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Chemical compound (PO(OH)3) This article is about orthophosphoric acid. For other acids commonly called "phosphoric acid. For other acids commonly called "phosphoric acid. For other acids commonly called "phosphoric acid.", see Phosphoric acid. For other acids and phosphoric acid. For other acids commonly called "phosphoric acid.", see Phosphoric acid. For other acids and phosphoric acid. For other acids commonly called "phosphoric acid." For other acids and phosphoric acid. For other acids commonly called "phosphoric acid." For other acids commonly called "phosphoric acid." For other acids and phosphoric acid. For other acids are acid. For other acid. 
acid Other names Orthophosphoric acid, hydrogen phosphate Identifiers CAS Number 7664-38-2 Y 3D model (JSmol) Interactive image ChEBI CHEBI:26078 Y ChEMBL 1187 Y ChemSpider 979 Y ECHA InfoCard 100.028.758 EC Number 231-633-2 E number E338 (antioxidants, ...) KEGG D05467 Y PubChem CID 1004 RTECS number TB6300000
UNII E4GA8884NN Y UN number 1805 CompTox Dashboard (EPA) DTXSID5024263 InChI InChI=1/H3O4P/c1-5(2,3)4/h(H3,1,2,3,4) Ykey: NBIIXXVUZAFLBC-UHFFFAOYAI SMILES OP(=O)(O)O Properties Chemical formula H3PO4 Molar mass 97.994 g·mol-1
Appearance Colorless solid Odor Odorless Density 1.6845 g/cm3 (25 °C, 85%),[1] 1.834 g/cm3 (solid)[2] Melting point 42.35 °C (108.23 °F; 315.50 K) anhydrous[12]29.32 °C (414 °F)[3] (only water evaporates)[4] Solubility in water 392.2 g/(100 g) (-16.3 °C)369.4 g/(100 mL) (0.5 °C)446 g/(100 mL)
(15 °C)[5]548 g/(100 mL) (20 °C)[6] Solubility Soluble in ethanol log P -2.15[7] Vapor pressure 0.03 mmHg (20 °C)[8] Conjugate base Dihydrogen phosphate Magnetic susceptibility (χ) -43.8·10-6 cm3/mol[10] Refractive index (nD) 1.3420 (8.8% w/w aq. soln.)[11]1.4320 (85% aq. soln) 25 °C Viscosity 2.4-9.4 cP (85% aq. soln.) 147 cP (100%) Structure
Crystal structure Monoclinic Molecular shape Tetrahedral Thermochemistry (C) 145.0 J/(mol·K) Std molarentropy (S298) 150.8 J/
Precautionary statements P280, P305+P351+P338, P310[15] NFPA 704 (fire diamond) 3 0 0 Flash point Non-flammable Lethal dose or concentration (LD, LC): LD50 (median dose) 1530 mg/kg (rat, oral)[16] NIOSH (US health exposure limits): PEL (Permissible) TWA 1 mg/m3[8] REL (Recommended) TWA 1 mg/m3[8] IDLH (Immediate danger)
1000 mg/m3[8] Safety data sheet (SDS) ICSC 1008 Related compounds Related phosphoric acidPeroxomonophosphoric acidPeroxom
N verify (what is YN?) Infobox references Chemical compound Phosphoric acid (orthophosphoric acid, monophosphoric acid, monophosphoric acid or phosphoric acid or pho
non-volatile syrupy liquid. It is a major industrial chemical, being a component of many fertilizers. The compound is an acid. Removal of one or two protons gives dihydrogen phosphate ion H2PO-4, and the hydrogen phosphate ion HPO2-4, respectively. Phosphoric acid forms esters, called
organophosphates.[17] The name "orthophosphoric acid" can be used to distinguish this specific compound; and that is the current IUPAC nomenclature. Phosphoric acid is produced industrially by one of two routes, wet
processes and dry.[18][19][20] In the wet process, a phosphate-containing mineral such as calcium hydroxyapatite and fluorapatite are treated with sulfuric acid.[21] Ca5(PO4)3OH + 5 H2SO4 \rightarrow 3 H3PO4 + 5 CaSO4 + HF Calcium sulfate (gypsum, CaSO4) is a by-product, which is removed as
phosphogypsum. The hydrogen fluoride (HF) gas is streamed into a wet (water) scrubber produce commercial- or merchant-grade phosphoric acid, which contains about 54-62% P2O5 (75-85% H3PO4). Further
removal of water yields superphosphoric acid with a P2O5 concentration above 70% (corresponding to nearly 100% H3PO4). The phosphoric acid from both processes may be further purified by removing compounds of arsenic and other potentially toxic impurities. To produce food-grade phosphoric acid, phosphate ore is first reduced with coke in an
electric arc furnace, to give elemental phosphorus. This process is also known as the thermal process or the electric furnace and burned with air to produce high-purity phosphorus pentoxide, which is dissolved in water to
make phosphoric acid.[22] The thermal process produces phosphoric acid with a very high concentration of P2O5 (about 85%) and a low level of impurities. However, this process is more expensive and energy-intensive than the wet process, which produces phosphoric acid with a lower concentration of P2O5 (about 26-52%) and a higher level of
impurities. The wet process is the most common method of producing phosphoric acid for fertilizer use. [23] Even in China, where the thermal process is still used quite widely due to relatively cheap coal as opposed to the sulfuric acid, over 7/8 of phosphoric acid is produced with wet process. [24] Phosphoric acids produced from phosphate rock or thermal process is still used quite widely due to relatively cheap coal as opposed to the sulfuric acid, over 7/8 of phosphoric acid is produced with wet process. [24] Phosphoric acids produced from phosphate rock or thermal process is still used quite widely due to relatively cheap coal as opposed to the sulfuric acid, over 7/8 of phosphoric acid is produced with wet process.
processes often requires purification. A common purification methods is liquid-liquid extraction, which involves the separation of phosphoric acids from water and other impurities using organic solvents, such as tributyl phosphate (TBP), methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), or n-octanol. Nanofiltration involves the use of a premodified nanofiltration membrane,
which is functionalized by a deposit of a high molecular weight polycationic polymer of polyethyleneimines. Nanofiltration has been shown to significantly reduce the concentrations of various impurities, including cadmium, aluminum, iron, and rare earth elements. The laboratory and industrial pilot scale results showed that this process allows the
production of food-grade phosphoric acid. [25] Fractional crystallizer uses vertical plates, which are suspended in the molten feed and which are alternatingly cooled and heated by a heat transfer medium. The process begins
with the slow cooling of the heat transfer medium below the freezing point of the stagnant melt. This cooling causes a layer of crystals to grow on the plates. Impurities are rejected from the growing crystals and are concentrated in the remaining melt. After the desired fraction has been crystallized, the remaining melt is drained from the crystallizer. The
purer crystalline layer remains adhered to the plates. In a subsequent step, the plates are heated again to liquify the crystals and the purified phosphoric acid drained into the product vessel. The crystallizer is filled with feed again and the next cooling cycle is started. [26] In aqueous solution phosphoric acid behaves as a triprotic acid. H3PO4 = H2PO-4 +
H+, pKa1 = 2.14 H2PO-4 \Rightarrow HPO2-4 + H+, pKa2 = 7.20 HPO2-4 + H+, pKa3 = 12.37 The difference between successive pKa values is sufficiently large so that salts of either monohydrogen phosphate, HPO2-4 \Rightarrow PO3-4 + H+, pKa3 = 12.37 The difference between successive pKa values is sufficiently large so that salts of either monohydrogen phosphate, HPO2-4 \Rightarrow PO3-4 + H+, pKa3 = 12.37 The difference between successive pKa values is sufficiently large so that salts of either monohydrogen phosphate, HPO2-4 \Rightarrow PO3-4 + H+, PKa3 = 12.37 The difference between successive PKa values is sufficiently large so that salts of either monohydrogen phosphate, PC3-4 \Rightarrow PC
the respective pKa values. Aqueous solutions up to 62.5% H3PO4 are eutectic, exhibiting freezing-point depression as low as -85 °C. When the concentration of acid rises above 62.5% the freezing-point increases, reaching 21 °C by 85% H3PO4 (w/w; the monohydrate). Beyond this the phase diagram becomes complicated, with significant local maxima and
minima. For this reason phosphoric acid is rarely sold above 85%, as beyond this adding or removing small amounts of moisture risks the entire mass freezing solid, which corresponds to the hemihydrate 2H3PO4 • H2O, freezing at 29.32 °C.[27][28] There is a second smaller
eutectic depression at a concentration of 94.75% with a freezing point of 23.5 °C. At higher concentrations the freezing point rapidly increases. Concentrated phosphoric acid tends to supercool before crystallization occurs, and may be relatively resistant to crystallisation even when stored below the freezing point.[13] Phosphoric acid is commercially
available as aqueous solutions of various concentrations, not usually exceeding 85%. If concentration the amount of pyrophosphoric acid present is negligible, but beyond 95% it starts to increase, reaching
15% at what would have otherwise been 100% orthophosphoric acid to phosphoric acid becomes increasingly polymeric and viscous. Due to the
self-condensation, pure orthophosphoric acid can only be obtained by a careful fractional freezing/melting process.[13][12] See also: Phosphoric acid is for fertilizers, consuming approximately 90% of production.[31] Application Demand (2006) in thousands of tons Main phosphate derivatives Soaps and
detergents 1836 STPP Food industry 309 STPP (Na5P3O10), SHMP, TSP, SAPP, SAPP,
Food-grade phosphoric acid (additive E338[32]) is used to acidify foods and beverages such as various colas and jams, providing a tangy or sour taste. The phosphoric acid (additive E338[32]) is used to acidify foods and beverages such as various colas and jams, providing a tangy or sour taste. The phosphoric acid (additive E338[32]) is used to acidify foods and beverages such as various colas and jams, providing a tangy or sour taste.
drinks has the potential to cause dental erosion.[34] Phosphoric acid also has the potential to contribute to the formation of kidney stones previously.[35] Specific applications of phosphoric acid include: in anti-rust treatment by phosphate conversion coating or passivation to prevent iron oxidation by means
of the Parkerization process as an external standard for phosphorus-31 nuclear magnetic resonance in phosphoric acid fuel cells in activated carbon production[36] in microfabrication to etch silicon nitride selectively with respect to
silicon dioxide[38] in microfabrication to etch aluminium as a pH adjuster in cosmetics and skin-care products in a process called phosphatization.[41]
Phosphoric acid is not a strong acid. However, at moderate concentrations phosphoric acid solutions are irritating to the skin. Contact with concentrated solutions can cause severe skin burns and permanent eye damage.[42] A link has been shown between long-term regular cola intake and osteoporosis in later middle age in women (but not men).[43]
Phosphate fertilizers, such as ammonium phosphate fertilizers Chiral phosphoric acid ^ Christensen, J. H.; Reed, R. B. (1955). "Design and Analysis Data—Density of Aqueous Solutions of Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Ind. Eng. Chem. 47 (6): 1277-1280. doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Doi:10.1021/ie50546a061. ^ "CAMEO Chemicals Datasheet - Phosphoric Acid Measurements at 25 °C". Doi:10.1021/ie50546a06
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Chemistry and Physics (92nd ed.). CRC Press. ISBN 978-1439855119. Wikimedia Commons has media related to phosphoric acid, H3PO4, is produced from phosphate rock by wet process or thermal process. 80% of the
world's phosphoric acid is obtained by the wet process. The wet process consists of reaction, filtration and concentration steps. The phosphate rock is ground and acidified with sulfuric acid in the reaction, the tricalcium phosphate rock is ground and acidified with sulfuric acid and to the insoluble salt calcium sulfate (CaSO4),
also known as gypsum. The concentration of sulfuric acid must be maintained at 93-98% as it affects the acidulation reaction rate and crystallization of gypsum. In addition, control of the sulfuric acid must be maintained at 93-98% as it affects the acidulation reaction of the strongest possible acid which reduces the energy requirement at the evaporators. The next step is the filtration
where the solids are separated and washed and the phosphoric acid of 32% P2O5 (about 50% H3PO4) is received. Finally, the acid is evaporated to obtain the commercial grade of phosphoric acid for use in food, pharmaceutical and cosmetics industries. Vaisala Polaris<sup>™</sup>
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Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional
purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26
May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like
flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives
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Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders State leaders State leaders Religious leaders Religiou
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2187Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th
year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+100(C)+
(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England I of England I of English Charles I of England I of
 Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of
Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the
Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough the English at Jamestown for the English at Jamestown for the English at Jamestown for the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English at Jamestown for the English for English
 Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great
Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a
decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool Castle
[5] Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle of Marston Moor - The
Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England. [6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their
last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the
first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the
Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's
Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophia (Principles of Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosopher René Descartes publishes Philosopher Philosop
West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino
Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1710) January 23 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and
astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1713) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob
Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1694) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1694) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1694) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1694) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1694) March 16 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1694) March 16 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1694) March 17 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, 3rd 
1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general
of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of
Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1717) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1783) June 2 - William Salmon, English
medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 -
Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La
 Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 -
Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean
Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English
Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 - Tomás de Torrejón
[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of
Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last
Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist
(b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583)
September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain
(b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592)
November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van
Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Coxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714. London New York: Longman. p. 223. ISBN 9780582067226. a b "What Happened In 1644"
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from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia
2nd millennium Century 15th cen
Vespucci (from whose name the word 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 year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led
to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the
long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in
Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and the Lesser 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.
Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman
Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent,
following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia.
Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread
in Central Africa and Southern Africa and Southern Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timelines 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: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean.
1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai 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.
1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 14 or December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I 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 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 Taino 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 of
Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Segueira 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 Albuguergue 1509-1510: The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire.
Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the
Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded 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: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: 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, 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary, Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517, 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty, 1515: Ascension of France as King of France following the death
of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 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 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 is intent to use
the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria,
Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emp
expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520:
Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading
post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval
forces, 1521; Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan, He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year, 1521; November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe
with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes
Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The
Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding
Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The
Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary 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 with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed.
last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later
Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces
defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of
Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil War
is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the Foundat
1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija)
and send him to 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 into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six
companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri 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: Sahib I Giray of
Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de
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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: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai

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(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 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 tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Wurakami Yoshikiyo
1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: 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 Akbai
1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full
contemporary account of the 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 Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt
rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation in Venice of 
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: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Russia conquers the Russia
subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Theologian Inquisition Inquis
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 
 1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in
his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the 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. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress
 which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15
1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: 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 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: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the
 Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoy
Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 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 to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The
Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as
the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of
Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the
East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants. 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574:
After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar
Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The
 Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Governor-General
Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Utrecht 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 States of the Spanish 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 States of the Spanish 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 States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands 
Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but th
Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II. The Spanish and Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years
i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian
calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate
1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng
Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in
North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived.
1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: 
Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow
reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 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 the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Romeo and Juliet is publ
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, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: 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 I 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. 1519-1540: 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 that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.
1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.
 holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed 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 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-
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1665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2013-05-05. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La
Terra De Hochelaga - Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 1800-1882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. ^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia
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