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Click the image to learn more. Headquartered in Milwaukee for over a century, the Briggs and Stratton Corporation began in 1908 as a partnership between inventor Stephen F. Briggs and investor Harold M. Stratton.[1] The company initially focused on manufacturing automobile parts such as locks, igniters, and starter switches, the last of which
accounted for most of the company’s business as the automobile’s popularity soared in the early decades of the twentieth century. In 1919 Briggs & Stratton acquired the A.O. Smith Motor Wheel, a small engine that would drive research and development toward the four-cycle gasoline engine.[2] These engines were later installed in washing machines,
garden tractors, cultivators, and gas-powered generators.[3] As the demand for gas engines grew, Briggs & Stratton developed new models for different purposes. The company’s engines were manufactured for personal use, agriculture, and military logistics. During the Second World War, the United States military used Briggs & Stratton engines to
power generators on the front lines, and integrated the company’s ignition systems into planes for the Air Force.[4] The company thrived under the leadership of Charles Coughlin, who served as its president from 1935 until 1972.[5] During Coughlin’s tenure, Briggs & Stratton revolutionized the lawn and garden industry by producing the first
lightweight aluminum engine.[6] As suburbanization grew after World War II, demand for home and garden equipment exploded. The aluminum engine accounted for nearly 80% of all Briggs & Stratton product orders in 1957.[7] The company had become one of the country’s leading producers of small engines by the 1970s. In 1981, its success landed
the company on a Fortune 500 list that ranked Briggs & Stratton Corporation number 382 out of America’s 500 most profitable companies.[8] But the oil crisis of the late 1970s, combined with concern for the environment and small engine competition from Japanese businesses, prompted major investment in engine research and development. The
company experimented with gas-electronic motors and created Vanguard, a new line of industrial/commercial products.[9] It also aggressively pursued international markets by allying with the Daihatsu Motor Company and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.[10] Briggs & Stratton expanded their brand by creating the Motorsports Division in the 1990s,
producing engine parts, racing gear, and the most racing engines by any one company in the world.[11] As of 2011 Briggs & Stratton employed over 3,000 people across the United States, producing more than nine million small engines every year. Over 16,000 dealers and retailers stocked and sold Briggs & Stratton products throughout the country
and internationally.[12] Matthew Costello Anderson, Harry H. and Frederick I. Olson. Milwaukee: At the Gathering of Waters. Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1981. Gurda, John. The Making of Milwaukee. Milwaukee: Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1999. Rodengen, Jeffrey L. The Legend of Briggs & Stratton. Fort Lauderdale:
Write Stuff Syndicate, 1995. View Location on Map See Also Economy Industrial Landscapes City of Wauwatosa Click the image to learn more. Headquartered in Milwaukee for over a century, the Briggs and Stratton Corporation began in 1908 as a partnership between inventor Stephen F. Briggs and investor Harold M. Stratton.[1] The company
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Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1999. Rodengen, Jeffrey L. The Legend of Briggs & Stratton. Fort Lauderdale: Write Stuff Syndicate, 1995. View Location on Map See Also Economy Industrial Landscapes City of Wauwatosa , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,220 articles in English The russet sparrow is a
passerine bird in the sparrow family Passeridae, distributed in eastern Asia. A chunky little seed-eating bird with a thick bill, it has a body length of 14 to 15 cm (5.5 to 5.9 in). Its plumage is mainly warm rufous above and grey below. It exhibits sexual dimorphism, with the plumage of both sexes patterned similarly to that of the corresponding sex of the
house sparrow. Its vocalisations are sweet and musical chirps, which when strung together form a song. The russet sparrow is known well enough in the Himalayas to have a distinct name in some languages, and is depicted in Japanese art. It feeds mainly on the seeds of herbs and grains, but it also eats berries and insects, particularly during the
breeding season. This diet makes it a minor pest in agricultural areas, but also a predator of insect pests. It is a social bird within its own species, but disperses to breed. The typical clutch has five or six whitish eggs. Both sexes incubate and feed the young. (Full article...) Recently featured: Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the
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Gandasoebrata pioneered the development of clinical pathology in Indonesia? ... that the producer of África Brasil had to take a specialized course in the United States to learn how to record the unusual setup of musicians? ... that Arizona State athletic director Graham Rossini got his start as a student assistant, with duties including washing baseball
uniforms? ... that the government's Visit Myanmar Year initiative caused Aung San Suu Kyi to encourage a tourism boycott? ... that NFL player Blane Smith, one of 15 children, grew up in a two-room house in conditions like "sardines in a can"? ... that Nourished by Time recorded Erotic Probiotic 2 while ill with COVID-19? ... that a Mexican restaurant
with just four communal tables, no set menu, no reservations, and cash-only payments was awarded a Michelin star? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua
and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian
invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Vladyslav Gorai Nominate an article June 17 Mumtaz Mahal 1579 – Explorer Francis Drake landed in a region of present-day California, naming it New Albion and claiming it for England. 1631 –
Mumtaz Mahal (pictured), wife of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, died in childbirth; Jahan spent the next seventeen years constructing her mausoleum, the Taj Mahal. 1919 – Hundreds of Canadian soldiers rioted in Epsom, England, leading to the death of a British police officer. 1952 – Guatemalan Revolution: The Guatemalan Congress passed
Decree 900, redistributing unused land greater than 224 acres (0.91 km2) in area to local peasants. M. C. Escher (b. 1898)Richard Gagnon (b. 1948)Amari Cooper (b. 1994)Mohamed Morsi (d. 2019) More anniversaries: June 16 June 17 June 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About Igor Stravinsky (17 June 1882 – 6 April 1971) was a Russian
composer and conductor, considered to be one of the most important and influential composers of the 20th century. He studied under Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov until the latter's death in 1908. Soon after, Stravinsky met the impresario Sergei Diaghilev, who commissioned the composer to write three ballets for Ballets Russes: The Firebird (1910),
Petrushka (1911), and The Rite of Spring (1913), the last of which caused a near-riot at its premiere in Paris. His compositional style varied greatly, being influenced at different times by Russian folklore, neoclassicism, and serialism. His ideas influenced Aaron Copland, Philip Glass, Béla Bartók, and Pierre Boulez, who were all challenged to innovate
beyond traditional tonality, rhythm, and form. This photograph of Stravinsky in the early 1920s is from the collection of the American photojournalist George Grantham Bain. Photograph credit: Bain News Service; restored by MyCatIsAChonk Recently featured: Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Raspberry Archive More featured pictures
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WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa
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□□□□□□ Македонски □□□□□□□□□□ Norsk nynorsk □□□□□□ Shqip Slovenščina □□□ □□□□□□ اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Years 1576 1577 1578 1579 1580 1581 1582 vte January 23: The Union of Utrecht is signed. 1579 by
topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1579 in various calendarsGregorian
calendar1579MDLXXIXAb urbe condita2332Armenian calendar1028ԹՎ ՌԻԸAssyrian calendar6329Balinese saka calendar1500–1501Bengali calendar985–986Berber calendar2529English Regnal year21 Eliz. 1 – 22 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2123Burmese calendar941Byzantine calendar7087–7088Chinese calendar戊寅年 (Earth Tiger)4276 or
4069 — to —己卯年 (Earth Rabbit)4277 or 4070Coptic calendar1295–1296Discordian calendar2745Ethiopian calendar1571–1572Hebrew calendar5339–5340Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1635–1636 - Shaka Samvat1500–1501 - Kali Yuga4679–4680Holocene calendar11579Igbo calendar579–580Iranian calendar957–958Islamic calendar986–
987Japanese calendarTenshō 7(天正７年)Javanese calendar1498–1499Julian calendar1579MDLXXIXKorean calendar3912Minguo calendar333 before ROC民前333年Nanakshahi calendar111Thai solar calendar2121–2122Tibetan calendar阳土虎年(male Earth-Tiger)1705 or 1324 or 552 — to —阴土兔年(female Earth-Rabbit)1706 or 1325 or 553 Year 1579
(MDLXXIX) was a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, and a common year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Gregorian calendar. January 6 – The Union of Arras unites the southern Netherlands under the Duke of Parma, governor in the name of king Philip II of Spain.[1] January 23 – The Union of Utrecht unites the northern
Netherlands in a confederation called the United Provinces. William I of Orange becomes Stadtholder, and the Duc d'Anjou, younger brother of Henry III of France, is invited to become hereditary sovereign.[1] February 4 – The Ghent Republic joins the Union of Utrecht.[2] February 28 – The seizure in September by Willem IV van den Bergh, of the
Boxmeer Castle in September in the Netherlands is condemned by the other Dutch members of the Union of Utrecht.[3] March 1 – Off of the coast of what is now Ecuador, the English galleon Golden Hind, captained by Francis Drake, captures the Spanish freighter Nuestra Señora de la Concepción (unofficially called "Cagafuego") and its cargo,
including 26 tons of silver and 1,000 pounds of gold.[4] March 2 – Battle of Borgerhout in Brabant (now Belgium): Spanish troops under the command of the Duke of Parma overwhelm rebels fighting for the Union of Utrecht.[5] March 12 – The Siege of Maastricht, a center of the Dutch resistance to Spanish rule, is started in the Netherlands by Spanish
troops under the command of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma.[6] The siege will last almost four months before Maastricht falls on July 1. April 10 – In the village of Cuers in France, near Toulon rebel peasants kill 600 nobles and upper-class gentlemen of the Catholic League serving the Count of Carces.[7] May 17 – The Treaty of Arras is concluded
between Spain (represented by the Duke of Parma), and members of the Union of Arras that had been formed in January. The Union of Utrecht continues its resistance against Spain while the County of Hainaut, the County of Artois, and the cities of Douai, Lille, Orchies and Arras agree to a separate peace under Spanish rule.[8] May 21 – Battle of
Mimaomote: In Japan, Doi Kiyonaga defeats the forces of Kumu Yorinobu.[9] June 17 – Francis Drake, during his circumnavigation of the world, lands in modern-day California, which he claims for Queen Elizabeth I.[10][11] With an English claim here and in Newfoundland, it becomes the basis for English colonial charters which will claim all land from
the Atlantic to the Pacific, from "sea to sea." Drake's claim is called Nova Albion (New England), and subsequent maps will show all lands north of New Spain and New Mexico under this name. July 1 – Maastricht surrenders to Spanish troops after a surprise attack by the Duke of Parma, who had besieged the city for more than three months. July 13 –
Karlovac in Croatia is founded.[12][13] July 17 – James FitzMaurice FitzGerald lands with a small force of Irish, Spanish, and Italian troops at Smerwick, on the Dingle Peninsula in south-western Ireland, and commences the Second Desmond Rebellion against the rule in Ireland of Elizabeth I of England.[14] August 6 – In the Spanish-controlled
Netherlands, the representatives of the Union of Utrecht declare that they will no longer respect the authority of King Philip of Spain. August 17 – "Yasuke", a man of African origin who has been hired as a manager by the Chancellor of the Realm, Oda Nobunaga, arrives in Japan. Called "The Black Samurai" in dramatizations of his experience, he begins
a service of three years to the Chancellor, ending on June 21, 1582. August 30 – Livonian War: In what is now Belarus, the city of Polotsk falls to the forces of Stephen Báthory, Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland.[15] September 10 – (5th waning of Tawthalin 941 ME) In the Kingdom of Mrauk U in what is now Myanmar and Bangladesh, King
Min Phalaung becomes the owner of the first of three white elephants, and gives himself the title of Hsinbyushin.[16] September 12 – Amendments are made to the May 17 Treaty of Arras, with further concessions to Spain by the Union of Arras. The final version is promulgated by King Philip of Spain in Mons, one of the regions in the Arras Union.[8]
September 28 – In Switzerland, a mutual assistance pact was signed at Lucerne between representatives of Roman Catholic cantons by the efforts of the Catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17] October 5 – At Banda Aceh, on the island of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of
Aceh upon the death of Sultan Zainul Abidin.[18] October 11 – Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire for more than 14 years, is assassinated in Constantinople.[19] October 13 – Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 19 – King James VI of Scotland makes his ceremonial
entry into Edinburgh to assume the throne at the age of 13, after being declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared king. October 20 – Nicolò Doria is elected to a two-year term as the new Doge of the Republic of Genoa.[21] November 3: Seditious writer John Stubbs is
barred from writing again November 3 – The English puritan John Stubbs, author of numerous pamphlets against the doctrines of the Church of England, is convicted of sedition, and his right hand is amputated as punishment.[22] November 13 – During the Second Desmond Rebellion, rebel troops in Ireland, led by Gerald FitzGerald, 14th Earl of
Desmond, carry out the Sack of Youghal and massacre the English Army garrison, then pillage and burn the homes of local residents.[23] November 21 – Iancu Sasul becomes the new Prince of Moldavia as Peter the Lame steps down for the second time.[24] Peter will replace Sasul on October 17, 1582. November 23 – Jeremias II Tranos is removed
from office as Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, whom he deposed on May 4, 1572.[25] December 16 – After Willem van Pamele, the Spanish Governor of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and
the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders to convene at Douai as the temporary Flemish capital.[26] December 24 – German astronomer Michael Maestlin makes the first cataloging of the Pleiades cluster, recording 11 separate stars visible to the naked eye, with a detailed illustration and measurements.[27] December 25 – In France, Protestant
French troops under the command of Matthieu Merle, make a surprise attack on the Roman Catholic cathedral in the village of Mende during Mass, and kill 400 civilians.[28] In the Mughal Empire in India, Akbar abolishes the jizya, the tax placed upon non-Muslim residents. Akbar issues a mazhar signed by the leading ulamas, putting himself as the
highest religious authority, allowing him to interpret the Quran.[29] The municipality of Boac in Marinduque, Philippines is founded.[30] The Bible of Kralice begins publication. The first complete translation of the Bible into the Czech language (with notes), it is prepared by the Unity of the Brethren, and published at Kralice nad Oslavou, Bohemia.[31]
Tokugawa Hidetada January 4 – Willem Teellinck, Dutch pastor (d. 1629)[32] January 6 – Juan Manuel Pérez de Guzmán, 8th Duke of Medina Sidonia, Spanish nobleman, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece (d. 1636)[33] January 23 – Marie of Prussia, Margravine of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (d. 1649)[34] January 27 – Antonio Tornielli, Italian Catholic
prelate who served as Bishop of Novara (1636–1650) (d. 1650) February 24 – Johann Jacob Grasser, Swiss poet, historian and theologian (d. 1627)[35] March 23 – Francis Mansell, English academic (d. 1665)[36] April 10 – Augustus the Younger, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1666)[37] April 12 – François de Bassompierre, French courtier (d. 1646)
[38] May 1 – Wolphert Gerretse, Dutch founder of the New Netherland Colony (d. 1662) May 2 – Tokugawa Hidetada, Japanese shōgun (d. 1632) June 17 – Louis I, Prince of Anhalt-Köthen, German prince (d. 1650)[39] June 18 – Afonso Mendes, Patriarch of Ethiopia (d. 1659) July 2 – Janusz Radziwiłł, Lithuanian and Polish nobleman (d. 1620)[40] July 6
Bernardino de Almansa Carrión, Spanish Catholic prelate and Archbishop (d. 1633)[41] Francis Norris, 1st Earl of Berkshire, English noble (d. 1622)[42] July 13 – Arthur Dee, English physician and alchemist (d. 1651)[43] August 1 – Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish dramatist and novelist (d. 1644)[44] August 18 – Countess Charlotte Flandrina of Nassau,
Dutch-French abbess (d. 1640)[45] August 21 – Henri, Duke of Rohan, French Huguenot soldier and writer (d. 1638)[46] August 23 – Thomas Dempster, Scottish scholar and historian (d. 1625)[47] September 1 – John Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, Prince-Bishop, German Catholic archbishop (d. 1634)[48] September 3 – Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach
(1606–1643) (d. 1643)[49] September 16 – Samuel Coster, Dutch writer (d. 1665)[50] September 17 – Charles Howard, 2nd Earl of Nottingham, English noble (d. 1642)[51] October 4 – Guido Bentivoglio, Italian cardinal (d. 1644)[52] October 18 – Anthony Abdy, English merchant (d. 1640) November 7 – Juan de Peñalosa, Spanish painter (d. 1633)[53]
November 11 – Frans Snyders, Flemish painter (d. 1657)[54] November 12 – Albrecht of Hanau-Münzenberg, German nobleman (d. 1635)[55] November 16 – Federico Baldissera Bartolomeo Cornaro, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1653)[56] December 9 – Martin de Porres, Peruvian monk, Roman Catholic saint (d. 1639)[57] December 20 (bapt.) – John
Fletcher, English dramatist (d. 1625)[58] date unknown Jacob Astley, 1st Baron Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English Civil War (d. 1652)[59] Arthur Johnston, Scottish physician and poet (d. 1641)[60] John Ogilvie, Scottish Jesuit, Roman Catholic saint (martyred 1615)[61] Johannes Meursius, Dutch classical scholar and antiquary (d.
1639)[62] Sokollu Mehmed Pasha February 5 – Countess Palatine Helena of Simmern, Countess consort of Hanau-Münzenberg (1551-1561) (b. 1532) February 16 – Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, Spanish explorer (b. 1509)[63] February 20 – Nicholas Bacon, English politician (b. 1509)[64] March 12 – Alessandro Piccolomini, Italian humanist and
philosopher from Siena (b. 1508)[65] April 24 – John Stuart, 4th Earl of Atholl[66] May 6 – François de Montmorency, French nobleman (b. 1530)[67] May 20 – Isabella Markham, English courtier (b. 1527)[68] June 17 – Johannes Stadius, Flemish astronomer, astrologer, mathematician (b. 1527)[69] June 25 – Hatano Hideharu, Japanese samurai (b.
1541) July 3 – Edward Fitton, the elder, Irish politician (b. 1527)[70] August 5 – Stanislaus Hosius, Polish Catholic cardinal (b. 1504)[71] August 12 – Domenico Bollani, Bishop of Milan (b. 1514)[72] October 11 – Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, Turkish Janissary and Grand Vizier (b. 1505) October 13 – William Drury, English politician (b. 1527)[73] October 21 –
Tanegashima Tokitaka, Japanese Daimyo (b. 1528) October 24 – Albert V, Duke of Bavaria (b. 1528)[74] November 9 – Philip VI, Count of Waldeck (1567–1579) (b. 1551)[75] November 15 – Francis David, Hungarian religious reformer (b. 1510)[76] November 21 – Thomas Gresham, English merchant and financier (b. 1519)[77] date unknown Giovanni
Battista Adriani, Italian historian (b. c 1512)[78] Diego de Landa, Spanish Bishop of the Yucatán (b. 1524)[79] Hieronim Jarosz Sieniawski, Polish noble (b. 1516)[80] Barbara Thenn, Austrian merchant and Münzmeister (b. 1519)[81] William Whittingham, English Biblical scholar and religious reformer (b. 1524)[82] Voravongsa I, Laotian king of Lan
Xang probable – Hans Staden, German adventurer (b. 1525) ^ a b Mack P. Holt (2 May 2002). The Duke of Anjou and the Politique Struggle During the Wars of Religion. Cambridge University Press. p. 114. ISBN 978-0-521-89278-0. ^ Despretz, André (1963). "De instauratie der Gentse Calvinistische republiek (1577-1579) /". lib.ugent.be. Retrieved 28
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doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/29329. Retrieved 4 March 2024. (Subscription or UK public library membership required.) Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find
sources: "15th century" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 14th century 15th century 16th century Timelines 14th century 15th century 16th century State leaders 14th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s
1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882:
Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of
the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were
founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth
Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration
of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of
the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning
southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus
finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the
Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of
collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history.
Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6]
1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403–1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404–1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against
Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405–1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in
1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive
battle of the Polish–Lithuanian–Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors
marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king
Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle
Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419–1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James
I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first
emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January – Pretrial investigations for
Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March – Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March – The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May – Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June – the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance
September – Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October – Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December – Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti
founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440–1469: Under
Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise
West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq
visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats
the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler
of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan
became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of
Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle.
1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454–1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455–1485: Wars of the Roses – English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her
status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The
league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February – Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February – Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of
Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March – The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March – Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March – Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen
Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June – Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July – Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to
invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege.Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July – Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at
Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV
of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467–1615: The Sengoku period is
one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain.The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469:
Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden
Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474–1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke
of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji
Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh
tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books
in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha
Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around
the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general")
Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella
sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000–200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the
Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494–1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497–1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians
at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other
side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of
Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for
Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360–1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394–1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the
Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400–1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405–1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440–1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands
of the Rus King Henry VII (1457–1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public
banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400–1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented
in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410–1415
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