hide. Because he's amongst the group and the group makes that impossible. Michael Fentiman: So in regards to that, you've got two totally polar opposite choices. Both of them are true. In a sense. So let's play the scene again shifting between the two in extremes. See what that does. Jonjo O'Neill: Not so deep as a well or wide as a
church door but it's enough. [LAUGHS] Look at that Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill:Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man Jonjo O'Neill find me a grave man Jo
something about the end that was really disturbing about Mercutio like schizophrenically going from one extreme to the other. And going, I'm only joking. Or am I?Jonjo O'Neill:It seemed like Mercutio was using his death as a weapon. Sam Troughton: And then there was something unsettling about, "is this a joke or do you really need us to help you?"
There was something, I don't know how you would define it, but it was, it was interesting going from one to the other. Jonjo O'Neill: Why the devil came you between us? I was hurt under your arm. Sam Troughton: I thought all for the best. Jonjo O'Neill: Help me into some
house, Benvolio. Or I shall, I shall faint. [LAUGHS]Gruffudd Glyn:It makes that line, "a plague on both your houses," very, very believable because you've got this sort of sadistic, weird joker giving him something really, really bizarre and, and, disturbing to that he's going to live with him for the
rest of his days, but obviously he's only got a day to live anyway. Sam Troughton: I see. It's fairly-- It's totally unreasonable, because he was trying to stop the fight., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 116,704 active editors 7,002,279 articles in English The English Hanks its contributors for creating more than seven million
articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement. Logo of Namco Limited was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the
1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of
arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006,
Namco merged with Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutSylvilagus aquaticus... that the swamp rabbit (pictured) is both territorial and a great swimmer?... that no other month in a calendar year
starts with the same day of the week as June?... that Samantha Kane led an unsuccessful takeover bid for Sheffield United F.C. and, after a gender transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive?... that medicine dean
Sjahriar Rasad was accused of being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian president Sukarno?... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government?... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cimigiu demanded the elimination of a pension gap
between Olympic and non-Olympic champions, such as himself?... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNog wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and
activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In the Surinamese general election, the National Democratic Party wins the most seats in the National Assembly. In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza
warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleJune 1Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 14201676 Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the
time, sank at the Battle of land with the loss of around 800 men.1857 The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia.1974 In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich introduced the concept of abdominal thrusts, commonly known as the Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking.1988
Group representation constituencies were introduced to the parliament of Singapore.1999 On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths. Kitabatake Chikafusa (d.1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d.1879)Tom Holland
(b.1996) Faizul Waheed (d.2021) More anniversaries: May 31 June 1 June 2 Archive By emailList of days of the year About Drosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous plant in the family Droseraceae. It is endemic to the Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the
leaves are covered in stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D.capensis
leaf curling up around a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferus fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferus fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferus fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferus fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferus fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferus fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferus fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferus fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller
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 Halmstad.1676 (MDCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Saturday of the 2ndmillennium, the 76th year of the 17thcentury, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the
start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of LundJanuary 29 Feodor III becomes Tsar of Russia, January 31 Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of higher education in Central America, is founded. [1] January 31 Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of higher education in Central America, is founded.
Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawk nation with the Moha
Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 14 Metacomet and his Wampanoags attack Northampton, Massachusetts Council debates how to handle the
Christian Indians they had exiled to Deer Island on October 13, 1675, a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston. March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Native Americans. April 2 Chief Canonchet of the Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the
Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 21 Sudbury Fight: The village of Sudbury,
Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the last major battles of King Phillip's War. Captain Samuel Wadworth and 28 of his men are killed in the defense of the town. April 22 The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean Sea off of the coast of Sicily during the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the
combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men. May 2 Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston. May 19 Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls Captain William Turner leads a raid at first light on an encampment consisting mainly of women and
children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill, Massachusetts. May 26 A fire destroys the town hall
and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2]May 31 The Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts (approximate date). June 1 Scanian War: Battle of land A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and DenmarkNorway decisively defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship
Kronan. June 12 The Indian coalition attacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June Bacon's Rebellion begins in the Virginia (July 2 Major
John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves. July 4 Captain Benjamin Church and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony, for any remaining Wampanoag tribesmen. July 11 The Wampanoags
attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisonings and witchcraft (later called the Affair of the Poisons). July 27 Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen
surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 30 Virginia colonist Nathaniel Bacon and his makeshift army issue a Declaration of the People of Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William Berkeley. August 12 King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the
Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church. August 17 Battle of Halmstad (fought at Fyllebro): Sweden gains a decisive victory over DenmarkNorway. August 17 Battle of Halmstad (fought at Fyllebro): Sweden gains a decisive victory over DenmarkNorway. August 18 The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve
Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. September 19The Russo-Turkish War (16761681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samoylovych to surrender Chyhyryn. Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel Bacon. September 21 Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as
the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church.October 13 Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate.October 17 The Treaty of urawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and PolishLithuanian Commonwealth.November 27 A
fire in Boston, Massachusetts, is accidentally set by a careless and sleepy apprentice, who drops a lighted candle, or leaves it too near some combustible substance; this is the largest fire known at this time in the district. The Rev. Increase Mathers church, dwelling and a portion of his personal library are destroyed.[3]December 4 Scanian War Battle
of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark. December 7 Ole Rmer makes the first quantitative measurements of the speed of light. December 21 Sands baronets created in the Baronetage of Ireland. [4] Emperor Yohannes I of Ethiopia decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm. Anton van Leeuwenhoek
discovers microorganisms. An bo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston. [5] Robert Walpole March 17 Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 Francis II Rkczi,
Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735)April 23 King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751)May 26 Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1707)May 28 Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1754)June 17 Louise de Maisonblanche, illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV of France (d. 1718)June 21 Anthony Collins,
English philosopher (d. 1729)July 3 Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Prussian field marshal (d. 1747)July 14 Caspar Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d. 1763)August 26 Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1745)[6]September 13 lisabeth Charlotte d'Orlans, duchess and regent of Lorraine (d. 1744)September 18
Eberhard Louis, Duke of Wrttemberg (d. 1733)October 8 Benito Jernimo Feijo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (d. 1764)October 19 Rodrigo Anes de S Almeida e Meneses, 1st Marquis of Abrantes, Portuguese diplomat (d. 1733)November 8 Louise Bndicte de Bourbon, duchess of Maine, daughter in law of Louis XIV (d.1753)date unknown Alexander
Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721)John ClarkeMichiel de RuyterMatthew HaleJanuary 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian opera manager (b. 1602)January 15 Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1621)January 29 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3
Franois Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613)February 14 Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604)February 20 Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1610)March 2 Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop of Lima (16731676) and Bishop of Arequipa (16591673) (b. 1605)March 21 Henri Sauval, French historian
(b. 1623)March 22 Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (b. 1590)March 23 Paul Wrtz, Swedish general (b. 1612)March 27 Bernardino de Rebolledo, Spanish poet, soldier and diplomat (b. 1597)April 5 John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1606)April 8 Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653)April 20
John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609)April 29 Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b. 1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1622)May 26 Thomas Rouse, English politician (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic
archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606)June 13 Princess Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1636)June 16 Nathaniel Dickinson, American settler (b. 1601)June 29 Hendrik van der Borcht II, German painter (b. 1614)July Jesse Wharton colonial governor of MarylandJuly 5 Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedisl
soldier (b. 1613)July 8 Francis I Rkczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645)July 12 Duchess Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg (b. 1604)July 17 Madame de Brinvilliers, French
murderer (b. 1630) August 11 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 28 Margravine Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (16451676) (b. 1617) August 21 Lars Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1598) September 4
John Ogilby, Scottish-born impresario and cartographer active in Dublin and London (b. 1600)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 12 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 12 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 12 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1609)September 12 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1609)September 12 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 13 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 14 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1609)September 15 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 15 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 16 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 17 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 17 Gerrard Winstanley, English reformer (b. 1609)September 18 Gerrard Winstanley, English reformer (b. 1609)September 18 Gerrard Winstanley, English reformer (b. 1609)September 19 Gerrard Winstanle
1616)September 17 Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626)September 28 Anna Maria Antig, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1602)October 6 Claudia Rusca, Italian composer, singer, and organist (b. 1593)October 7 Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (b. 1615)October 10 Sebastian Knpfer
German composer (b. 1633)October 13 Juan de Arellano, Spanish artist (b. 1614)October 15 Simon de Vos, Flemish painter (b. 1603)October 28 Jean Desmarets, French writer (b. 1595)November 1 Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b.
1589)November 9 Allart Pieter van Jongestall, Dutch jurist, politician, and diplomat (b. 1602)December 12 William Morice, English politician (b. 1602)December 18 Edward Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603)December 19 Adolph, Prince
of Nassau-Schaumburg and Count of Nassau-Schaumburg (16531676) (b. 1629)December 25Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609)William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592)^ Procedure 373 of the Guatemalan Real Audiencia in the General Archive of Indias.^ Walford, Cornelius,
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hundred years, from 1501 to 1600This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this
message)Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies15thcentury16thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thc
Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the Continents Europe, A
began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1]The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and
scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events
directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy, becoming a major figure in the
Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater
Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-
sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the
authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of
the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni
Muslim world.[2]In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar,
enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as
Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa in the late 19th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c.15031506, one of the world's best-known
paintings1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David.1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5]1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy
marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Golden Horde, ending its existence.1503: First reported African slaves in the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms.1503: Leonardo da
Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern
Sudan1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty.1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation.1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in
other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity.1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa.1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of
Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the
native Tano population.[6]1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf.1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War15081512:
Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling.1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean.1509: The
Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade.
the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes
Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in
present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serro. Serro is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers. [9]1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming
dynasty.1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces.1513: Vasco Nez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which
he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so.1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.1514: Dzsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary.Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517.1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains
decisive victory against Safavid dynasty.1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans
defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant.1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.[10]1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony.1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy
France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian
Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dellAfrica (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X.1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month.1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the
accession of Charles V in 15191519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao.1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling
first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by
the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October.1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran
coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman
Empire.1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces.1521: Philippines in the same year.1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty
China.1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves.1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother,
sultan Trenggana.1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach)1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9]1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between
Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa.1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union.1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernn Corts15241525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire.1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic
coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland.1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at
the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France is captured.1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohcs.1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur.1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards
defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance, 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden, 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak, A large number of courtiers, artisans
priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah.1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa
Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary.1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna.1529: Treaty of Zaragoza
defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the
Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church.1531: The Inca Empire.1532: Foundation of So Vicente,
the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French
Protestants.1535: The Mnster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed.1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon
[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan.1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange)1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange)1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day
Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza.1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil.1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible.1538: SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by theer translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible.1538: SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by theer translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible.1538: SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by theer translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible.1538: SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by theer translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible.1538: SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by the English is published.
Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540).1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile.1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg)
is unsuccessful.1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana.1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire.1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia.1542: The Italian War of 15421546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry
VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543:
Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle.1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan.1544: The
French defeat an ImperialSpanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani1545: The Council
of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy).1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica.1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547)1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the
age of 55.1547; Francis I dies in the Chteau de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52.1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9.1547; Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mhlberg. 1547; Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is
crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo.1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali).1548: The Ming
dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tom de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of the support of his teacher.
Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and
besiege Beijing.15501551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas.1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease.1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island
Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya.1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies.1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority.1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau.1554:
Missionaries Jos de Anchieta and Manuel da Nbrega establishes So Paulo, southeast Brazil.1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Wyatt rebellion.1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company.1556: Publication in Venice of
Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re
metallica.1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat.1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 15561556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun.1556: Pomponio Algerio,
radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition.1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596.1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong).1557: The
Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world.1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Eliz
the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France.1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis, the Italian Wars conclude.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal
during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 15671560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of
Navarre.1560: Lazarus Church, Macau1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London.1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place.1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith.1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the
powerful Rajput Hindu caste.15621598: French Wars of Religion.1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials
and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population, 1211563; Plaque outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease, 1564; Galileo Galilei born on February 151564; William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565; Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire
at the Battle of Talikota.1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.1565: Estcio de S establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565).1565: Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish
colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7,
during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 156715661648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of
Ming dynasty.1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former ki
and of conscience in the World.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.1568: Hadiwijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang.1569: Rising of the North in England.1569: Mercator 1569 world
map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of
Novgorod.1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her.1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred
and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the
Lepanto.1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: Spanish East Indies.1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg
Spain by Protestant Waterqeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day
massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Lus Vaz de Cames, three years after the author returned from the East. [14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of
Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor.1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a
comprehensive Dutch rebel victory.1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress.1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies.1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces
under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh.1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers.15771580: Francis Drake circles the world.1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede.1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main
centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12]1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15]1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war
against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's
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feast, from The Image of Ireland1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16]The fall of Spanish Armada1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640.15801587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits.1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain.1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65.1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honn-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide.1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Stroganovs.1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken.1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate.15841585: After the siege

of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17]1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market).1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America.15851604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic.1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty.1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived.1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions.15931606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks.1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano.1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18]1596: Birth of Ren Descartes.1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18]1597: Romeo and Juliet is published.1597: Romeo and Juliet is published.1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion.1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598.15981613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles.1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599)1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mxico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the United States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the United States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the United States of New Mexico Territory i to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600)1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the Spice Islands of Maluku.[18]1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Fiakovo castle during the Long Turkish War1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the bay of A [19]1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia.1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of elimbr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20]Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (14851547) Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando lvarez de Toledo (15071582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottomar Empire (15201566)Ivan IV the Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15561598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605)Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de Len sights Florida and Vasco Nez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean.15191522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world.15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays.1525: Modern square root symbol ()1540: Francisco Vsquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon.154142: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River.154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy.15591562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812.1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map.1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way.1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries.c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galileo invents a thermometer.1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen.1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri.Entertainment in the 16th century a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710733. CiteSeerX10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR40929823. S2CID219969360. SSRN1635517.^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol.7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p.137. ISBN978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010.^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p.vii. ISBN978-0-14-400149-1. "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009. "History of Smallpox Smal PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 13481665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03. Sandra Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Magnificent 14941566". Personal umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05. a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 "La Terra De Hochelaga Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 18001882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp.xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN2-7605-1588-5^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 28^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and personsRetrieved from 4The following pages link to 16th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View (previous 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Bagpipes (links | edit)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Fashion (links | edit)Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit)History of Mali (links | edit)History of Mali (links | edit)1624 (links | edit)1626 (links | edit)1642 (links | edit)1661 (links | edit)1608 (links | edit)1608 (links | edit)1640 (links | edit)1572 (links | edit)1572 (links | edit)1640 (links | edit edit)1690 (links | edit)1570 (li (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th\_century"Romeos best friend and kinsman to Prince Escalus. Mercutio is one of the plays most dynamic and complex characters. Wild, frenetic, easygoing, and fun-loving, Mercutios manic energy, rambling stories, and razor-sharp wit masks a much darker core. Mercutio is quick with words and is one of the plays most skilled masters of puns and wordplayhe is always ready with a scandalous joke or a bawdy tale, but deep down, the play suggests that Mercutio is long past tired of his role as Romeos jester. Mercutio is quick masters of puns and wordplayhe is always ready with a scandalous joke or a bawdy tale, but deep down, the play suggests that Mercutio is long past tired of his role as Romeos jester. himself in brawls that shouldn't concern him, always fighting on behalf of the Montagues. When once such fight with Tybalt ends with Tybalt en and Capulet and revealing in his dying moments his deep contempt, frustration, and anger for the petty, ancient feud between them.

How does mercutio change. How does mercutio affect the play. How does mercutio describe tybalt in act 2. How does mercutio act in romeo and juliet. How does mercutio's death impact romeo's actions. How does mercutio die in act 3. How does mercutio act as a foil for romeo. How is mercutio. How does mercutio act in act 1. How does mercutio interpret romeo's action. How does benvolio act as a foil to mercutio in this scene. What does mercutio do in act 1. How does mercutio feel about tybalt in act 2.