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clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburgs 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 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 Safavid 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 Solrose uprising.^[22] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and more are profitable.^[18] Ed period soon 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 United States, and in the US state of New Mexico.^[18] 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the Unifier of Japan.^[18] 1599: The Ming Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jemai. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 percent profit.^[18] (to 1600) 1599: Much, Louvain, Europe's first university, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the last to sail to reach the Spice Islands.^[18] 1600: Giovanni Bruno is buried at the stake for heresy. 1600: Reis Simeão Filakovitch casts off during the Louh Neuk War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Ottomans, with the help of Ambrogio [19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hindu in an anti-Papal alliance in return for which the Dutch would have the exclusive right to purchase spices. 1600: Elizabeth I becomes Queen of 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 Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.^[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion ring, variante 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 Alvarez 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 explores 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 colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1567: 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. 1573: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and colonized 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^[21] a b Modern reference works for the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states: "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 219969364. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). *Pakistan and the Karakoram Highway*. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. 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View (previous 50 | next 50 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mauritus (links | edit) Post office (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1650s (links | edit) 1660s (links | edit) 1680s (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1576 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatIsHero/16th century" ^ The Past is Oceans. This is used for actions that are happening right now or things that people do regularly. For instance, in "I go to school," the word "go" shows the present tense. The present continuous tense, on the other hand, is used for actions that are currently happening while we are talking about them. I am eating dinner right now. She is studying for her exams. They are watching a movie. He is working on a new project. We are going to the park this afternoon. Here, "Are" is used for plural subjects, whereas "is" is used for singular subjects. Examples of Past Continuous TenseThe Past Continuous Tense shows an action that was happening at a specific time in the past and is now finished. I was watching TV when she called. They were playing football all afternoon. He was studying at 8 PM last night. We were eating dinner when the power went out. She was reading a book while waiting for the bus. Examples of Future Continuous TenseThe Future Continuous Tense describes actions that will be happening at a specific time in the future. I will be studying at 8 PM tonight. She will be travelling to Paris next month. They will be playing soccer tomorrow afternoon. We will be having dinner at 7 o'clock. He will be working on his project all day Saturday. Also refer to the English Grammar article provided by Vedantu for FREE to improve your speaking skills with error-free sentences. Here is the Exercise of Continuous Tense to Test Your Knowledge! Identify the Tense: Read the following sentences and identify whether they are in the present continuous, past continuous, or future continuous tense. "I am reading a book." "I am reading a book." "She was cooking dinner." "They will be playing basketball tomorrow." 2. Complete the Sentences: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb to make a sentence in the continuous tense. "I _____ (to watch) a movie right now." "She _____ (to write) a letter last night." "They _____ (to build) a sandcastle at the beach next week." 3. Create Sentences: Use the verbs provided to create sentences in the continuous tense. Verbs: swim, cook, study, dance, singExample: "She is cooking dinner." 4. Correct the Mistakes: Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences. "She was reads a book." "They will be going to the park last weekend." "I am going to the store yesterday." 5. Make Questions: Change these statements into questions using the continuous tense. "They are playing soccer." "He was watching TV." "We will be travelling to New York." "Here you go—Check if Your Answers Mthe Ones Below! 1. Identify the Tense: "I am reading a book." (Present Continuous) "She was cooking dinner." (Past Continuous) "They will be playing basketball tomorrow." (Future Continuous) 2. Complete the Sentences: "I am watching (to watch) a movie right now." "She was writing (to write) a letter last night." "They will be building (to build) a sandcastle at the beach next week." 3. Create Sentences: "She is swimming." "I am cooking." "They are studying." "We are dancing." "He is singing." 4. Correct the Mistakes: "She was reading a book." "They were going to the park last weekend." (Corrected from "She was reads a book.") "They were going to the store yesterday." (Corrected from "They will be going to the park last weekend.") "I went to the store yesterday." (Corrected from "I am going to the store yesterday.") 5. Make Questions: "Are they playing soccer?" "Was he watching TV?" "Will we be travelling to New York?" Takeaways from this PageStudents learn how continuous tenses show actions that are ongoing. This includes present continuous (happening now), past continuous (happened in the past), and future continuous (will happen in the future).Understand how to create questions and negative sentences in continuous tenses, improving grammar accuracy. Differentiate between continuous tenses and other tenses like simple tenses, and understand when to use each. Learn how to use time expressions with continuous tenses, such as "now," "yesterday," or "tomorrow."