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The ogre is clearly tall, but do we know how tall, exactly? | Published: Sep 22, 2021 10:10 am When you think about Shrek, any number of images might come to mind: the classic DreamWorks film series that dominated the early 2000s, the countless memes that have spawned in the 20 years following, even the title ogre and his noble steed escaping the
fiery stronghold of a giant purple dragon. There are many things we know about Shrek, like the fact that most humans fear him and it is therefore a lot more enjoyable for him to live alone in a faraway swamp. We also know that looks can be deceiving and that this guy has more layers than any onion you've ever peeled. But one thing that's never truly
revealed over the course of the films, despite Shrek's noticeable size, is precisely how tall the ogre is. According to Adam Adamson, who directed the first two movies that states any details about his physique, we may never
have an exact measurement for the fairy tale hero. One Quora user backed up the claims that Shrek stands around 5 feet 4 inchesshe is noticeably
shorter than Shrek. Regardless of his exact size, it shouldn't be a shock that Shrek is larger than the average person, especially the iconic star who voices him. Comedy legend Mike Myers is much shorter than his animated counterpart, coming in at only 5 feet 6 inches. We Got This Covered is supported by our audience. When you purchase through links on
our site, we may earn a small affiliate commission. Learn more about our Affiliate Policy Eric Cartman Yosemite Sam Poison Ivy Charlie Brown Characters promoved is a comprehensive platform for character exploration, offering a wealth of information and ideas related to characters from various genres. Browse our categories that offer a unique blend of
character spotlights, themed character lists, gift ideas, costume suggestions, and more, all under one roof. Ready to honor this legendary character? Check out our curated list of Chef-inspired gifts, wallpapers, and more to relive the magic of South Park's grooviest mentor. Kyle Broflovski is the glue that holds South Park together—when he's not busy
yelling at Cartman, that is. As the smartest kid in town and the voice of reason in an often unreasonable world, Kyle is the fiery moral compass that fans have loved since day one. Kenny McCormick isn't just a character in South Park—he's a phenomenon. Wrapped in his signature orange parka and speaking in a muffled voice that fans can somehow always
understand, Kenny has been at the heart of the show's chaos since day one. Meet Miles "Tails" Prower, Sonic's two-tailed best friend and the brains behind the blue blur's adventures! From flying with his twin tails to crafting game-changing gadgets, Tails proves that sidekicks can be just as legendary as heroes. Definitive guide of Eric Cartman, South
Park's most infamous resident. Whether you're a die-hard fan or just curious about the show's legendary character, this post has everything you need. Dive deep into the world of Foghorn Leghorn with our comprehensive guide. From his unforgettable debut to his latest video game cameos, discover the charm and wit of this iconic Looney Tunes character.
This guide covers everything from Sam's creation to his explosive encounters with Bugs Bunny. Whether you're reliving childhood memories or discovering his antics for the first time, you'll find fascinating insights into one of animation's greatest characters. Step into the intoxicating world of Poison Ivy, the plant-controlling villainess with a heart of thorns!
From her complex relationships to her game-changing appearances across comics, movies, and TV shows, this is your ultimate guide to all things Poison Ivy. Meet Luke Cage, the indestructible hero of Harlem. Our guide delves into his backstory, allies and foes, iconic storylines, and the evolution of his look—tiara and all. Whether you're a newbie or long-
time fan, this is your ultimate Luke Cage primer. Wonder Woman Over The Years Character Evolution Inspiration Behind Wonder Woman of the day, particularly the suffragists ... View Full Post Character Costume Ideas In 2001, Dreamworks served up a spectacular feat of
animation that hasn't quite been replicated since its debut. Shrek and its hilarious tapestry of characters have etched a permanent grin on our cultural landscape, setting a new standard for animated escapades that tickle the funny bones of both kids and the eternally young at heart. Treading boldly where few animated tales had ventured, 'Shrek' brought
us an ogre-sized serving of wit and crackerjack humor, wrapped in the cutting-edge CGI of its day. It's a rare gem, this irreverent fairy tale that charmed us with a maiden-harassing dragon, a hero with layers like an onion, a lovable talking donkey, and a smorgasbord of other fantastical beings that really should have taken themselves more seriously. Our
beloved protagonists off the page, from the comedic genius of Mike Myers to the zestful Eddie Murphy, the spirited Cameron Diaz, and the regally villainous John Lithgow, lifted 'Shrek's' colossal appeal lies its eclectic mix of misfit characters—a testament to the movie's magic is how even those
with but a sliver of screen time managed to carve out a little corner in our hearts. We've dived headfirst into this animated marvel, elbow-deep in fairytale lore, to curate and celebrate each character who made even the briefest cameo. Join me as we pay homage to the faces, both green and fair, that have become nothing short of iconic in the annals of
animated glory. Main Character Navigation Shrek Donkey Princess Fiona Lord Farquaad Dragon Gingerbread Man Ogre Fiona Magic Mirror Monsieur Hood Three Blind Mice Three Little Pigs Thelonious Shrek Character Bio's Voice Actor - Mike Myers The titular hero, Shrek, is an ogre who treasures solitude in his swampy abode as much as a gourmet
loves a fine meal. Unwillingly thrust into a whirlwind adventure, this lovably recluse with a heart of gold challenges our fairy tale, grumpy and terrifying, before the creators decided on a softer, lovable rogue with a Scottish accent curiously
inspired by a mix of Myers' own mother-in-law and old fairy tale trolls. Voice Actor - Eddie Murphy Ebullient and endlessly chatty, everyone's favorite sidekick, Donkey, is as indispensable to 'Shrek' as jests are to a jester. This quadrupedal companion balances Shrek's somber moods with his plethoric energy and untiring zest for life. Did You Know?
Donkey's love interest, the Dragon, was not part of the original script but was added in to give more depth to Donkey's comically romantic side. Voice Actor - John Lithgow A villain of tiny stature but with grandiose ambitions, Lord Farquaad is 'Shrek's' narcissistic, height-challenged ruler of Duloc with a fixation on perfection that skews towards the
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audience. Did You Know? Fiona's impressive martial arts skills were heavily influenced by actress Fiona sheds the stereotypical princess image for a more robust, verdant-hued form that matches Shrek's ogre-
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swashbuckling statement that satirically skewers the archetype of the chivalrous hero rescuing the damsel in distress. Did You Know? Monsieur Hood's character, voiced by Vincent Cassel, delivers a brief but rousing musical number, which was originally considered to be a larger part of 'Shrek' before the filmmakers opted for a more restrained usage of
song and dance. Voice Actor - Chris Miller The Magic Mirror serves as Lord Farquaad's sardonic and informative guide to potential princess brides. With a dry wit and the ability to convey a lot with just a little screen-glare, he offers a wry commentary on the fairy tale selection process. Did You Know? In early drafts of 'Shrek,' the Magic Mirror had an even
greater role as a sort of game show host during the selection of the princess, a zesty nod to dating shows and the commercialization of romance. Voice Actor - Christopher Knights, Simon Smith The Three Blind Mice are adorably mischievous rodents who make their way through the world with slapstick humor and an unswerving sense of self-belief, despite
their lack of sight. They're symbolic of the inclusive world of 'Shrek,' where differences are celebrated rather than shunned. Did You Know? The trio's antics were actually sketched out by the animators prior to voicing, allowing the voice actors to sync their performances to the pre-animated scenes, leading to their spot-on comedic timing. Voice Actor - Cody
Cameron The Three Little Pigs are as delightful as they are disparate from their nursery rhyme origins, having traded in their homes of straw, sticks, and bricks for a more communal, carefree existence in Shrek's swamp. They add to the cacophony of fairytale creatures, each with their own quirky personality and a German accent, turning the trope of
helpless pigs on its head. Did You Know? The Pigs' architecturally themed dialogue was a playful jab at their choice of German accents was a creative twist meant to add a whimsical, Euro-centric flavor to their characters. Voice Actor - Christopher Knights Thelonious, Lord Farquaad's towering and taciturn henchman, adds an
air of menace with his immensity and brawn. Despite his intimidating presence, there's a hint of reluctance in his actions, suggesting there might be more to this brute's story than meets the eye. Did You Know? Thelonious, despite being a crucial
scene involving the Magic Mirror, where his singular act of flipping a card became a comedic highlight. Other Notable Minor Characters Fun Behind-The-Scene Facts Dive deep into the enchantments as fascinating as the characters themselves. From voices that give life
to our beloved heroes and villains to the whimsical sparks of inspiration that fueled their inception, each character is a testament to the ingenuity and humor that set the groundwork for this animation triumph. Here are some behind-the-scenes facts that illuminate the craft and creativity that went into shaping the unforgettable denizens of 'Shrek': Voice-
over evolution: Chris Farley was the original voice of Shrek and recorded most of the dialogue before his untimely death; Mike Myers stepped in later and re-recorded the lines, adding his signature Scottish accent to give Shrek an extra layer of charm. Dynamic improvisation: Eddie Murphy's improvisational skills added a plethora of unscripted lines,
making Donkey's character even more vibrant and spontaneous. Concept art and design: Early designs for Fiona ranged from ethereal and fairy-like to tough warrior princess concepts before settling on the poised yet formidable look she dons. Farquaad influence: Rumor has it that animator disagreements with former DreamWorks CEO Jeffrey Katzenberg
 inspired Farquaad's diminutive stature and characterization as a dig at the executive's perceived autocratic style. Scale matters: Modelers and swoon. Voice impact: Conrad Vernon provided the voice for Gingy, delivering a
 performance that captured the character's spunky and defiant attitude. Arguably, Conrad's performance as the Gingerbread Man stole the show Related Shrek 2Shrek Forever After Mike Myers (2001-present) Formerly: Mean
menacing, monstrous, intimidating, reclusive, antisocial, self-absorbed, sarcastic, snarky, lonesome, boorish, extremely short-tempered, hard-boiled, lonely, pig-headed, ungrateful, bossy, uncaring, overbearing, cranky, self-centred, impolite, ungrateful, jealous
quick-tempered, careful, soft-hearted, remorseful, easily irritating, social, loving, thoughtful, likeable, nurturing, gentle, loyal, snarky, tricky, well-behaved, aggravating (sometimes), respectful, emotional, stubborn, heroic, understanding, supportive, mischievous, devoted, kind, peaceful, mysterious, cunning, nice, grouchy, compassionate,
 adventurous, confident, intelligent, funny, strong-willed, smart, delightful, sweet, sarcastic, gentlemanly, serious, modest, lovable, tough, sophisticated, big-hearted Donkey (best friend), Puss in Boots (second best friend), Puss in Boots (seco
disturbed, intruders barging into his swamp, Lord Farquaad, being ugly to Donkey Shrek is the titular protagonist of the DreamWorks franchise of the same name. He is also a cameo character in the 2022 film, Puss in Boots: The Last Wish. Shrek is a gigantic, green-skinned, brash and intimidating ogre with a Scottish accent who initially lived alone in a
 intimidating ogre, with an accent described by Mike Myers as "a Scottish guy who's lived in Scarborough for 40 years". Even though his background is something of a mystery. In the musical, it is revealed that on his seventh birthday Shrek was sent away by his parents because it was an ogre tradition. He is seen traveling alone, either being screamed at ornation.
 teased by passers-by. The only time he receives a pleasant greeting is a wave from a young Fiona, who is promptly led away by her parents. After scaring away an angry mob, he arrives at his swamp, enters an outhouse and literally breaks out as the adult Shrek. Though surly, misanthropic, and venomously cranky, Shrek is peaceful and doesn't care to hurt
anyone, but he just wants to live his life in solitude and be left alone. Shrek is befriended by Shrek, an excitable, hyperactive, and talking donkey. It's notable that when Shrek's first seen, he's successfully scaring off villagers by roaring at them, but it later becomes obvious that they were only attacking him because he's an ogre, not because he did anything
particularly wrong. In the first Shrek movie, during a conversation with Donkey, he laments that he is constantly judged by the outside world the minute people meet him, and is thus better off alone ("I'm not the one with the problem, Donkey; it's the world that seems to have a problem with me. People take one good look at me and go 'Aah! Help! Run! A big
stupid ugly ogre!' They judge me before they even know me. That's why I'm better off alone!"). This implies that he became a recluse after trying and failing to find acceptance among others. Another factor causing lack of acceptance among others. Another factor causing lack of acceptance can be found in Shrek the Third, it's revealed Shrek had a father who tried to eat him as Shrek stated, "I quess I should have
 seen it coming. He used to bathe me in barbecue sauce and put me to bed with an apple in my mouth". Artie thought he been jesting. Shrek lives in an Ogre Swamp, which is green and murky, like any other swamp contains the living quarters of
during the course of the mission, Shrek falls deeply in love with Fiona. Since he's an ogre, Shrek has a considerable amount of physical strength, being able to break wood and metal constructs, get in physical strength, being able to break wood and metal constructs, get in physical combat with a number of armored humans and usually winning, unintentionally destroying a wooden vessel with a bottle of wine, and even lifting or 
 turning objects that are too heavy for a normal human being, such as a gigantic vat of magic potion against the maximum security of the Fairy Godmother in Shrek and the Swamp Gang Karaoke Dance Party, Shrek sings Just the Way You Are. In Far Far Away Idol, he sang "What I Like About You" by The Romantics with Fiona. Shrek has a little
 managed to realize that Shrek isn't dangerous and lost their fear and prejudice over him, but to Shrek's dismay, they also come to regard him as a folk hero and visit him with even more frequency than before, disturbing him. But after the experiences of the movie, Shrek comes to appreciate his life more than ever. History[] Although Steven Spielberg had
planned, when he bought the rights in 1991, Bill Murray to play Shrek, DreamWorks, when they bought the rights to the book 4 years later, in 1996 planned Chris Farley to voice Shrek. Chris had recorded 80 to 90% (or 95% according to Farley's brother Tom) of the dialogue for the character but died in December 1997 before completing the project. This
 would result in development of the film being scrapped involving storyboards and six recording sessions, which cost $34 million alone. Shrek screenwriter Terry Rossio describes Chris' vocal performance as "the good-hearted young ogre as being extraordinary". DreamWorks then re-cast the voice role to Mike Myers, who insisted on a complete script
rewrite, to leave no traces of Farley's version of Shrek. After Myers had completed providing the voice for the character, after a February 2000 rough cut of the film, he asked to re-record all of his lines in a Scottish accent similar to the one his mother had used when she told him bedtime stories. Myers explained his decision, "There is a class struggle in
Shrek between the fairy-tale kings and queens and the common people. I always thought that Shrek was raised working-class. And since Lord Farquaad (the villain) was played English, I thought of Scottish". After hearing the alternative, Katzenberg agreed to redo scenes in the film, saying, "It was so good we took $4m worth of animation out and did it
 again." Myers later reported: "I got a letter from Spielberg thanking me so much for caring about the character... And he said the Scottish accent had improved the movie." Some early sketches of 'Shrek's house were done in 1996 through 1997 using Photoshop, with the sketches showing Shrek first living in a garbage dump near a human village called Wart
Creek. It was also thought one time that he lived with his parents and kept rotting fish in his bedroom. Art Director Douglas Rogers visited a magnolia plantation in Charleston, South Carolina for inspiration for Shrek's swamp. Shrek appears in the stage musical version of the 2001 film which debuted in 2008. The role was originated by Broadway actor
 Brian d'Arcy James, who earned a Tony nomination for it. The character has remained virtually unchanged in the musical and the film. Other actors to play the role include Ben Crawford (Broadway), Eric Petersen (National Tour), Jacob Ming-Trent (Broadway understudy), Brian
 Kartz. In few episodes of MAD, Shrek made appearances including the episode KoBee Movie/Law and Ogre. Quotes[] " WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN MY SWAMP? " ~ Shrek is talking to Donkey. Gallery[] In 2001, Dreamworks served up a spectacular feat of animation that hasn't quite been replicated since its
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spunky and defiant attitude. Arguably, Conrad's performance as the Gingerbread Man stole the show Related Shrek Content: Personality TV & Movies More QuizzesThe 2001 movie Shrek, produced by DreamWorks Animation and directed by Andrew Adamson and Vicky Jenson, is an American computer-animated fantasy-comedy film. It tells the story of a
Award for Best Animated Feature and the Golden Globe Award for Best Animated Movie (Mike Myers). Shrek quiz: What are you doing in my swamp? Since Shrek was such a huge success, many more movies were produced as
 well as video games and other media. Which Shrek character are you? As a fan of Shrek, you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you are. It's a lot of fun, and you get to share the results with your friends on social media. Which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which Shrek character you're most like, right? This amazing online quiz lets you find out which should be a simple of the should be a
the lovable and grumpy ogre? Are you as sassy as Fiona? Or are you mischievous like the little Gingerbread Man? Take the quiz to find out! Shrek character of the movie and is a green ogre who is reclusive and doesn't really like people. He loves onions and hates chocolate. Which Pixar character are you? QuizDonkey is a talking
donkey who befriends Shrek and goes on his adventures with him. He is very talkative and likes to make jokes. He is a bit annoying but also very friendly and loyal. Fiona is a princess who has been cursed to become an ogre every night. She meets Shrek when she runs away from her tower, and they eventually fall in love. Lord Farquaad is the diminutive
ruler of Duloc, who wants to marry Fiona so that he can become king. He is cruel and ruthless and has a very short temper. Gingy is a gingerbread man who was created by Lord Farquaad. He is very cute and lovable, but also quite mischievous. Dragon is a ginger bread man who was created by Lord Farquaad. He is very cute and lovable, but also quite mischievous. Dragon is a ginger bread man who was created by Lord Farquaad. He is very cute and lovable, but also quite mischievous. Dragon is a ginger bread man who was created by Lord Farquaad. He is very cute and lovable, but also quite mischievous. Dragon is a ginger bread man who was created by Lord Farquaad. He is very cute and lovable, but also quite mischievous. Dragon is a ginger bread man who was created by Lord Farquaad. He is very cute and lovable, but also quite mischievous and lovable, but also quite mischievous and lovable is a ginger bread man who was created by Lord Farquaad. He is very cute and lovable, but also quite mischievous and lovable is a ginger bread man who was created by Lord Farquaad. He is very cute and lovable, but also quite mischievous and lovable is a ginger bread man who was created by Lord Farquaad. He is very cute and lovable is a ginger bread man who was created by Lord Farquaad.
eventually lets Fiona go and becomes friends with her. Quiz: Which Super Mario character are you? | Find out now!Pinocchio is a wooden puppet who comes to life and helps Shrek and Donkey on their quest and eventually becomes friends with
originated from the movie Shrek. Maybe you've wondered what it is all about. Well, let's enlighten you. "Shrek is life" is often used to express appreciation for things
that are considered "ugly" or "disgusting," as Shrek is an ogre who is not conventionally attractive. So, in a way, the phrase is meant to be a celebration of difference and uniqueness. Which Golden Girls TV Show QuizWhatever its meaning may be, "Shrek is love, Shrek is life" is definitely one of the most well-known and popular
 phrases associated with the movie. And it is sure to continue to be a favorite among fans for many years to come. Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as
 long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your
or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights may limit how you use the material. Shrek in the Swamp Karaoke Dance PartyShrek 4-DFar Far Away Idol Dawn of the Croods (cameo) DreamWorks All-Star Kart
 Racing Shrek 4-DDreamWorks Theatre Mike MyersMichael Gough (video games) Shrek from the book of the same nameMike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike MyersMichael Gough (video games) Shrek from the book of the same nameMike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike MyersMichael Gough (video games) Shrek from the book of the same nameMike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike MyersMichael Gough (video games) Shrek from the book of the same nameMike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike MyersMichael Gough (video games) Shrek from the book of the same nameMike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks Theatre Mike Myers (his voice actor) Leader of the DreamWorks (his voice actor) Leader (his voice
 succeeded). Rid his swamp of all the Fairy Tale creatures (succeeded; formerly). Become the handsome prince Fiona supposedly wants him to be (succeeded, but not in the way he thought). Defeat Prince Charming and end his rule over Far Far
 Away, Defeat Rumpelstiltskin and fix his world (all succeeded). "Better out than in, I always say!""WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN MY SWAMP?!" He is a gigantic, green-skinned, brash and intimidating ogre with a Scottish accent who initially lived alone in a desolate swamp, feared by villagers. This changes when he is sent on a guest by Lord Farquaad to save
of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been
using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that Gammarelli, the official tailor of the pope, is one of the oldest family-run businesses in Europe? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL
game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's
 opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and
 translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado
outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu
regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security
clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through
a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624) Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819) Cilla Black (b. 1943) Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower,
is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical,
containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and
announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.
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WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree l
English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles вahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto вецим Svenska Українська Тібіng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles ваhasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto
 " 2 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium
2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th c
Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments works category Works vte 1644 in various calendars Gregorian
calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita2397Armenian calendar1093ω4 μηθΑssyrian calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar188Burmese calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152-7153Chinese calendar94841 or
4134 — to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar 1360-1361Discordian calendar 1864-1865-1861Discordian calendar 1864-1865-1866-1867Hebrew calendar 1860-1861Discordian calendar 1860-1861Discordian calendar 1860-1860-1861Discordian calendar 1860-1861Discordian calendar 1860-1861Discordian calendar 1860-1860Discordian calendar 1860-1860Discordian calendar 1860-1860Discordian calendar 1860-1860Discordian calendar 1860-1860Discordian calendar 1860Discordian calend
1054Japanese calendarKan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年)Javanese calendar1565-1566Julian calendar176Thai solar calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar3977Minguo calendar486-2187Tibetan calendar489 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390
or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644,
the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King
Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch
East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean
Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful
uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life. [4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the
Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is
victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Oing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China, June 6 - The invading Oing army, with the help
of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a
naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England. [6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose
defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian
Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire
Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the
in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes
publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization. [vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry
 Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1745) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1745) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1740) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1740) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1740) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1740) January 15 - January 16 - January 17 - January 17 - January 18 - January 19 - January
1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 - Antoine Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke,
German writer (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 13 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 14 - March 15 - Simon Foucher,
French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1708) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1708) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 26 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 27 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 27 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 27 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 27 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 27 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 27 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 27 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 27 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 27 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 28 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 28 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich v
jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuquese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of
 Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d.
1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1720) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of
Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu
(from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch
admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1721) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1724) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1725) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1726) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1726) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1728) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1728) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1728) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1728) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1728) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1728) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1728) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1728) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, 2nd Earl 
September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719)
October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 15 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 27 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 -
Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral
(d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1737)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 31 - Georg II of
Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart (b. 1611) March
1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1511) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié,
Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 
the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September
8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English
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diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1592) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician

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(b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. Coward, Barry
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Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales... Defeating the parliamentarians at
Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to
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a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification.
century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century
1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America sa America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of
Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with 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 and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made
substantial contributions in the fields of physics and 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 or early 20th
century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and 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 and Southern Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da
Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under
João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by
gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, wit
 by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small
kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran
Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of
Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese
Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian
Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509:
Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in present-day Malaysia.
Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 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 Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China,
during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the
Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran, the Ottomar 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 Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of 
Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: 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 dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of time o
accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in
 Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to
Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the
Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in
present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the 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 was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodeseded by his brother, sultan Trenggana.
falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted
Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South
Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi
Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Mohács. 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: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the
island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a
glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas
to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England
breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Inca Emp
Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: The Münster 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, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugals. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in
Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores
inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal 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: 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 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are
allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named 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: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in
Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is
made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Francis I dies in the Château 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 Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisive At the Schmalkaldic League at the Schmalkaldic Leagu
Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along
the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present
day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the
Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the 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 and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is
imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1566: 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. 1556-1605:
During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent).
of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-
1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate
(in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator,
 Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at
Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French
Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone,
over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order,
defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific
Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le
Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of
Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law
Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian 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: Sultan Hairun of Ternate
(in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks
responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottomans. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador
Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen 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 Luís Vaz de
Camões, three years after the author returned from the East. [14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of
Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 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. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is
killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese es
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 southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish
Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon
[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and
Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 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. 1584-1585: 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 Linschoten 1585 (because of his home).
Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: 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: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak
presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of
 Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano.
1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman. [18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman. [18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes.
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. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion and Part of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion and Part of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion and Part of Nantes ends the French Wars of Nantes ends the French Wars of Nantes ends the Part of Nantes ends the Part
moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: 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 Sekigahara 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 Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and Most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and Most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and Most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and Most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and Most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and Most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and Most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and Most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting t
The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain.
Neck expedition returns 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 Filakovo castle during the Long
Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Edo period and beginning of the Edo period and beginning of the Edo period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch young forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch young forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch young forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch young forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese win a major naval battle in the year, the Dutch young forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch young forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese win a major naval battle in the year, the Dutch young forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese win a major naval battle in the year, the Dutch young forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese win a major naval battle in the year, the Dutch young forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese win a major naval battle in the year, the Dutch young forces with the local Hituese in the year.
from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian,
English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the
Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange
introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan
Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540:
Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Francisco de Orellana sails the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo
Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: 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.
pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy
identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo
Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William 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): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862.
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IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". Archived from the original on 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991)
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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. ISBN 2-7605-1588
5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture
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Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1651 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1643 (links | edit) 1644 (links | 
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1688 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 1570 (links
(previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th century" In a land far, far away, we meet a talking donkey, then a vigilante cat who wears boots, a beautiful princess, and even a lady dragon who falls in love with the
donkey. Somehow the films appeal to both kids and adults, and that led us to seeing already four titles in the franchise: Shrek 7, Shrek The Third, and Shrek Forever After. While many of us were probably children when we first met these characters, it has been 23 years, and we're now gearing up for a fifth movie. With less than a year until its
release, let's take a look back at all the people, animals, and anthropomorphic creatures who have been with us for two decades. Yes, all of them. Via Dreamworks Shrek wouldn't be Shrek without Shrek — of course. He's an ogre who went from being feared by everyone in the land to being loved by a new legion of friends and his newfound family. Image via
DreamWorks Donkey is arguably the second main character of the Shrek franchise. He's a talking donkey who even manages to procreate with a dragoness. He's the greatest best friend Shrek could have ever hoped for. Via Dreamworks Princess Fiona teaches Shrek how to love throughout all four films in the franchise. She is also an ogre, although when
we first meet her, she is a human princess from the land of Far Far Away, via Dreamworks Puss in Boots is the fearless vigilante of Far Far Away, and also one of Shrek's many friends. His popularity throughout the films grew so much that he even earned his own spinoff. via Dreamworks Puss in Boots is the fearless vigilante of Far Far Away, and also one of Shrek's many friends. His popularity throughout the films grew so much that he even earned his own spinoff.
friend and a foe. Though she initially seemed terrifying, we've come to love her kind heart and unwavering passion for Donkey, via Dreamworks The
Gingerbread Man is undeniably has some of the most iconic characters in Shrek. In all four films, we've seen him narrowly escape being eaten a few too many times for comfort. via Dreamworks The Big Bad Wolf, also known as "Wolfie," is one of many fairytale creatures banished to Shrek's swamp. He doesn't talk much, but his iconic Granny outfits speak
louder than words ever could. via Dreamworks Unsurprisingly, the Three Little Pigs are among the fairy tale creatures that have found their way into Shrek's swamp, eventually becoming part of his group of friends. Their names are Horst, Dieter, and Heimlich. via Dreamworks In the Shrek movies, we get to know Pinocchio as one of the abandoned fairy
tale characters, who becomes a part of Shrek's group of friends, despite being quite a big liar. via Dreamworks Shrek draws inspiration from various fairy tales, which is how we meet the Three Blind Mice, from the old English nursery rhyme. They appear in all the Shrek films. via Dreamworks The Dronkeys, Donkey and Dragon's six mischievous children,
first appear in Shrek 2, and they later appear in all the other installments. via Dreamworks Our lead ogres also have plenty of love to share, and thus, Farkle, Fergus, and Felicia are born, They're Shrek and Fiona's triplets, born during Shrek the Third. via Dreamworks Queen Lilian is Fiona's mother and the Far Far Away land queen. While she's in all four
films, she only briefly appears in Shrek Forever After due to no longer holding any royal duties. via Dreamworks As for King Harold, he is, to no one's surprise, the former King of Far Far Away, and his true form is a frog. In Shrek The Third, however, King Harold gets sick and passes away. via Dreamworks Doris, also known as The Ugly Stepsister, is a
former bartender at Poison Apple and part of Fiona's princess group circle, by far the most unique-looking princess in the group. via Dreamworks Snow White is one of Fiona's friends. Unlike the innocence of Snow White is one of Fiona's friends. Unlike the innocence of Snow White is one of Fiona's princess in the group. via Dreamworks
Shrek has a way of completely turning classic fairy tale characters on their heads, which is how Cinderella ended up as Fiona's princess friends. Sleeping Beauty also suffers from severe narcolepsy. via Dreamworks Merlin
is one of the many mythical creatures who has made his way into the Shrek films. We first meet him as a retired magic teacher from Artie's high school, Worcestershire Academy, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre and the assistant leader of the ogre resistance against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre and the assistant leader of the ogre resistance against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre and the assistant leader of the ogre resistance against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre and the assistant leader of the ogre resistance against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre and the assistant leader of the ogre resistance against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre and the assistant leader of the ogre resistance against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre and the order of the ogre resistance against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where he's an ogre against Rumpelstiltskin, via Dreamworks Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After, where the shrek Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After Brogan is introduced in Shrek Forever After Brogan is introduced in Shrek
his adorable name or long eyelashes fool you — Cookie is actually an ogre and a chef for the ogre resistance in Shrek Forever After, using and wielding food as a weapon, via Dreamworks Gretched is another member of the Ogre Resistance in an alternate reality — the Shrek franchise's own version of a multiverse. She's a female ogre who fights
Rumpelstiltskin. via Dreamworks While we get to know her better in the franchise from here on out. She's Puss' girlfriend and a literal cat burglar. via Dreamworks Raul is a minor character in the franchise — but we said we'd cover everyone, didn't we? He's a male dresser who
outfits Shrek and Fiona in regal clothing for the party in Shrek the Third. via Dreamworks Perhaps the most iconic Shrek villain is, arguably, Lord Farquaad. Short, with a bob and an unforgettable red outfit, he's the main villain in Shrek and the ruthless ruler of Duloc. via Dreamworks Known for her iconic rendition of "I Need a Hero," the Fairy Godmother
is a villain in the Shrek series. She's the mother of Prince Charming and constantly schemes to make him marry Fiona. via Dreamworks Prince Charming is Shrek's arch-nemesis and a villain throughout the films. Somehow, over four movies, they never managed to solve their differences. via Dreamworks Rumpelstiltskin is one of the many villains in the
Shrek franchise. He's an eccentric deal-maker with a vendetta against Shrek in Shrek Forever After. via Dreamworks A member of Fiona's group of princess friends, Rapunzel issued to Shrek's swamp along with other fairytale characters. They have a much larger role in the sequel, Puss in Boots. via Dreamworks A member of Fiona's group of princess friends, Rapunzel issued to Shrek's swamp along with other fairytale characters.
initially believed to be an ally. However, she secretly works as a double agent for Prince Charming in his quest to take control of Far Far Away, via Dreamworks The Cyclops is the bouncer at the Poison Apple bar but also helps Prince Charming in his quest to take control of Far Far Away, via Dreamworks The Cyclops is the bouncer at the Poison Apple bar but also helps Prince Charming in his quest to take control of Far Far Away, via Dreamworks The Cyclops is the bouncer at the Poison Apple bar but also helps Prince Charming in his quest to take control of Far Far Away.
Apple. Though he appears intimidating, it's later revealed that he has a soft spot for his daughter and never truly wanted to be evil. via Dreamworks Also assisting Prince Charming in his plan to take over Far Far Away is Mabel, Doris's sister and Cinderella's stepsister. via Dreamworks The Gnomes, also known as the Evil Gnomes, are antagonists in the
Shrek series. They're often found at the Poison Apple, often stirring up some ruckus. via Dreamworks The Evil Trees are iconic villains in the Shrek series until the end of Shrek the Third. Often seen at the Poison Apple, they secretly wish for an honest life. via Dreamworks Among the villains aiding Prince Charming in his plan is the Evil Queen, who also
happens to be the Queen of Duloc — until she eventually opens a spa in France. via Dreamworks Stromboli the Puppet Master, as you might expect, is Pinocchio's arch-enemy. He's a woodcarver who frequents the Poison Apple. via Dreamworks Based on The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, the Headless Horseman is another of Prince Charming's allies in his quest
to conquer Far Far Away and a regular at the Poison Apple. via Dreamworks Fifi is Rumpelstiltskin's pet goose, and, oddly enough, she's also an antagonist in Shrek Forever After. Hostile, temperamental, and somewhat violent, she's not a pet you want to mess with. via Dreamworks The Witches appear throughout the Shrek series as one of the many
fairytale creatures banished by Lord Farquaad. They also become villains in Shrek the Third and again in Shrek Forever After. via Dreamworks Monsieur Robin Hood is a wannabe resistance leader who robs people and leads the Merry Men. While not necessarily a villain, he has clashed with Shrek in the past. via Dreamworks Sir Lancelot du Lac is a
popular and handsome student at Worcestershire Academy. However, he is also one of Arthur's many bullies at the school, via Dreamworks Based on the legend of the Pied Piper, Shrek's version of the Pied Piper is a bounty hunter who uses his flute to control different creatures instead of catching rats, via Dreamworks Butter Pants makes only a cameo in
Shrek Forever After, but he's sure is memorable. A huge fan of Shrek, he insists on hearing Shrek's roar at the ogre babies' first birthday party. via Dreamworks The Muffin Man is the creator
—and, in a sense, the father — of Gingy and Mongo. A baker by trade, he treats the Gingerbread Man and Mongo as his children. via Dreamworks Guinevere, also known as Gwen, is another student at Worcestershire Academy. Like Lancelot, she is very popular, and Arthur has a crush on her. via Dreamworks Mongo is a giant gingerbread man created by
his "father," the Muffin Man. Essentially Gingy's brother, he was built to help Shrek, Donkey, and Puss infiltrate the Far Far Away Castle. via Dreamworks The Hall Monitor is a student at Worcestershire Academy responsible for monitoring the school's halls in Shrek the Third. via Dreamworks Principal Pynchley is the headmaster of Worcestershire
Academy. While he generally seems like a caring principal, he dislikes Artie and is always trying to make Shrek eat him. We Got This Covered is supported by our audience. When you purchase through links on our site, we may earn a small affiliate commission. Learn more about our Affiliate Policy
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