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Us history staar test 2024

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test!STAAR Study GuideSTAAR Flashcards What's on the Test? STAAR Test Scores Retaking the Test FAQsWhat's on the test are multiple-choice, but many of the questions fall under one of the following questions questions and is timed at 4 hours.
types:MultiselectMultipartHot textHot spotInline choiceDrag and dropText entryConstructed responseLet's take a closer look at the four sections of the test: The questions in the History section generally cover key events, people, and policies throughout US history. Some topics may include: The Industrial RevolutionWorld War IWorld War IIThe Great
DepressionThe Civil Rights Movement The questions in the Geography and Culture section generally cover how geography has influenced US expansion, migration patterns, and cultural interactions in the Government, the Constitution, civic
responsibilities, and the roles of citizens in a democratic society. The questions in the Economics, Science, Technology, and Society section generally cover economic trends, the impact of technological innovations on society, and the interrelation between scientific advancements and economic development. STAAR Test ScoresThe STAAR US History
test is scored using a scaled scoring method. Here's how it works: For every question you answer correctly, you get one point added to your raw score, which can reach a maximum of 78 points. At the end of the test, your final raw score, which can reach a maximum of 78 points. At the end of the test, your final raw score, which can reach a maximum of 78 points. At the end of the test, your final raw score will be converted to a scaled score will range somewhere between 1420 and 6750. The reason
your raw score is converted to a scaled score is because everyone that takes the test is given a slightly different set of questions. Since everyone has a different arrangement of questions, and because everyone that takes the test is given a slightly different set of questions. Since everyone has a different arrangement of questions, and because some questions are harder than others, converting your raw score to a scaled score ensures a more even playing field. Your final score will fall into one
of four performance levels:AI Grading for the STAAR TestIn an effort to save time and money, the Texas Education Agency (TEA) implemented a "hybrid-scoring" model in 2024, which involves using a computer system to help grade STAAR tests. Specifically, the computer will grade about 75% of the test, then hand it over to a human to grade the last
25%. Retaking the TestIf you didn't get the score you wanted on your first try, that's okay! You can take the test again during any testing administration window. STAAR US History Study Guide and FlashcardsGet practice questions, detailed study lessons, and complex subjects broken down into easily understandable concepts. Get Your Study Guide
Get Your FlashcardsFAQs QHow many questions are on the STAAR US History test? AThe test contains 64 questions in total. QWhat is a good STAAR US History test score? ATo fall under a performance level that meets or exceeds your grade level, you should aim for a scaled score of at least 4000. TEA releases two types of test questions for STAAR—
test forms and sample questions. A test form is a set of released test questions previously administered together to Texas students and reflects the STAAR test blueprints. Sample test questions may have been previously administered. Released Test Questions
Beginning with the 2022-2023 school year, STAAR assessments are administered primarily online. Direct links to the STAAR tests are available on the Practice Test Site. Since STAAR is now an online assessment with technology enhanced
items, PDF versions of STAAR released tests are no longer available. Click on the tabs below to find each year's released test forms or sample test questions., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,025 articles in English Habitable zones of TRAPPIST-1 and the Solar System TRAPPIST-1 is a cool red dwarf star with
seven known exoplanets. It lies in the constellation Aquarius about 40.66 light-years away from Earth. It has a mass of about 9% of the Sun and is estimated to be 7.6 billion years old, making it older than the Solar System. The discovery of the star was first published in 2000. Observations in 2016 from the Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small
Telescope (TRAPPIST) led to the discovery of two orbit around the star. They are likely tidally locked to TRAPPIST-1, leading to permanent day on one side and night on the other. Their masses are comparable to that of Earth. Up
to four of the planets orbit at distances where temperatures are suitable for the existence of liquid water (diagram pictured), and are thus potentially hospitable to life. This has drawn interest from both researchers and popular culture. (Full article...) Recently featured: iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Marie Sophie Hingst Archive By email More
featured articles About Bertoncelj at the 2015 European Games ... that Sašo Bertoncelj (pictured) competed on MasterChef Slovenia during his gymnastics career? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings,
Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that Camp Growden was envisioned to become a winter sports complex with toboggan runs? ... that Teaddy Higson was known as the "mother of Scottish film"? ... that the robotic costumes used in the Doctor Who episode "The Robot Revolution" were 3D printed in thirty-four different
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Strawberry Newspaper features Hello Kitty discussing military conflicts in Afghanistan, Somalia, and Ukraine? Archive Start a new article José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert
Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the
Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon Nominate an article May 17: International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia Anne of Denmark 1590 - Anne of
Denmark (pictured) was crowned the queen consort of Scotland in a ceremony at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. 1863 - American Civil War: At the Battle of Big Black River Bridge in Mississippi, Union forces under John A. McClernand defeated a Confederate rearguard and captured around 1,700 men. 1900 - The first copies of the children's novel
The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum were printed. 1954 - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate education in public schools because "separate educati
American frigate USS Stark, killing 37 personnel and injuring 21 others. Caroline of Brunswick (b. 1768)Erik Satie (b. 1866)Little Gerhard (b. 1934)Maggie Laubser (d. 1973) More anniversaries: May 16 May 17 May 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About The short-beaked echidna (Tachyglossus aculeatus) is one of four living species of
echidna. It is covered in fur and spines, has a distinctive snout to help detect its surroundings, and uses a specialized tongue to catch insects. Its extremely strong front limbs and claws allow it to burrow quickly. It repels predators by curling into a ball and deters them with its spines. During the Australian winter, it goes into deep torpor and
hibernation. As the temperature increases, it emerges to mate. Female echidnas lay one egg a year and the mother's milk and is expelled into the mother's burrow when it grows too large for the pouch. It leaves the burrow when it is around six months old.
The species is found throughout Australia and in coastal and highland regions of eastern New Guinea. It is not threatened with extinction, but human activities have reduced its distribution in Australia. This photograph shows a Tasmania.
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1570s 1580s 1590s 1600s 1610s Years 1587 1588 1590 1591 1592 1593 vte March 14: The Battle of Ivry takes place in France 1590 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Political entities Political entities Political entities Polit
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 33 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2134Burmese calendar5350-5351Hindu calendar7098-7099Chinese calendar7098-7099Chinese calendar2756Ethiopian calendar1582-1583Hebrew calendar5350-5351Hindu calendar5 - Vikram Samvat1646-1647 - Shaka Samvat1511-
1512 - Kali Yuga4690-4691Holocene calendar11590Igbo calendar1590-591Iranian calendar968-969Islamic calendar98-999Japanese calendar322Minguo calendar322 before ROC民前322年Nanakshahi calendar122Thai solar calendar2132-
2133Tibetan calendar阴士牛年(female Earth-Ox)1716 or 1335 or 563 — to —阳金虎年(male Iron-Tiger)1717 or 1336 or 564 1590 (MDXC) was a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1590th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the
590th year of the 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 16th century, and the 1st year of the 1590s decade. As of the start of 1590, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar was 10 the 30th year of the 150s decade. As of the start of 1590, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar was 10 days ahead of the J
Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of South America except for Brazil). He will serve until 1596.[1] January 10 - Construction of the Fortezza Nuova around the city of Livorno begins in Italy in the Grand Ducky of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany and continues for more than
14 years. January 25 - Luis de Velasco y Castilla, Marquess of Salinas, becomes the new Viceroy of New Spain, a colony comprising most of Central America, Mexico and what is now a large part of the southwestern United States. Velasco will govern until 1595, and then again from 1607 to 1611.[2] February 3 - Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort,
the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German fortress of Rheinberg after a four-year long siege during the Eighty Years' War.[3] March 4 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, takes Breda, by concealing 68 of his best men in a peat-boat, to get through the impregnable defenses. March 14 - Battle of Ivry: Henry IV
of France again defeats the forces of the Catholic League, under Charles, Duke of Mayenne.[4] March 21 - The Treaty of Constantinople is signed between the ottoman Empire (in modern-day Turkey) and the Safavid Empire (modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[5] April 4 - The Cortes of Castile approves a new subsidy,
the millones.[6] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company's Benedict Barnham, on the flagship Salomon, leads the corporate fleet in a six-hour battle and
heavily damages the Spanish ships, clearing the way for the company ships to return home. May 7 - King Henry of Navarre, claimant to the throne of France, begins an unsuccessful attempt to besiege Paris, at the time controlled by the Catholic League. By August 30, Henry is forced to raise the siege, when Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma comes
to its rescue with a Spanish army. May 17 - Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland, at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh.[8] June 23 - The Japanese samurai Toyotomi Hideyoshi sends an army of 15,000 men, led by generals Maeda Toshiie and Uesugi Kagekatsu, in an attack on the Hachiōji Castle in what is now Tokyo. The castle is lightly
defended, by only 1,300 men, because the samurai Hōjō Ujiteru has most of his troops engaged in defending Hideyohsi's siege of Odawara. The castle is captured after one day, and later destroyed on orders of the shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu. July 1 (13th waning of 1st Ashadha, 952 CS) - Naresuan Maharat becomes the new ruler of Thailand as Sanphet
II of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, upon the death of his father, Sanphet I. July 19 - The day after his 12th birthday, Ferdinand of Habsburg becomes the new Archduke of Inner Austria (Innerösterreich) upon the death, in Graz, of his father Charles II. A regency council rules in the place of Ferdinand until 1596.[9] July 21 - Japan's first diplomatic
representatives to Europe, Itō Mancio, Michele Chijiwa, Giuliano Nakaura and Martino Hara, return to Japan after eight years, having departed on February 20, 1582. [10] August 4 - In Japan, the siege of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11]
part of Toyotomi's unification of the country. August 18 - John White, governor of the Colony of Roanoke, returns to Roanoke after having left the North American colony in 1587 to get supplies. Upon arrival at, the crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues to where the colonist went being
the word "CRO" carved into a tree, and the word CROATOAN (believed to be a reference to Hatteras Island, where the colonists formerly lived).[12] August 27 - Pope Sixtus V dies after serving for five years, and a new papal conclave is organized, to start on September 7 at the Apostolic Palace in Rome. September 5 - Alexander Farnese's army forces
The estimated 6.0 magnitude Neulengbach earthquake causes significant damage and Silesia.[15] October 6 - Two days before the scheduled papal conclave begins, Enrique de Guzmán, 2nd Count of Olivares, Spain's ambassador to the Papal States, presents the
cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals will support, and 30 whom they are instructed not to vote for.[16] October 8 - The second papel conclave in less four weeks two months opens at the Apostolic Palace in Rome, 23 days after the previous conclave had been concluded,
and 53 cardinals arrive. [16] October 13 (5th waxing of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - In what is now Myanmar, King Nanda Bayin of Burma sends a 10,000-man army, led by the Viceroy Thado Dhamma Yaza III of Prome, and General Natshinnaung to suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung. [17] German astronomer Michael Maestlin becomes the
first person to record an observation of the planet Mars by the planet Mars by the planet Mars by the planet Mars by the planet Mars adia Sultanate (now Morocco), on orders of Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. The Saadi Army's objective is to conquer the
Songhai Empire, led by the Emperor Askia Ishaq II, in North Africa, corresponding to what is now the Republic of Mali.[19] October 24 - After an unsuccessful search of the "lost colony" of Roanoke, English officer John White and the surviving crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight return to England on October 24.[12] November 22 (12th waning
of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - Burmese King Nanda Bayin sends a his son, the Crown Prince Mingyi Swa and 20,000 troops to what is now Thailand.[17] November 29 - A truce is signed between representatives of the Holy Roman Empire (ruled by Emperor Rudolf II) and the Ottoman Empire (ruled by Sultan Murad III.[20] December 5 - Niccolò
Sfondrato, Cardinal-priest of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, is elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as a compromise candidate after Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being elected. [16] December 7 - North Berwick witch trials: Agnes Sampson is questioned by King James VI of Scotland, and
confesses to practising witchcraft. She will be executed on January 28. [22] Orthodox Patriarch Meletius I of Alexandria succeeds Silvester. The Spanish are pushed out of southern Gelderland by the Dutch forces. Emperor Ahmed I January 9 - Simon Vouet, French painter (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643)
January 20 Edward Convers, American settler (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1661) January 27 - Charles Caesar, English politician and judge (d. 1642) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (d. 1661) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1661) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1664) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford (d. 1667) Italian mystic (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1664) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford (d. 1668) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1668) Benedet
colony (later the state) of Connecticut (d. 1664) March 6 - Margaret of the Blessed Sacrament, French Discalced Carmelite nun (d. 1664) March 10 - Dietrich Reinkingk, German lawyer and politician (d. 1649) March 29 - Michael Reyniersz Pauw, Dutch
businessman (d. 1640) April 7 Louis de Dieu, Dutch theologian (d. 1642) John Upton, English politician (d. 1641) May - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1618) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1641) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1642) John Upton, English politician (d. 1641) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1641) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1641) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1642) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1648) May 6 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1648) May 7 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1648) May 8 John Albert II, Duke of 
1646) May 12 - Cosimo II de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (d. 1621)[25] May 31 - Frances Carr, Countess of Somerset (d. 1632) June 1 - Isaac Manasses de Pas, Marquis de Feuquieres, French soldier (d. 1640) June 9 - Caspar Sibelius, Dutch Protestant minister (d. 1658) June 19 - Philip Bell, British colonial governor (d. 1678) June 24 - Samuel
Ampzing, Dutch linguist and historian (d. 1632) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1632) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X (d. 1676)[26] July 26 - Johannes Crellius, Polish-German theologian (d. 1633) August 6 - Count John Louis of Nassau-Hadamar (d. 1653)
August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1624) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 30 - Anthony Stapley, English politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de
Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1667) October 11 - William Pynchon, English colonist and fur trader in North America (d. 1662) November 25 - Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate,
Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera (d. 1665) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1665) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1665) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1640) Angelica Veronica Airola, Italian painter (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and
boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1651) William Browne, English poet (d. 1652) William Browne, English poet (d. 1653) William Browne, English poet (d. 1654) William Browne, English poet (d. 1655) William Browne, English poet (d. 1656) William Browne, English poet (d. 1657) William Browne, English poet (d. 1658) Kösem Sultan (d. 1658) Kösem Sultan (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh
Irish chronicler (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1627) Caterina Assandra, Italian composer (died c. 1618) Magdalena Andersdotter, Norwegian-Faroese shipowner (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1681) Saint Catherine de Ricci Pope Sixtus V Pope
Urban VII January 7 - Jakob Andreae, German theologian (b. 1528) January 20 - Giambattista Benedetti, Italian mathematician and physicist (b. 1520) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 2 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1522) February 4 - Gioseffo Zarlino, Italian music
theorist and composer (b. 1517) February 12 François Hotman, French Protestant lawyer and writer (b. 1524) Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508) February 18 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1543) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1514) February 21 -
Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warwick, English nobleman and general (b. 1528) March 4 - Duchess Hedwig of Württemberg, by marriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French
cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1523) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1533) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1509) July 21 - Sophie of Württemberg, German noble (b. 1563) August 10 Höjö Ujimasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1538) Höjö Ujiteru, Japanese
warlord (b. 1540?) August 17 - James III, Margrave of Baden-Hachberg (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1537) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member 11 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member 12 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member 13 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member 14 - Archduchess Magdalena
(b. 1534) September 27 - Pope Urban VII (b. 1521)[14] October 4 - Jacques Cujas, French legal expert (b. 1522)[29] October 12 - Kanō Eitoku, Japanese painter (b. 1528) October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1570) October 23 - Bernardino de Sahagún, Franciscan
missionary (b. 1499) October 29 - Dirck Volckertszoon Coornhert, Dutch politician and theologian (b. 1522) November 18 - George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, English statesman (b. 1528) November 19 - Girolamo Zanchi, Italian theologian (b. 1516) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 20
Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1510) December 27 - Emanuel Philibert de Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits (b. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (b. 1555) or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1535) Sorley Boy MacDonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505)
Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) * "Hurtado de Mendoza, García", by Miguel Molina Martínez, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018).
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newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 15th
1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco 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 was the century was the 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 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" 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 conflicts ended 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 merging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of 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 Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of 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 with Bengal, but the 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 Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end 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 Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of Christopher Christopher
accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of Malacc
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 sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, I
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 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. 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 of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. 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: 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 begins and Svitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins and Svitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish pope.
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. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia 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: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators
cruise 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 Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, 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 Byzantine Empire and the death 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 Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic
Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade 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 League of
Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Wortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - 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. 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 succeeds Charles VI
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 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marin
Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile 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: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and 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 Moldavian forces
 under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tổng. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine ance king Lê Thánh Tổng. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine ance king Lê Thánh Tổng. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine ance king Lê Thánh Tổng.
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 in practice with the first
auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc 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: 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 was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of
the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed in the American unless the Catholicism (Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism) and the Catholicism (Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism) and the Catholicism (Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism) and the Catholicism (Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism) and the Catholicism (Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism) and the Catholicism (Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism) and the Catholicism (Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism) and the Catholicism (Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism) and the Catholicism (Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism) and the Catholicism (Christopher Columbus landed in the Catholicism) and the Catholicism (Christopher Columbus landed 
the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian wars lead to the Italian w
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: Spanish navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of
Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims 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 Wing 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 press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1468).
1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and 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). "The
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