## I'm not a robot



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In this post, we will discuss default and repossession, which are two crucial elements of the hire purchase accounting system. Let's understand them in detail. Default' is the failure to act, appear or pay, i.e., failure to meet the obligation. Under a hire purchase agreement, the hirer has an obligation to pay up to the last instalment so that the ownership of
goods smoothly passes to him. If he fails to meet this obligation, it will be treated as a default on his part. Possession of goods. He does not transfer the ownership, and if the hirer fails to pay even the last instalment, he has
the legal right to recover the possession of the goods. This act of recovery of possession is termed as 'repossession'. Rights of hire vendor to terminate the hire purchase agreement, the hire vendor (the owner) shall be entitled to terminate the agreement
by giving the notice of termination in writing. Rights of the hire vendor on termination: Where a hire purchase agreement is terminated, the hire vendor (the owner) shall be entitled(i) to enter the premises of the hire vendor (the owner) shall be entitled(i) to retain the hire vendor on termination: Where a hire purchase agreement is terminated, the hire vendor (the owner) shall be entitled(i) to retain the hire vendor on termination in writing. Rights of the hire vendor on termination in writing.
non-delivery of the goods. The above rights of the owner seizes the goods lent under a hire purchase agreement, the hirer may recover from the owner the amount, if any, by which the hire purchase price falls short of the
aggregate of two amounts(a) the amounts paid in respect of the hire purchase price up to the date of seizure. Restrictions on owner's right to repossess: Where goods have been let under a hire purchase agreement, and the statutory amount of the hire purchase price has been paid, the owner shall not
enforce any right to recover possession of the goods from the hirer otherwise than by 'verdict of any competent court . As per the hire purchase agreement, the seller or owner gets the right to repossess the goods or assets for such default. Under such
circumstances, the seller may repossess the goods or assets entirely or partially. Their accounting treatments under different situations are shown up to the date of default as usual.2. Then Vendor's A/c is to be closed by debiting his A/c and crediting the Asset A/c.3. After that, if
there is any balance in the Asset A/c, the Asset A/c is to be closed by transferring the balance to Profit and Loss A/c. In the books of the seller 1. All necessary entries are to be shown up to the date of default as usual.2. Then Purchaser's A/c is to be closed by transferring the balance to Profit and Loss A/c. In the books of the seller 1. All necessary entries are to be shown up to the date of default as usual.2. Then Purchaser's A/c is to be closed by transferring the balance to Profit and Loss A/c. In the books of the seller 1. All necessary entries are to be shown up to the date of default as usual.2. Then Purchaser's A/c is to be closed by transferring the balance to Profit and Loss A/c. In the books of the seller 1. All necessary entries are to be shown up to the date of default as usual.2. Then Purchaser's A/c is to be closed by transferring the balance to Profit and Loss A/c. In the books of the seller 1. All necessary entries are to be shown up to the date of default as usual.2. Then Purchaser's A/c is to be closed by transferring the balance to Profit and Loss A/c. In the books of the seller 1. All necessary entries are to be shown up to the date of default as usual.2. Then Purchaser's A/c is to be closed by transferring the balance to Profit and Loss A/c. In the books of the seller 1. All necessary entries are to be shown up to the date of default as usual.2. Then Purchaser's A/c is to be closed by transferring the balance to Profit and Loss A/c. In the balance
incurred to repair the said asset/goods, the Goods Repossessed A/c is to be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed A/c will be credited. If there is any balance in the Goods Returned A/c, it is to be transferred to Profit and Loss A/c.In the books of buyer 1. All the necessary
entries are to be shown up to the date of default as usual.2. Then entry to be shown for the agreed value of the assets A/c. If there is any balance in the Asset A/c, it
will represent profit/loss on repossession and is to be transferred to Profit and Loss A/c. In the books of the seller 1. All the necessary entries are to be shown up to the date of default as usual. Then Purchaser's A/c will represent profit/loss on repossession and is to be transferred to Profit and Loss A/c. In the books of the seller 1. All the necessary entries are to be shown up to the date of default as usual. Then Purchaser's A/c will
continue as per the new agreement.3. After that, if any expenditure is incurred for repair of the said asset/goods, the Goods Repossessed A/c is to be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently, when the repossessed goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. Subsequently goods are sold, Cash/Bank A/c will be debited. 4. 
Repossessed/Returned A/c, it is to be transferred to Profit and Loss A/c.Also Read: Jalani Distributors sold three light commercial vans, the free encyclopedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can
take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement. Logo of Namco Limited Namco Limited was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the 1960s, it manufactured electro-
mechanical arcade games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in the early
1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006, Namco merged with Bandai to form
Bandai Namco Holdings. (Full article...) Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018 Radar, Gun Laying, Mk. I and Mk. II Andrea Navagero Archive By email More featured articles About Sylvilagus aquaticus ... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the
week as June? ... that the Lady Carbisdale led an unsuccessful takeover bid for Sheffield United F.C. and, after a gender transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive? ... that the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction? ... that medicine dean Sjahriar Rasad was accused of
being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian President Sukarno? ... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government? ... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cişmigiu demanded the elimination of a pension gap between Olympic and non-Olympic
champions, such as himself? ... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing? ... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Ngugi wa Thiong'o Kenyan writer and activist Ngugi wa Thiong'o (pictured)
dies at the age of 87. In sumo, Onosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Fremier League concludes with Fenerbahçe winning the Final Four Playoff. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline
Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Harrison Ruffin Tyler Phil Robertson Mary K. Gaillard Peter David Alan Yentob Gerry Connolly Nominate an article June 1 Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 1420 1676 - Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of Öland with the loss of
around 800 men. 1857 - The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia. 1974 - In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich introduced the concept of abdominal thrusts, commonly known as the Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking. 1988 - Group representation constituencies were
introduced to the parliament of Singapore. 1999 - On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths. Kitabatake Chikafusa (d. 1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d. 1879)Tom Holland (b. 1996)Faizul Waheed (d. 2021) More
anniversaries: May 31 June 1 June 2 Archive By email List of days of the year About Drosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous plant in the family Droseraceae. It is endemic to the Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the leaves are covered in stalked,
mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D. capensis leaf curling up around a
Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller Recently featured: Cucumis metuliferus Ignace Tonené Australian white ibis 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 and the broader Wikipedia and
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Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1676" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century
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Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar, the 1676th year of the 2nd millennium, the 76th year of the 17th century, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian
calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of Lund January 31 - Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of higher education in Central America, is founded.[1] January - Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of
the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists.
with the Indians until May. February 14 - Metacomet and his Wampanoags attack Northampton, Massachusetts; meanwhile, the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 - While the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston. February 23 - While the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston.
a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16 km (9.9 mi) outside of Boston. March 29 - Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Native Americans. April 2 - Chief Canonchet of the Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English
settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut. April 21 - Sudbury, Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one
of the last major battles of King Phillip's War. Captain Samuel Wadworth and 28 of his men are killed in the defense of the town. April 22 - The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men. May 2
 - Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston. May 19 - Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls - Captain William Turner leads a raid at first light on an encampment consisting mainly of women and children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first
from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill, Massachusetts. May 26 - A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2] May 31 - The Massachusetts Council
finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts (approximate date). June 1 - Scanian War: Battle of Öland - A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and Denmark-Norway decisively defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship Kronan. June 12 - The Indian coalition attacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are
repelled by Connecticut troops. June 19 - Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June - Bacon's Rebellion begins in the Virginia. July 2 - Major John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode
Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves. July 4 - Captain Benjamin Church and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony, for any remaining Wampanoags attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July
17 - In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisoning her father and brothers. The case also scares King Louis XIV into starting a series of investigations about possible poisonings and witchcraft (later called the Affair of the Poisons). July 27 - Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 30 - Virginia colonist
Nathaniel Bacon and his makeshift army issue a Declaration of the People of Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William Berkeley. August 12 - King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New
England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church. August 17 - Battle of Halmstad (fought at Fyllebro): Sweden gains a decisive victory over Denmark-Norway. August 28 - The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. September 19 The
Russo-Turkish War (1676-1681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samoylovych to surrender Chyhyryn. Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel Bacon. September 21 - Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. October 13 -
Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate. October 17 - The Treaty of Żurawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. November 27 - A fire in Boston, Massachusetts, is accidentally set by
a careless and sleepy apprentice, who drops a lighted candle, or leaves it too near some combustible substance; this is the largest fire known at this time in the district. The Rev. Increase Mather's church, dwelling and a portion of his personal library are destroyed. [3] December 4 - Scanian War - Battle of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark.
December 7 - Ole Rømer makes the first quantitative measurements of the speed of light. December 21 - Sands baronets created in the Baronetage of Ireland. [4] Emperor Yohannes I of Ethiopia decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm. Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers microorganisms. An Åbo Lantdag (assembly)
meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston. [5] Robert Walpole March 17 - Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 - Francis II Rákóczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735) April
23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751) May 26 - Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1707) May 28 - Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1751) June 21 - Anthony Collins, English philosopher (d. 1729) July 3 - Leopold I,
Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Prussian field marshal (d. 1747) July 14 - Caspar Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d. 1745)[6] September 13 - Élisabeth Charlotte d'Orléans, duchess and regent of Lorraine (d. 1744) September 18 - Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg
(d. 1733) October 8 - Benito Jerónimo Feijóo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (d. 1764) October 19 - Rodrigo Anes de Sá Almeida e Meneses, 1st Marquis of Abrantes, Portuguese diplomat (d. 1753) date unknown - Alexander Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d.
1721) John Clarke Michiel de Ruyter Matthew Hale January 1 - Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 13 - Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1621) January 29 - Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 - François
Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613) February 14 - Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 - Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1610) March 2 - Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop of Lima (1673-1676) and Bishop of Arequipa (1659-1673) (b. 1605) March 21 - Henri Sauval, French historian
(b. 1623) March 22 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (b. 1590) March 23 - Paul Würtz, Swedish general (b. 1612) March 27 - Bernardino de Rebolledo, Spanish poet, soldier and diplomat (b. 1597) April 5 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1606) April 8 - Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653)
April 20 - John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609) April 29 - Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b. 1607) May 5 - Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1603) May 25 - Johann Rahn, Swiss mathematician (b. 1622) May 26 - Thomas Rouse, English politician (b. 1608) June 1 - Karl Kaspar von der Leyen,
German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618) June 7 - Paul German hymnist (b. 1606) June 13 - Princess Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1614) July - Jesse Wharton colonial governor of Maryland July 5 -
Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1613) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645) July 12 - Pope Clement X (b. 1590) July 25 - François Hédelin, abbé d'Aubignac, French writer (b.
1604) July 17 - Madame de Brinvilliers, French murderer (b. 1630) August 11 - Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 28 - Margravine Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (1645-1676) (b. 1617) August 31 - Lars Stigzelius,
Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1598) September 4 - John Ogilby, Scottish-born impresario and cartographer active in Dublin and London (b. 1609) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)
September 11 - Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1616) September 28 - Anna Maria Antigó, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1602) October 6 - Claudia Rusca, Italian composer, singer, and organist (b. 1593) October 7 - Richard
Neville, English soldier and MP (b. 1613) October 13 - Sebastian Knüpfer, German composer (b. 1633) October 26 - Nathaniel Bacon, Virginian colonist and instigator of Bacon's Rebellion (b. circa 1640s) October 28 - Jean Desmarets, French
writer (b. 1595) November 1 - Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b. 1589) November 9 - Allart Pieter van Jongestall, Dutch jurist, politician, and diplomat (b. 1604) December 12 - Shang Kexi, Chinese general (b. 1604) December 12 - William Morice, English politician (b. 1602)
December 18 - Edward Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603) December 19 - Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1629) December 25 Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592) ^ Procedure 373 of
the Guatemalan Real Audiencia in the General Archive of Indias. ^ Walford, Cornelius, ed. (1876). "Fires, Great". The Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance. C. & E. Layton. p. 43. ^ Hubbard, William (1848). A General History of New England, from the
discovery to MDCLXXX. Boston: Little, Brown. ^ "Leigh Rayment's list of baronets". Archived from the original on October 21, 2010. ^ "Robert Walpole, 1st earl of Orford | prime minister of Great Britain
scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century 16th century 17th century 17th century 17th century 17th century 15th century 17th century
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 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 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and en
 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 G
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 Sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct
descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly
isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa 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 Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at 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: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504:
Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar 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 at 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 India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malac
present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 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: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 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 Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1517. 1514: The
Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and
the Ramadanids. 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 the accession of Charles V in 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 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: 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 east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese esta
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 encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central 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: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese
Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by 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 Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Safavid dynasty.
Lodi dynasty 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: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers,
artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda
Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire at the Siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of
Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian-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 Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of
São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French
Protestants. 1535: 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, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 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 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 by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Pedro de Mendoza. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fle
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: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is
unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 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: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543
Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The
French defeat an 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 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: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of
55. 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: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned to a crowned to a crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned to a crowned to a crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned to a crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and Ire
of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: 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: 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 symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo,
between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries
José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle
Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re
metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 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 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio
radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans
capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the world. 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 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 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: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput
Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 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: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of the disease.
Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 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 settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that
 would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of
Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 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: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the Long Emp
Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage 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 Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Ott
attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant 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 Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 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: Oda
Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 15
Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes
Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Reco
1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands and Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands and Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands and Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the Southern Netherlands and Dutch Republic R
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 Spains to build
up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with 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: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed
by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denma
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: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587:
Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang 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 Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain
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 plaque 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's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597:
Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit. [18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 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 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 Territory in the Unifer of Japan. 1599: The Wali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van 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: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the
Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices 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: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his 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: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus
Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable
timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo 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. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360
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Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following
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250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th century" In this post, we will discuss default and repossession, which are two crucial elements of the hire purchase accounting system. Let's understand them in detail. Default' is the failure to act, appear or pay, i.e., failure to meet the obligation. Under a hire purchase agreement, the hirer has an
obligation to pay up to the last instalment so that the ownership of goods smoothly passes to him. If he fails to meet this obligation, it will be treated as a default on his part. Possession of goods. You know that under the hire purchase agreement, the vendor transfers the possession of goods. He does not transfer the
ownership, and if the hirer fails to pay even the last instalment, he has the legal right to recover the possession of the goods. This act of recovery of possession is termed as 'repossession'. Rights of hire vendor to terminate the hire purchase agreement, the
hire vendor (the owner) shall be entitled to terminate the agreement by giving the notice of termination in writing. Rights of the hire vendor on termination in writing. By a dividing the notice of terminated, the hire vendor on terminated, the hire vendor on terminated and to
recover the arrears of hire charges due, and(iii) to claim damages for non-delivery of the goods. The above rights of the owner seizes the goods by the owner seizes the goods lent under a hire purchase agreement, the hirer may recover from the owner the
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amount, if any, by which the hire purchase price and (b) the value of the aggregate of two amounts (a) the amounts paid in respect of the hire purchase price up to the date of seizure. Restrictions on owner's right to repossess: Where goods have been let under a hire purchase agreement, and the statutory amount of the hire purchase price has been paid, the owner shall not enforce any right to recover possession of the goods from the hire purchase agreement, when the purchase agreement, when the purchase agreement, when the purchase agreement, when the purchase agreement, and by that agreement, the seller or owner gets the right to repossess the goods or assets for such default. Under such circumstances, the seller may repossess the goods or assets entirely or partially. Their accounting treatments under different situations are shown below. In the books of the buyer 1. All the necessary entries are to be shown up to the date of default as usual. 2. Then Vendor's A/c is to be closed by